

# THE PASCAGOULA DEMOCRAT-STAR.

BY P. K. MAYERS & M. B. RICHMOND.

"PEACE, GOOD WILL AND PROSPERITY TO ALL MANKIND."

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

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No. 21.

## PROFESSIONAL.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Having permanently located at Ocean Springs offers his professional services to the people of the town and surrounding country. Thirty years extensive experience in the valley of the Mississippi and in the city of New Orleans, enables him to offer his professional experience as consulting physician to the members of the fraternity who are practicing at the towns along the coast.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the Seventh Judicial District. Prompt attention paid to all collections of claims.  
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Will practice in all the Courts of the Seventh Judicial District. Prompt attention paid to all collections of claims.  
References—Hon. W. G. Henderson, Huntsville, Miss., and Hon. Roderick Seal, Mississippi City.

**J. J. Harry, M. D.,**  
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Offers his professional services to the citizens of Ocean Springs and surrounding country.  
Office—Opposite the Methodist Church.

**W. A. Champlin, ELLIOTT HENDERSON,**  
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ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
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Will practice in all the Courts of the Seventh Judicial District.

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
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Practices in the Courts of Jackson, Harrison, Hancock, Perry and Greene.

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Will visit all points upon the Coast, giving notice whenever he moves, at present at Pass Christian.

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Office and residence near the Seashore Hotel, residences and post-office.

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Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Pascagoula, Scranton and Moss Point.

OFFICE—On Pascagoula street, opposite the railroad crossing, Scranton. Hours—10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Residence at the Seashore.

**DENTISTRY.**  
**Dr. C. Widney** has resumed the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches. Particular attention paid to the inserting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from one to a full set.  
May 24, 1878. 9-3m

**JOHN V. TOULME & SONS.,**  
Hay St. Louis, Miss.  
Tanners and Manufacturers  
OF  
BOOTS, SHOES AND HARNESSES.

Orders solicited and promptly filled. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.  
May 3, 1878. 6-1y

**CRESCENT HOTEL.**  
(Front Street, near the Railroad.)  
Hay St. Louis, Mississippi.  
W. B. LIST, Proprietor.

Having leased the above well-known popular Hotel, and having renovated and refitted it, it is now open for the reception of boarders. No pains will be spared to satisfy all who patronize this Hotel. The beautiful grounds, the comfortable and hand-drawn cottages attached make this Hotel peculiarly desirable. Prices away down.  
May 3, 1878. 6-6m

**Meridian FEMALE COLLEGE.**  
This institution is healthfully located at MERIDIAN, MISS., and is accessible from all points. Terms per session of five months, including English, Mathematics, Latin, French, washing, sewing, rights, bookkeeping and bookbinding. Music and drawing will be extra. A full corps of competent ladies will assist the President during the next term of five months. The session just closed was the most successful. The number of pupils enrolled was 125.  
For further particulars send for catalogue.  
C. M. GORDON, President.  
No. 15-16-3m

## THE COURTS.

REGULAR TERMS.

**CIRCUIT COURT—SEVENTH DISTRICT.**  
JAMES S. HAMM, Judge.  
THOMAS S. FORD, District Attorney.

In the county of Lauderdale on the second Monday of February and August, and continue eighteen days.

In the county of Kemper, on the first Monday of March and September, and continue twelve days.

In the county of Wayne, on the first Monday of April and October, and continue six days.

In the county of Clarke, on the third Monday of March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Marion, on the fourth Monday of April and October, and continue six days.

In the county of Hancock, on the third Monday of March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Harrison, on the third Monday of March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Perry, on the first Monday of April and October, and continue six days.

In the county of Greene, on the second Monday of April and October, and continue six days.

In the county of Wayne, on the fourth Monday of May and November, and continue six days.

In the county of Clarke, on the first Monday of May and November, and continue six days.

In the county of Kemper, on the fourth Monday of May and November, and continue six days.

In the county of Lauderdale, on the second Monday of May and November, and continue six days.

In the county of Wayne, on the fourth Monday of May and November, and continue six days.

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## GOD KNOWETH BEST.

