



Morning Star and Catholic Messenger
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Morning Star and Catholic Messenger

THE MORNING STAR has been started
 with the approval of the ecclesiastical
 authority of the Diocese, to supply an
 admitted want in New Orleans, and is
 mainly devoted to the interests of the
 Catholic Church. It will not interpose
 in politics except wherein they interfere
 with Catholic rights, but will expose
 iniquity in high places, without regard to
 persons or parties. Next to the spiritual
 rights of all men, it will especially champion
 the temporal rights of the poor.

Approval of the Most Rev. Archbishop

We approve of the aforesaid undertaking,
 and commend it to the Catholics
 of our Diocese.

J. M. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS
 December 12, 1877.

Catholic Messenger.

VOLUME XI. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1878. NUMBER 31.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
 NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1878.
 TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.
ROME.—Advices received by the London press on the 5th of September, state, that Cardinal Monaco Lavalletta will go to Perugia to present the Pope at the consecration of a church at Canassio. The whole pontifical ceremony will be sent expressly by the Pope to render the ceremony as imposing as possible, and to follow the Cardinal. The *Generatore* also draws attention to the fact that this will be the first time the singers of the pontifical choir will have left Rome. The *Times* correspondent at Rome remarks that the significance of this delegation, which may be considered as the first step toward breaking, at least in part, the famous imprisonment is evident.

TERRELL STORM IN HUNGARY.—The town of Terrell, capital of the circle of Borsod, in Hungary, was almost entirely laid waste on the 30th of August by a storm. 1000 houses were destroyed. On the 1st of September over 2000 persons had already been recovered, and 2000 persons still missing at Erian, the capital of the county of Heves, Hungary, situated on the River Eger, and about sixty-five miles from Terrell. The river rose during the storm, and the houses were demolished by the flood and persons drowned.

PARIS.—Notre Dame Cathedral was crowded yesterday during the funeral of M. Thiers. The funeral took place on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Thiers. After the ceremony M. Thiers was taken to the cemetery of Pere La Chaise, where there was a great demonstration. The funeral of M. Thiers cost \$100,000 in preparing the ceremonies.

GREECE AND TURKEY.—The London Standard correspondent at Constantinople hears from France and Italy have jointly notified the Porte that they will not permit any bombardment of the Greek coast in the event of war between Greece and Turkey.

The Fever in Memphis, Vicksburg and Other Southern Towns.

MEMPHIS.
Saturday, Aug. 31.—143 new cases, 77 deaths. Among the new cases reported this evening are Fathers McNamara and Riordan, of St. Patrick's Church. Father Erasmus, O. S. F., is dead.

Sunday, Sept. 1.—New cases 104, deaths 81. Sister Barnada died to-day. A number of deaths have occurred in the camps outside the city, and also in the small villages along the Memphis and Louisville road.

Monday, Sept. 2.—84 new cases, 53 deaths. The crowd of negroes who had assembled around the Commissary depot to get rations becoming riotous, made a rush for the store and were fired at by a negro company on guard. One man was killed and several wounded.

Tuesday, Sept. 3.—Only 60 new cases reported though there is no doubt that many more have taken the fever. Deaths 86. Bodies were discovered to-day in one of the way places, which from appearances had been dead several days. One peculiarity manifested among many of the sick is a desire to scold themselves, while among the poor there is unreasonable fear of being sent to the hospital or infirmary, hence the discoveries of to-day.

Father McNamara died this morning.

Father Wm. Walsh, of St. Patrick's Church, sends forth the following: I appeal to all Catholic societies for aid. Three priests alone remain—all others dead or sick. Three hundred lives saved at the Father Mathew Camp. Arrangements are being made to provide for the orphans.

Wednesday, Sept. 4.—Our city at present is one vast charnel house. The undertakers report 95 interments for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. Of these 93 deaths were caused by yellow fever; 70 were white, and 20 colored. A visit to the county undertaker's establishment to-night discovered the fact that at nightfall there were about 60 more reported deaths, but still unburied. The question of the disposition of the dead is becoming a serious one. The citizens' relief committee has employed a burial corps of thirty negroes to assist the county undertaker and his men, and it has been suggested to burn the dead if they cannot be buried more promptly, as corpses are known to have remained unburied for forty-eight hours, burdening the air with foul odor and becoming so revolting that people have fled the neighborhood, and it is with difficulty that men can be hired to haul them to the potter's field.

Thursday, Sept. 5.—Only 39 new cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day. Very few physicians making reports. There were 92 interments—whites 61, colored 31; yellow fever deaths 89. At Father Mathew's camp, where over 300 Catholics and others have found refuge, a convent to the Sacred Heart of Jesus was commenced to-night, in which all the faithful and religious are asked to unite, that the plague may cease. All priests here have been stricken down, except Fathers Kelly, Aloysius and Wm. Walsh. The Howard medical corps report 140 new cases additional to reports made to the Board of Health. Brothers and sisters of the Franciscan Convent is dead.

