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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

WHOLE NUMBER 2017.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### VARIETIES THEATRE.

**CHARLES H. DUBOIS.** Business Manager.  
Monday Evening, October 27, 1873.  
Tuesday Evening, October 28, 1873.  
Wednesday Evening, October 29, 1873.  
Thursday Evening, October 30, 1873.  
Friday Evening, November 1, 1873.

### OPERA HOUSE.

**OLIVER BOWEN BYRON.**  
Monday Evening, November 1, 1873.  
Tuesday Evening, November 2, 1873.  
Wednesday Evening, November 3, 1873.  
Thursday Evening, November 4, 1873.  
Friday Evening, November 5, 1873.

### ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

**OLIVER BOWEN BYRON.**  
Monday Evening, November 1, 1873.  
Tuesday Evening, November 2, 1873.  
Wednesday Evening, November 3, 1873.  
Thursday Evening, November 4, 1873.  
Friday Evening, November 5, 1873.

### GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

**OLIVER BOWEN BYRON.**  
Monday Evening, November 1, 1873.  
Tuesday Evening, November 2, 1873.  
Wednesday Evening, November 3, 1873.  
Thursday Evening, November 4, 1873.  
Friday Evening, November 5, 1873.

### OLIVER BOWEN BYRON.

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Monday Evening, November 1, 1873.  
Tuesday Evening, November 2, 1873.  
Wednesday Evening, November 3, 1873.  
Thursday Evening, November 4, 1873.  
Friday Evening, November 5, 1873.

### ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

**OLIVER BOWEN BYRON.**  
Monday Evening, November 1, 1873.  
Tuesday Evening, November 2, 1873.  
Wednesday Evening, November 3, 1873.  
Thursday Evening, November 4, 1873.  
Friday Evening, November 5, 1873.

### BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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Monday Evening, November 1, 1873.  
Tuesday Evening, November 2, 1873.  
Wednesday Evening, November 3, 1873.  
Thursday Evening, November 4, 1873.  
Friday Evening, November 5, 1873.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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Monday Evening, November 1, 1873.  
Tuesday Evening, November 2, 1873.  
Wednesday Evening, November 3, 1873.  
Thursday Evening, November 4, 1873.  
Friday Evening, November 5, 1873.

### SALOONS.

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Monday Evening, November 1, 1873.  
Tuesday Evening, November 2, 1873.  
Wednesday Evening, November 3, 1873.  
Thursday Evening, November 4, 1873.  
Friday Evening, November 5, 1873.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

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Monday Evening, November 1, 1873.  
Tuesday Evening, November 2, 1873.  
Wednesday Evening, November 3, 1873.  
Thursday Evening, November 4, 1873.  
Friday Evening, November 5, 1873.

### BUSINESS CHANGES.

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Monday Evening, November 1, 1873.  
Tuesday Evening, November 2, 1873.  
Wednesday Evening, November 3, 1873.  
Thursday Evening, November 4, 1873.  
Friday Evening, November 5, 1873.

### NOTARIES.

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Monday Evening, November 1, 1873.  
Tuesday Evening, November 2, 1873.  
Wednesday Evening, November 3, 1873.  
Thursday Evening, November 4, 1873.  
Friday Evening, November 5, 1873.

### HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

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Monday Evening, November 1, 1873.  
Tuesday Evening, November 2, 1873.  
Wednesday Evening, November 3, 1873.  
Thursday Evening, November 4, 1873.  
Friday Evening, November 5, 1873.

### COAL.

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Monday Evening, November 1, 1873.  
Tuesday Evening, November 2, 1873.  
Wednesday Evening, November 3, 1873.  
Thursday Evening, November 4, 1873.  
Friday Evening, November 5, 1873.

## LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 29, 1873.  
Such of your readers as like to see the sentiment of various sections upon the principal questions before the public, will not object to a summary of these opinions as expressed in the National Board of Trade. Our political and financial circles are inclined to form theories without, perhaps, regarding events transpiring in other and distant quarters.