Sometimes, when all life's lessons have been learned,  
And sun and stars forevermore have set,  
The things which our weak judgments here have spurned—  
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet  
Will flash before us out of life's dark night,  
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue;  
And we shall see how all God's plans were right,  
And how that which seemed proof was love most true.

And we shall see how, while we frown and sigh,  
God's plans go on as best for you and me;  
How, when we called, He heeded not our cry,  
Because his wisdom to the end could see.

And even as prudent parents disallow  
Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,  
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now  
Life's sweetest things because it seemeth good.

And if, sometimes, coming with life's wine,  
We find the wormwood, and rebel and shrink,  
Be surer a wiser hand than yours or mine  
Pours out this portion for our lips to drink.

And if some friend we love is lying low,  
Where human kisses cannot reach his face,  
Oh, do not blame his loving Father so,  
But wear your sorrow with obedient grace!

And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath  
Is not the sweetest gift God sends his friends,  
And that, sometimes, the subtle pall of death  
Conceals the fairest boon his love can send.

If we could push away the gates of life,  
And stand within, and all God's workings see,  
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,  
And for each mystery could find a key!

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart!  
God's plans, like lilies, pure and white unfold,  
We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart;  
Time will reveal the calyx of gold.

And if, through patient toil, we reach the land  
Where tired feet, with sandals loose, may rest,  
When we shall clearly know and understand,  
I think that we will say, "God knew the best!"

THE END.

HOW A BRAKEMAN GOT TO BE A GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

BY ALFRED L. SEWELL.

In the earlier years of my experience as a printer in Chicago, more than twenty years ago, our firm did a good deal of printing for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and because of this, I came to know a young man who is the subject of my story. He came from Massachusetts, was poor, and had no influential friend to even give him a letter of recommendation. He sought employment on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and after waiting a time, at last secured the position of brakeman on a freight train—salary about \$30 a month. He was faithful in this position, and being both intelligent and industrious, he was soon made conductor of the train, with wages nearly doubled. He attracted the attention of his superior officers, who saw in him an honest, faithful and conscientious conductor, one not seeking his own ease or pleasure, but constantly devoted to the interests of the company that employed him, so that not many months elapsed before he was made conductor of a passenger train—a more comfortable position, and one yielding a somewhat higher salary. Here I first knew him, and I saw in him a modest, quiet, unassuming young man, free from the popular vices, and one who tried to be just as faithful and true and devoted to his work as a conductor as though the position had been that of general superintendent.

One of the sternest and most exacting, and yet one of the noblest, ablest and most conscientious men that ever filled a position was then general superintendent of the road. This man, Col. C. G. Hammond, watched every employee of the road with an eagle's eye. He measured every man, knew the ability of each, and seemed intuitively to know which were the lazy shirks. Our young conductor did not escape the keen eye. When he least thought of it his chief was measuring and sounding him, and finding out what kind of metal he was made of; but none ever knew whether he was approved or not, for the chief's look was always stern and cold as steel.

One Saturday morning train No. 4 moved slowly out of Chicago under the care of my friend, who, only intent on doing his work as well as he knew how, seemed to have

no higher ambition than to be a good conductor—salary, \$900 a year. About noon, when he stopped at a station, he found a telegram from the head office ordering him to "leave the train in care of— and take the first train for Chicago."

"This was an unusual thing. Wondering what could be the matter, conscious that he had tried to do exactly right, and yet remembering how exacting was the general superintendent, he feared that unintentionally he had fallen under his displeasure. With a fearful heart he presented himself at the office of the superintendent.

"Good morning, Mr. Hammond; I have received your telegram and come to see what it means."

"Good morning," growled the chief, "I see you have, sir; I have concluded to take your train away from you."

The conductor's heart sank lower than ever. What before was only fearful foreboding was now painful truth. He had served the company to the best of his ability. He had kept the affairs of his train in complete order, his reports had been carefully and correctly made; and yet, after all, he had lost his position. He dared not hope to reverse the decision of the all-powerful official, yet in his calm a voice as he could command he politely asked the reason for his summary dismissal.