Friday, Sept. 6.—One hundred and one deaths are reported for the past twenty-four hours, among them are Sister Joseph, Sister Dolores, Mother Alphonso, of St. Agnes Academy, and Dr. Dickinson. The fever has now spread all over the city, being very violent in the southern part of the city, a locality never before visited by the fever.

RESIGNATION.

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
 But one dead lamb is there!
 There is no freedom, however defended,
 But one vacant chair.
 The air is full of farewells to the dying,
 And mournings for the dead;
 The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,
 Will not be comforted!

Let us be patient! These severe afflictions
 Not from the ground arise,
 But oftentimes celestial benedictions
 Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mist and vapors,
 Amid these earthly damps;
 What seem to us but sad and fitting tapera,
 May be heaven's distant lamps.

There is no Death! What seems so is transition;
 This life of mortal breath
 Is but a suburb of the life ayeatan,
 Whose portal we call death.

She is not dead,—the child of our affection,—
 But gone unto that school
 Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
 And Christ himself doth rule.

In that great circle's stillness and seclusion,
 By guardian angels led,
 Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
 They sing the praises of their God.

Day after day we think what she is doing
 In these bright realms of air;
 Year after year, her tender steps pursuing,
 Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her, and keep unbroken
 The bond which nature gives,
 Thinking that our remembrance, tho' unspoken,
 May reach her where she lives.

And though at times impetuous with emotion
 And anguish long suppressed,
 Thinking that our remembrance, tho' unspoken,
 May reach her where she lives.

We will be patient, and assuage the feeling
 We may not wholly stay;
 Be patient, suffering, not concealing,
 The grief that's to us here.

A FEW EARNEST WORDS ABOUT YELLOW FEVER.

The following excellent communication appeared in the *Picayune* last Monday and Tuesday. It contains some invaluable information on the proper treatment of yellow fever and should be carefully studied and preserved for reference by all readers of the STAR. A distinguished physician of this city whose opinion we solicited, told the writer that he was satisfied nearly all doctors here would endorse the suggestions made by Dr. Holcombe, excepting, perhaps, the one concerning food, in reference to which it is thought no general rule can be laid out:

I have a few earnest words to say to the friends, nurses and physicians of yellow fever patients. There are three great causes of the large mortality in this disease.

1. Special intensity of the poison acting upon the individual case. This cannot be foreseen or prevented. This cause is irremediable. Fortunately these malignant cases are rare.
2. Injudicious or inefficient medical treatment. This subject, belonging especially to the medical profession, cannot be discussed in a newspaper.
3. Bad general management, and here, nurses especially, the public generally, and even some professional men, need a word of caution and advice.

The yellow fever patient should be put to bed after taking a warm foot-bath, not a scalding one, and covered with one sheet and one blanket or quilt. The room should be well ventilated, without letting a direct current of air fall upon the patient, and he should be allowed to drink frequently, but moderately, of cool or cold water.

Now, instead of this simple and sensible method, based upon sound physiological and hygienic principles, what do we often see? The attendants are all in a perfect panic of haste to get the patient into a profuse sweat as soon as possible. He is scalded in his bath, covered almost to suffocation with blankets and quilts, crammed with hot drinks, and denied a drop of cold water, whilst the corridors and doors are shut, and the atmosphere of the room made no doubtable and unhealthy.

I was called to a man lately who had been wrapped or rolled over in blankets until he looked like a roll of carpeting. The room was as hot as a close kitchen in summer. He had been dosed with hot teas, denied water and air, suffocated, held down by the force of four women for twelve or fourteen hours. He was furiously delirious, and died in two hours afterwards with congestion of the brain.

This horrible case of bad management, with the kindest intentions on the part of the friends, is only an exaggerated picture of what occurs in every sick room, where the sick man is denied God's greatest blessings—air, light and water. The fact is yellow fever can stand more fresh air and cold water than any other disease. A great deal of the mortality has been caused by overheating and over-sweating in the first stage. It must have been especially fatal to young children.

Another point of bad management is the effort to keep up a perspiration during the second stage of the disease, which is a stage of great debility and sometimes of utter prostration. If any bad symptoms occur, nurses, doctors and all seem to think that if the patient can only be made to perspire, all will be right. Sometimes the same violent measures used at first are resorted to again and with almost invariably fatal result, so that a fine perspiration one day, and black vomit and death the next day, are almost related like cause and effect.

BUTLER AND YELLOW FEVER.