### TRANSPORTATION.

This great subject, destined in Interior America to take a prominent regard in political economy, was considered by the Board of Trade. The executive committee had announced the proposition that "measures should be adopted for increasing and cheapening the facilities of transportation between the interior and the seaboard." Who should adopt these measures, and what they should be, was not stated. A special committee was raised to solve this question. The report of the committee proved the embarrassment with which this great element of production is surrounded. It was recommended that the federal government should employ its powers to regulate commerce among the States by taking control of the railroad lines, so far as at least as to redress any wrongs of the shipper. This, of course, involved the old question of nationalization of the railroads, and which has formed a point of party divisions since the formation of the government. There was next the resolution quoted in a previous letter, recognizing the national water routes, and an inclusive catalogue of points to be inquired into by the executive committee; such as "transportation by combination between railway companies," "road leases," "fast freight lines," etc. These questions, which all the Grangers in the country are at work on, could, by no means, be adjusted in this board. They were political and judicial, and were indeed in no sense within its jurisdiction; so, with the single and vital decision that the "natural water lines" were the best protectors of the shippers against monopolies on railroads, the whole subject was referred back to the executive council, from which the same proposition will surely emerge. In this action, however, the merits of the Mississippi, as a great regulator of freights and protector of individual rights, were conspicuous. With its tributary branches veering and draining the whole prairie interior, it was easily conceived to be the relief of any community oppressed by the unscrupulous corporations which make merchandise of the farmer's toil.

### FINANCE.

The subject of finance was discussed by the board with something of the same result. It is a truth that the present system of banking and currency is not the same as at an earlier date. Steam and electricity have effected results in ethical and commercial economy, as well as in physical transportation. Evidence of ownership in a commodity transmitted by wire or rail are considered as certificates of value, which pass into the credit if not into the circulation of commerce. The transactions of trade are too immense to be conducted with currency alone, whether of paper or specie, hence produce bills and bank credits, checked out without the exhibition of a note or coin, execute the heaviest contracts of commerce. It is thus that with a circulation of seven hundred millions, an interchange of commodities and of trade obligations represents transactions annually amounting to more than two thousand millions of dollars. It is thus that the market of New Orleans conducts a trade of more than one hundred millions in cotton alone, with a banking capital of far less than twenty millions. It is thus that the modern theories, inapplicable to the currency question of today, it is thus that the financial public was astonished to see the national notes rapidly rising to a level equivalent in the market to a financial paper it was the annually of a pulse striking under the lancet.

### THE SHREVEPORT POSTOFFICE.

Complaints having been made of neglect of New Orleans of the detention of mails at Shreveport, Postmaster McKenna, in a letter dated October 27, which we have permitted to see, states that the delay in forwarding mails for Texas passing through or received at that office for distribution has been caused by the strict quarantine owing to the epidemic. There are no accumulated mails there for the North and East, as the mails have been carried regularly from Shreveport to Monroe all through the epidemic. No mails have been received from Texas, with the exception of small batches from Marshall, since the ninth of September. The mail was accumulated at the date of writing, a large mail for Texas, it had been made up and was ready to be forwarded as soon as the quarantine was raised. The postmaster has forwarded everything he could when opportunity offered, which has been so slow, that the quarantine has been so strict, that no trains were running, and from these causes were excluded. Recently a route agent who visited Longview from Marshall in the discharge of his duty was fined \$50 by the mayor of that town. There must be a large mail accumulated at the different offices in Texas, as every town has enforced a strict quarantine against its neighbor. The epidemic having now subsided, our doubtless further arrangements to mail transportation will be done away with.

### THE TEMPERATURE.

The thermometer at Louis Friger's, No. 50 Chartres street, on October 31, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 50; at 2 P. M., 66; at 6 P. M., 62. Lowest point during the night of October 30, 43°.

## The "Special Agent."

Some of the requisites of a good officer, no doubt, included in the possession of zeal and vigilance. Perhaps "Major Edgar Selye" is the first and only man sent among us who has had either the honesty or the moral courage to bring to justice and before the State tribunals the guilty. If so, then the condition of affairs under former Democratic administrations must have been about as corrupt as Republicans have asserted and believed. It may be true "that he has performed his duty, the most praiseworthy that admit." Nobody ever denied it, at any rate. We have an abundance of the very best evidence on that point, for it has come from the source of all knowledge of his fitness—himself. He knows best whether he is qualified for the office or not, and has spoken so authoritatively that it would be impolitic to disagree with him. It is quite certain there has been nothing left to add to his praise.

### THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

This evening Dr. C. B. White, president of the New Orleans Board of Health, leaves for New York to attend the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association. These annual meetings are of vast importance to the public health, especially as they assist cooperation between the medical directors of the different sections of the country. The special topics are reported on and discussed by the most celebrated of those who have devoted their lives to the subjects. Contributions, essays and reports from England and Europe, and even other continents, by men of science, whose names are household words in the temple of science, are to be presented. Special attention will be given to the peculiar disease of the South, and Dr. White, with Drs. Burns, Gilman and many others whose lives have been given to their study, will lay before the association the results of their experience.