Col. Hammond waited awhile before he answered. Then the muscles of his face relaxed a little, and he said: "I want an assistant superintendent in my office, and I have called you to take the place."

True words, it is always modest, and our thunderstruck conductor could only stammer, "But I am not competent, sir, to fill the position."

"You can obey orders, can't you? That's all you have to do, sir. You will begin work this morning. That is your desk."

The new duties were not as difficult as he expected. At first he had only to obey orders, and carry out the details of work laid out by the chief; and to these duties he brought the same faithfulness and thoroughness that had made him noticeable as a conductor. His elevation did not spoil him or make him vain. He was as plain and modest and hard-working as before. The salary at first was \$1800.

After a few years' service under Col. Hammond and an advance of salary to \$2500, the plain young man was invited to take the office of general superintendent of a younger road, at a salary of \$6000. Distrusting his own ability, but determined to do his best, he accepted the call, and succeeded, until the C. B. and Q., realizing how much they had lost in parting from him, invited him to resume his old position, and secured his services by the tempting offer of \$6000 a year.

In the meantime Col. Hammond had become the general superintendent of the Union Pacific railroad, running from Omaha to Ogden, where it connects with the Central Pacific railroad. The Central Pacific was owned by four or five millionaires, who built it, one of whom was its general superintendent. However good a business man he was he knew but little about railroading.

But where could they find a general superintendent who had the ability and would dare to reorganize the road and put its affairs upon a better basis? They consulted Col. Hammond and other railroad men, and the result was that, most unexpectedly, our whilom modest and hard-working conductor one day received a telegram asking him if he would undertake the duties of general superintendent of the Central Pacific railroad, at a salary of \$10,000. He was satisfied with and appreciated by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, who proposed to increase his pay to \$7000, and as he preferred to remain in Chicago he declined the princely offer made by the California road. Then another telegram asked at what salary he would become chief of the Central Pacific. Almost hoping to discourage his tempters he telegraphed, "13,000 a year in gold." At once came the answer, "Accepted." So, taken in his own trap, he had nothing to do but to bid adieu to the city that had served him so well, and turn his face toward the land of gold.

This was nine years ago. He is still general superintendent of the Central Pacific railroad, one of the most important railroads in the world. With its connections in California, this quiet man, not yet forty-eight years old, now superintends 2734 miles of railroad, and connecting steamers, besides dictating the tariffs of the China, the Australian and Panama lines of steamships. While other young men, preferring present ease and comfort to the interests of their employers, wasting money and time in billiard halls, theaters and drinking saloons, Albin N. Towner was at work, building up character as well as reputation, and now fills one of the most important positions in California, and instead of \$300 a year as a brakeman on a freight train, he now draws the comfortable salary of \$20,000 a year in gold.

"Lucky man," says one. "Lucky had but little to do with it. Modest

worth did it. Work did it. Faithfulness in the performance of present duties, however humble, did it. This unflinching faithfulness in the humbler duties not only attracted the notice and won the appreciation of his superiors, but fitted him for the higher positions which, without his seeking, he was called to fill.

**Disinfectants and How Used.**  
A knowledge of the means of prevention of the spread of infectious diseases is undoubtedly of paramount importance, experience having proved that it is possible, by certain chemical agencies, wholly to destroy or prevent the operation of the specific infection or contagion of any disease. To obtain a success in so doing, it is necessary to observe precise rules in applying such disinfectants. Hence we take upon ourselves to offer to the public a few items, which will easily acquaint one with the most effectual, the cheapest, the simplest, and, at the same time, safest, methods of carrying out disinfection.

1. **Quicklime.** To absorb moisture and putrid fluids, use fresh stone-lime finely broken; sprinkle it on the places to be dried. It will do away with undue moisture. Whitewash with pure lime, not kalsomine.

2. **Chlorine Powder.** To absorb gases, the coal must be dry and fresh, and by combining it with lime, you have a most excellent compound absorbent called "calc powder."

3. **Chloride of Lime.** To give off chlorine, which destroys putrid effluvia, stops putrefaction; use it as lime is used. When found too weak add some strong pure vinegar or dilute sulphuric acid and add more of the chloride.