Butler, in his proclamation on his retirement from his proconsulship of this State, among other equally false and absurd benefits of his beneficent reign, asserted that he had demonstrated that the pestilence (referring to the yellow fever) can be kept from the borders of the State and city. This preposterous assertion has recently been revived in many Northern journals. It is repeated by some ignorant and partisan residents of our city who, when asked as to the method employed to effect this result, refer to the measures directed by Butler for cleaning and sweeping the streets, opening ditches and draining; that by an utterly lawless exaction of a million of dollars from the capitalists and merchants of the city and the expenditure of the same on thousands of laborers, to the great enrichment of his pets to whom he gave the contracts, he made the city so clean as to exclude the pestilence.

To demonstrate this assertion it would be necessary to assume and prove that the epidemic originated in the uncleanly condition and the lack of such drainage and sanitation, as Butler claims to have originated, and to justify his assertion that the city was never so thoroughly cleaned and drained as under his administration, and that its former visitations occurred when it was in such condition of uncleanness and incomplete drainage. These premises are notoriously false and in conflict with past experience.

Firstly—It is denied that the scavenging and draining done under Butler was as thorough and effective as in previous years when the yellow fever appeared and prevailed with great violence, as in 1853-54-55.

Secondly—The health statistics of the two years previous to that in which Butler held sway in this city, to-wit, in 1860-61, exhibited a better sanitary condition than those of 1862.

Thirdly—That the year 1862 was a portion of the period of three and not infrequently of five and six years' intermission of the epidemic visitation. The present epidemic comes after an intermission of eleven years; that of 1853 was preceded by six years of entire exemption; so of that of 1832.

Fourthly—The epidemic of 1824, which was a very destructive one, and which occurred during a very rigorous quarantine was followed by five years of exemption, when, too, the quarantine had been abolished.

During these years the city, or that portion above Canal street, was one huge quagmire. Dr. McFarland, who was then a prominent physician of the city, thus describes its condition at that time:

During the eventful year of 1825 the year in which Lafayette visited the United States, there were not twenty days in which it did not rain violently. The "original soil" was

THE FEVER IN MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG AND OTHER SOUTHERN TOWNS.

PORT GIBSON, MISS.
Sept. 2.—Four hundred cases and fifty-five deaths, out of 550 persons remaining in town; about 1200 have fled. The distress is very great—many dying with no one to give them a drink of water.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.
Sept. 5.—Over 700 cases of fever here and 20 deaths. The stores are all closed and the people gone who can get away. Great need of nurses and physicians. Physicians broken down and two sick with the fever. One doctor and fourteen nurses have arrived from New Orleans.

Sept. 6.—3 deaths. Father Oberly, Sister Scholastica, head of Catholic School, are of the new cases. Dr. Guerrier, with ten Howards, came from New Orleans this morning.

CANTON, MISS.
Sept. 4.—We have about 100 cases of yellow fever under treatment. Sixteen new cases and four deaths preceding 9 o'clock, a. m., to-day.

Sept. 5.—Total number of cases of yellow fever to date 151. Total number of deaths 31. Sixteen new cases and 6 deaths have occurred in the last 24 hours.

BATON ROUGE, LA.
Sept. 2.—Eleven deaths from yellow fever have occurred here; four in the last 24 hours. Many are down sick, and all business is stopped.

Sept. 5.—Number of cases to date 163, number of deaths 15, number convalescent and under treatment 148, number taken sick during the last twelve hours 16. Many cases are so mild in character that physicians have declined to report them as yellow fever.

THIBODAUX AND LABADIEVILLE, LA.
Thibodaux La, Sept. 4.—Reports from Labadieville announce 30 cases, no deaths, and only one dangerous. A sister in Mount Carmel Convent, just outside, in the suburbs of Thibodaux, has just died. Three sisters more died in this convent within fifteen days—two from yellow fever, and all cases (three only) in town have originated in that building, the victims having been visiting therein. The two cases outside are getting well. The wife of Sheriff L. A. Webb was taken sick night, but doing well. A case is reported on the Lorio Plantation, two miles above here. A Howard Association was formed here yesterday. The citizens are fumigating the town by burning sulphur every evening in front of their houses, and pine tar in various places.

S. T. GREYSBORO, Mayor.

MISCELLANEOUS.
 Only three cases so far this year in Mobile and these at long intervals. On the 4th the city was reported as very healthy.

Thirteen cases and four deaths reported at Brownsville, Tenn. The city is deserted and the Howards have to burn the dead.

Up to the 4th there had been over 100 cases and 30 deaths.

Twenty-six cases and six deaths at Delhi, La., up to the 4th.

