

## THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

THE lottery agitation in Louisiana is likely very soon to come to a close. One of the directors, who is also one of the largest stockholders, states that the company will withdraw its demand for a renewal of the charter. His name is John A. Morris. He has written a letter in which he states that he thought he was conferring a boon on Louisiana by paying into its treasury \$1,250,000 annually, and by bringing some \$30,000,000 into the State besides.

Mr. Morris is worth \$30,000,000. He maintains nine expensive establishments in this country and in Europe. He has a magnificent home in Boston, one at Bar Harbor, one at New Orleans, and one in Germany. The Louisiana lottery was incorporated in 1867, but its active operations in a national sense commenced about 1870. John A. Morris and Charles T. Howard became the actual owners. In a short time, Morris, it is said, became sole owner, though the semblance of a company was kept up. From this lottery he has amassed his vast fortune.

Great excitement and a good deal of ill-feeling prevails in New Orleans on account of this lottery embroglio. The present charter expires in 1894, and the report is now in circulation that no further attempt will be made to perpetuate that monstrosity.

It is supposed that the recent action of the United States Supreme Court in sustaining the constitutionality of anti-lottery legislation enacted by Congress has had its effect on the Louisiana gamblers. In the face of this legislation the lottery managers would find the prosecution of their work very difficult. It is stated, however, by the initiated that the possibility of defeat in the pending contest is what urges the withdrawal of the proposition to renew the charter.

New Orleans is now the scene of one of the hottest election campaigns in the history of American election annals. The lottery is the sole issue, and the people of the State of Louisiana are divided into pro-lottery and anti-lottery parties. The anti's are receiving material aid from the outside. Speakers from other States are crusading with them, and religious organizations are sending money. Probably this is what prompts the lottery men to suspend for the present their demand for a twenty-five years renewal of the charter from the people and State of Louisiana.

London, Feb. 14.—Mr. Olcott has resigned the presidency of the Theosophist Society on account of ill health.

## A SPECIFIC FOR GRIPPE.

THE grippe exists in this Territory, particularly in this city, to a considerable extent. On the 5th of April, 1891, there appeared an article on this disease in the *New York World*, over the signature of Carl Sailer, a physician of learning and repute. We are informed by a well-known citizen of Salt Lake that a gentleman from the East, now in this city, states positively that he knows personally of a large number of cases of the malady which have been cured by the specific recommended by Dr. Sailer. In the hope that it may be of service to sufferers from the disease in this locality, we reproduce the article referred to:

"As a rule I do not believe in giving medical matters to the press, but in this case, involving as it does the interest and welfare of the community at large, I do not hesitate to give the desired information; in fact, I consider it my duty to do so.

"The disease which was so epidemic in the Eastern cities last winter, and has so much increased the death rate in Chicago and Pittsburg in particularly this year, is not what is described and known as 'influenza' or 'la grippe,' but is a disease of the nervous system which affects that part of the human organism primarily and quickly spreads to other organs, particularly the mucous membranes throughout the body.

"I have observed the peculiarities of this hitherto unknown affection for over five years, and have noted its widespread geographical distribution in this country, having received answers to inquiries made as to its presence simultaneously from the most eastern part of Maine; from Brownsville, Texas; from Tampa, Fla., and from Seattle, Wash.

"The first publication of the peculiarities of this malady was made by me through an interview published April 1, 1889. Not knowing the causation and character of the disease, I called it 'it,' and still prefer this appellation to the misleading names 'grippe' and 'influenza.'

"I then read a paper before the American Medical Association at Newport, on June 27, 1889, giving all the symptoms, peculiarities and vagaries of the disease, as well as the specific treatment which still is not surpassed by any other at the present time.

"The paper was published in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, August 9, 1889. Another paper published in the same medical journal in January, 1890, gives the symptoms of 'it' as compared with the different diseases for which it might be, and frequently has been, mistaken. In that paper I again reiterate the specific action of 'benzoate of soda' in alleviating promptly all the symptoms better than any other drug that has been administered.

"The symptoms as outlined in the article in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* and its vagaries are: That 'it' may closely resemble typhoid fever, pneumonia, diphtheria, aggravated dyspepsia, spinal meningitis, inflammation of the brain, measles, scarlet fever, various skin diseases (such as eczema, hives, lichen, etc.), nervous prostration, auricular rheumatism and a number of other afflictions too numerous to mention.

"It is, however, easily recognized by the fact that no matter what the other symptoms may be, the symptoms I have described, namely, low pulse rate, high temperature between

2 and 3 a. m., a lightly coated but moist tongue, absence of thirst, and more or less profuse perspiration called forth by the slightest mental or physical exertion, are present. Furthermore, the specific remedy above mentioned, that is, benzoate of soda, will, if 'it' is the cause of the symptoms, promptly lower the temperature and relieve the pain, while if other diseases are the cause of the trouble the benzoate of soda, although perfectly harmless, will have no effect whatever.

"The disease is not self-limited; that is, the patient does not get well if let alone or erroneously treated, but the disease becomes chronic and may last for years. 'It' closely resembles a state of the system commonly called malaria, for want of erudition on the part of the physician or from prejudice or through superstition of the laity, inasmuch as the symptoms are chilliness alternating with flashes of heat, nervousness, loss of appetite, indefinite pains generally described as headache but often in the limbs and back, loss of memory, dullness of intellect and, what is more characteristic than anything else, almost complete loss of ambition.

I have frequently seen cases in which this chronic form of 'it' has produced insanity, temporary or permanent, also paralysis, muscular weakness of either the upper or lower limbs, and finally death from heart failure.

"Post-mortem examinations have shown that in the more chronic cases all the organs which are of vital importance, such as the mucous membranes throughout the body, the liver and spleen, the pancreas, the brain and the heart are affected and diseased except the kidneys, and it is this fact which prompted Dr. Glasgow, of St. Louis, as well as myself to employ the benzoate of soda and other diuretics together with heart stimulants, in the form of alcohol, whether it be brandy, whisky or any other remedy of that class, to combat this disease, and the results are truly marvelous to behold.

"As to the causation of the disease, careful investigation at the pathological laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania, the laboratory of the Army Medical Museum in Washington, my own private laboratory, as well as other laboratories, has failed absolutely to discover and demonstrate beyond doubt any specific germ or micro-organism which might be looked upon as the cause or even the direct incentive to the epidemic.

"The alleged discovery of the bacillus by a Chicago physician in view of the above statement of facts is evidently an error of judgment. Like yellow fever, we are compelled to look upon 'it' as a disease due to a chemical poison produced without the body and introduced into the system by the air inhaled or the food and water taken in; but what produces this poison, which, no doubt, is a ptomaine, is as yet unknown.

"This, however, is an indubitable fact borne out by the experience of many excellent and reputable physicians all over the country that 'benzoate of soda,' given in ten-grain doses every two hours, alcohol in one-half ounce doses every four hours and absolute rest will cure without further medication a case of 'it' in its acute form, in forty-eight hours to three days.

"An addition of such diuretics as buchu and sweet spirits of nitre, together with alcohol in one-half ounce doses three or four times a day, will speedily bring about a recovery in the chronic cases. Inasmuch as the heart is weakened by the effect of the poison upon the nerve centres, all drugs having a tendency to depress the heart's action should be avoided, particularly those new remedies, such as antipyrine, antifebrine, phenacine and other like