4. **Sulphate of Iron (Copperas) and Carbolic Acid.** To disinfect necessaries, cesspools, drains, sewers, etc., especially the vessels, grounds or places in which the discharges of the sick are evacuated, dissolve 5 lbs. to 10 lbs. of copperas in 5 gallons of water, then add a pint of fluid carbolic acid; stir well to make a complete solution.

5. **Permanenate of Potash.** To be used for disinfecting clothing and towels that have been used by patients during the night, when such effects cannot be boiled instantly. Throw the soiled articles into a tub of water to which one ounce of the permanenate has been dissolved for every 3 gallons of water. As this solution will color the clothes, you must boil them in clean water immediately after removing them from the tub. This salt must not be used with carbolic acid, chlorine or the chlorides, as they would interfere with one another.

6. **Copperas Carbolic Acid (Fluid).** It may be diluted at the rate of 10 to 40 to one 100 parts of water to one of the fluid acid. Use this solution as you would the copperas solution. A solution of one acid, free from larry matter, one part to one hundred of water, is sufficiently strong to wash clothes in, and will not injure them. To remove the offensive odor of the acid from the clothing, wash out immediately in a strong solution of soap and soda. Crude carbolic acid mixed with sawdust is a very good thing to throw over foul grounds or heaps of refuse. To disinfect the gutters, streets, yards, drains and sewers, one part of carbolic acid to 40 to 100 parts of water, and used freely, will prove an effectual disinfectant. You may add copperas, if you choose.

7. **Boiling or High Steam Heat.** Whenever foul clothing and infected things can be boiled, or have a boiling heat applied and kept up for an hour, this is one of the simplest and best modes of disinfection. But until such heat is actually applied to the infected things, some one of the disinfecting solutions must be used. For instance, during the night a common steam-tub, in a laundry or elsewhere, with a tight cover, is a good disinfecting vat, but the temperature must be kept up at boiling point.

Fresh air, pure water, thorough cleansing, constant ventilation, good food, are our most natural means of preventing and destroying the causes of infection and disease. It is well understood that although disinfectants, when properly applied, are extremely useful, yet, they are not to be considered as infallible preventives. Should further information on the subject be wanted, apply to

CHAS. L. LE LOUX, A.M., M.D.

The following letter is selected from hundreds on file in the office of Messrs. Fensley & Co., proprietors "Jurgelwitz's Anti-Rheumatic Mixture," P. O. box 1406, New Orleans.

Mr. Wm. Smith, Monroe, La., says: "You will remember me as the person who was so badly affected with rheumatism in 1874, and who was clerk in the district court in your city, and through whose recommendation some of your 'Anti-Rheumatic Mixture' was sent to California. I have always recommended it, whenever I come in contact with those afflicted with rheumatism, and it has always proved a successful remedy. I have never been troubled with rheumatism since I took up one bottle."

The head of a Boston man is wider than it is long. He wears a silk hat with one of the sides in front, and the effect is very comical.

## Y. F. AND QUARANTINE.

Some Facts Concerning the Yellow Fever and Quarantine Regulations in New Orleans from 1795 to 1874.

By STANFORD E. CHAILLE, A.M., M.D.,  
Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy, Medical Department, University of Louisiana.

From 1796, when the first epidemic of yellow fever occurred, to 1859, a period of sixty-three years, thirty-four epidemics ravaged New Orleans. The records indicate that some cases occurred in every one of the remaining twenty-nine non-epidemic years. No part of these sixty-three years can be compared in fatality with the six years, 1853-1858, during which occurred four violent epidemics, 1853-4-5-8; and of these "the great epidemic" of 1853 well deserved its title, whilst the epidemic of 1858 caused a mortality never surpassed, except by its notorious predecessor of 1853. During the fifteen years, 1859-73, New Orleans has enjoyed an exemption, unprecedented in its history, from yellow fever epidemics; for notwithstanding the fact that there have been cases every one of these years (except perhaps 1861), there has been but one epidemic—that of 1867.