At Ocean Springs the fever has broken out and is spreading. Among the sick is Father Charles.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Secretary of War day responded to the call for relief from Louisiana Congressmen and Federal officers in New Orleans, by ordering rations for twenty days to be issued to two thousand of the suffering poor of that city. If there is not sufficient rations there for that purpose, a special train with such supplies will be sent from Chicago.

While the Secretary, in responding to the call, acts under the law of charity alone, he has no doubt that the act will meet the full approval of Congress. This relief to New Orleans, which heretofore to Memphis, are, as he said this morning, exceptional cases, justified, if not by the strongest appeals of humanity to all possible relief in the plague-stricken city, and as the Government cannot be depended on for continued supplies, he expressed hope that private charity would continue to be exerted in that direction. 40,000 more rations have been ordered for the sufferers at Memphis.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—A Galveston News special from Rio Grande City says: On the 1st inst., an edict went into effect abolishing the *Libra*, except as to Matamoros and Brownsville, and prohibiting commercial intercourse at other points. The people on the Mexican side are much exasperated, especially at Matamoros and Mies, and have sent a violent threatening protest to the Central Government.

VICKSBURG.

Saturday, Aug. 31.—274 new cases, 10 deaths. Among new cases are Fathers Huber and Oberly.

Sunday, Sept. 1.—93 cases, 25 deaths. Drs. Whitehead and Birbret are down.

Monday, Sept. 2.—200 cases; 13 deaths, including J. F. Doll recently elected Mayor. The Howard Association estimates that there are between fifteen hundred and two thousand sick and the number is increasing. Brothers and sisters of the Franciscan Convent is dead.

Sept. 3.—New cases no longer reported because they are so numerous and the few physicians have no time. Deaths 36. The Howard Association is calling in God's name for physicians from all parts of the country to come to the relief of the stricken ones of Vicksburg. The number of physicians here is small and they are broken down and several are sick.

Wednesday, Sept. 4.—22 deaths including 8 negroes.

Right Rev. Wm. H. Elder, Bishop of Natchez, who has been here incessantly at work among the sick and dying since the fever commenced, was taken down to-day.

Six Sisters of Mercy are sick.

Sept. 6.—Thirty-seven deaths—25 white and 12 colored. Among the deaths are Geo. Burns, agent of the Southern Express Company, Jas. C. Fitzpatrick, of Fitzpatrick Brothers, Sister Mary Regis of the Convent of Mercy, J. R. Levy, merchant. It is estimated that there were 186 new cases during the past 24 hours.

YELLOW FEVER—DAILY RECORD FOR 1878.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States debt statement on the 1st was a reduction of \$6,475,504 75 for the month of August.—Texas steamship lines New York are overcrowded with freight. Malory's steamers are sailing a week ahead of the usual time.—Senator Zimacosa, Mexican Minister, was in Chicago on the 3rd, and a conference with business men. He stated as one of the amendments to the State's ultimata idea of the conference is to have direct communication by railroad with Mexico.—The Vermont election last week resulted in favor of the Republicans by from 200 to 20,000 majority.—John Eugene Lavangh, a well-known Celtic scholar died in London on the 30th.—The workmen, numbering 500, employed by C. Nugent & Co., sewer dealers of Newark, N. J. held a meeting and denounced Dennis Kearney for signing the firm in his speech on Monday.—The Grand, the ex-President's brother, has been sent to an insane asylum at the request of his friends. His mind runs on great speculations.—The champion failure of the day that of A. S. Wheeler, dealer in tax sales and real estate, Brooklyn, whose liabilities are \$9,000; assets \$100.

GRENADEA, MISS.

Saturday, Aug. 31.—6 new cases; 3 deaths.

Sunday, Sept. 1.—12 cases; 5 deaths including Rev. Mr. Hall, Baptist Minister and Rev. Dr. McCampbell, Presbyterian. The Democratic Candidates for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, Woodfolk, arrived to-day to attend to the sick.

Monday, Sept. 2.—8 cases; 6 deaths, including three negroes. Col. Butler Anderson, of the Memphis Howard Association, who has done noble service here for weeks, died to-day.

THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION, OF NEW YORK.

To read this week, contains a full report of the proceedings of the last Convention. Copies can be purchased at Ellis, Swan's and Joyce's.

THE CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN SAYS IT DISLIKES THE ARGUMENT FOR CATHOLIC TRUTH THAT THE CHURCH ALONE CAN SAVE SOCIETY.

The Catholic *Columbian* says it dislikes the argument for Catholic truth that the Church alone can save society. It is a good argument, but the lesser seems preferred to the greater, in it. What is the use of saving society, if all the individuals composing it die in error and sin? The Church ought to be obeyed because she is true, and not because she saves society.