The first cases have been repeatedly traced to the shipping; and in many other years there has been an absolute proof, as a negative proposition admits of, that there was no such connection, and a conspicuous absence of any facts justifying the assignment of the origin of the disease to importation. The preceding indisputable facts are frequently ignored by those who advocate the protective virtues of quarantine, of an efficient sanitary police, and of carbolic acid and other disinfectants. Some of the facts relative to each one of these three prophylactics will be stated.

**QUARANTINE.**  
This is based on the theory that yellow fever is imported into New Orleans, that it is communicable from person to person, and therefore that by excluding every case of the disease the city can be protected from its ravages. What are the facts?

The first quarantine established was maintained only four years, 1821-4, having been abandoned early in 1825 from the general conviction that it had proved worse than useless, for yellow fever was present every year, and to the extent of a very violent epidemic in 1822, and an epidemic in 1824. After thirty years' discontinuance, the quarantine, which is still enforced, was re-established in March, 1855. Very violent epidemics occurred in 1855, 1858 and 1867, and (excepting 1861) there have been deaths by yellow fever every year of the existence of the present quarantine.

Thus, including the whole time, seventy-eight years, 1796-1873, there have been twenty-three years with quarantine. During these there have been deaths of yellow fever every year (1861 excepted), and there have been five epidemics of which four (1822-55-58-67) were very violent.

These facts render it manifest, that after twenty-three years' trial, quarantine has annually failed in its sole object—to keep all cases of yellow fever out of the city. During the military occupation of New Orleans the experiment was tried, whether this failure was attributable to defects of the law, or of its execution, for "by the absolute and relentless military authority, an impregnable system of quarantine was maintained," and notwithstanding its remorseless rigidity there were cases of yellow fever among the civil population every year. Worse even than this for the advocates of quarantine, for in 1863 and 1864 it prevailed especially on board the vessels of the United States. Now as to these cases, it is asserted that "the official usages and the armed discipline of the naval fleet in the harbor of New Orleans and upon the river enabled the medical officers to trace to its source every case of yellow fever," that when the disease appeared on one vessel, all other vessels were prevented "by armed surveillance and discipline" from communicating with the infected vessel, and that in spite of all this, the disease could not be traced to importation. In fact there was in 1863 but one vessel (the Spanish man-of-war *Pizarro*) which even approached the port of New Orleans with yellow fever, and this vessel was kept at the quarantine, sixty-five miles below the city, thus rendering communication with the "river fleet" impossible; and in 1864, when twenty-five vessels, iron-clad gunboats, etc., in the river and the lake, were attacked with yellow fever, not one infected vessel from a foreign port arrived, even at the quarantine stations.

Avoiding discussion of the communicability of yellow fever, and therefore of the theoretical value of quarantine, the conclusion from the facts given cannot be escaped—that quarantine has entirely failed, even under circumstances very exceptionally favorable to it, to pre-

vent the occurrence of yellow fever, and has had no practical value in protecting this city. That New Orleans has the capacity to originate yellow fever just as well as Havana or Rio Janeiro, is an assertion which I deem indisputable, and which was often made by the deceased Prof. Stone, whose ability as also his experience in this disease were unequalled in this city. The experience of the United States "river fleet" at New Orleans in 1863 and 1864 confirms many other indications that yellow fever is especially prone to originate in the holds of vessels.

**Fitting Lambs for Market.**  
A correspondent writes to the *Country Gentleman* upon this subject as follows:

"Early lambs must be forced from the time they are dropped. In fact there is something to be done even before that, for the ewes must be fed so as to have a good flow of milk at the first, and any one who does not know how to do this and does not care to be told had best let sheep husbandry alone, for this starting of the milk is necessary in all cases. If ewes are fed on pog dry hay and have no milk, they will not care for the lambs, but often desert them at once. It will not pay to raise a lot of lambs in poor condition to fatten when they are three or four months old. They should be fat all the time from their first appearance. However, if lambs are healthy but light in flesh, when they are in the pen, they may be put to fatten, but they will not care for the lambs, but often desert them at once. It will not pay to raise a lot of lambs in poor condition to fatten when they are three or four months old. They should be fat all the time from their first appearance. 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