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## BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health occurred last evening. Present—Drs. White and Newman, and Messrs. Woodward and Heath.  
The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.  
Dr. White presented a communication from Michigan, showing the manner of the working of the Board of Health in that State.  
The president then spoke of the meeting in New York, which he proposed to attend. The American Public Health Association will meet in New York on Tuesday, November 12, 1873. A programme of the order of business has been adopted, from which it appears that the proceedings will be unusually valuable to the profession. The first day will be devoted to reports on hygiene, sanitary principles and cholera in the Mississippi valley. Among others, Dr. C. B. White, of New Orleans, will participate in the discussions and exhibit maps. On Wednesday, yellow fever will be discussed, on the report of Dr. S. C. Russell, by Dr. J. C. Miner, of Pensacola; by Dr. Burns, on the disease at Shreveport; Dr. Gilmore, on that at Mobile, and Dr. Erskine, of Memphis.  
Wednesday will also be devoted to further discussion on hygiene, cholera distribution and topography of the centres of American population, etc. Thursday will be occupied by the general sanitary topics and the concluding addresses.  
During the proceedings a paper will be read, submitted by Dr. Perry, of New Orleans, on the subject of "Quarantine without Obstruction to Commerce."  
The board resolved to increase the salaries of the officers to \$300 in four districts and \$1300 in the others, and notify the City Council.  
The Council was also requested to advertise for proposals for crude carbolic acid and zinc iron.  
Special reports from sanitary inspectors requested several places to be declared nuisances.  
No reports from the First or Second Districts were presented.  
Dr. Newman, of the Third District, says it was never in a more healthy condition. From July 8 to date there were thirty-eight cases of yellow fever, a majority coming from other districts. Disinfecting was immediately commenced. Only two cases occurred after that. Intermittent fevers have entirely disappeared. The report follows the concealment of cases of small-pox. The daily condition of the latter is considered, and the force at the command of the inspector is about one hundred and sixty-eight inspectors were made in October, and seventy-five promises deferred. There were seven cases of small-pox, and eleven of yellow fever. Colonel Lewis is thanked for the improvement of health, consequent on the cutting of the projected levee.  
Dr. Perry, of the Fourth District, reports the yellow fever reached its height during September, and since has exhibited a marked and gradual decline. In October there were 31 cases; in the first week, 8; the second, 7; the third and fourth, 20; one of them were in the originally infected district, between Chipewa street and the river. No cases of small-pox; 65 promises were deferred.  
Dr. Perry also submitted, as a part of his monthly report, a statement of the yellow fever of 1872 and the results of disinfection. The first case was July 4, on the Valparaiso, at post No. 4, and the victim died July 8. July 12, the mate of a vessel thirty yards distant was taken. The disease spread slowly. There were six cases only in July and twenty-four in August. Of the first ten cases eight had direct communication with the first two. Extensive disinfection was commenced in August, seventy gallons of carbolic acid being used to the square. Thirty entire and twenty-one half-squares where cases had occurred were disinfected in the Fourth District. In only seven of these cases disinfected were any subsequent cases, the total being eleven. Nineteen cases occurred during the epidemic.  
The total population of thirty squares was 270, or an average of 174 per square; twenty-five were liable to yellow fever, or twenty-four per cent. Of these, seven and three-tenths per cent took the disease. In three districts, nine-tenths per cent after disinfection.  
Details of two squares disinfected show no subsequent cases where there were many persons liable.  
Disinfection was to prevent the spread of the disease from square to square, and this has been the effect: Of 109 cases 80 were between Chipewa street and the river. Never before has yellow fever spread so slowly. In other cities it spread with its usual rapidity.  
In Mobile disinfection was adopted, and the disease checked.  
Nowhere in the world has disinfection on so extensive a scale been carried on as in New Orleans, and it has consequently been met with considerable opposition. The large amount of acid used made the atmosphere irritable to the eyes, and sometimes produced nausea. A purer acid can be used, which will avoid this. It is not really hurtful. In the years 1871, 1872 and 1873 the disease has occupied areas widely separated from each other. The report closes with an endorsement of disinfecting measures and the policy of removing small-pox patients. He also denies that any death has occurred from the use of carbolic acid.  
Dr. Newman, acting inspector of the Fifth District, reported only one case of small-pox, now convalescing. No cases of yellow fever since October 9. Five hundred and seven premises were inspected and eleven disinfected.  
Dr. White stated that of the thirteen officers employed in disinfection, although all were liable to take the fever not one of them was attacked. He regarded this as a strong point in favor of disinfectants.  
Dr. Kellogg, of the Sixth District, reports only two cases of yellow fever during October. No death has occurred from the use of carbolic acid; 715 premises have been disinfected.  
Dr. Newman presented a special report on the subjects of epidemic cholera and yellow fever, analyzing the causes of the disease, and presenting an exceedingly valuable generalization of the topics. The origin of each disease was shown and its progress illustrated.  
The meeting then adjourned.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

### YELLOW FEVER.

Deaths at Shreveport.  
SHREVEPORT, October 31.—The following is the list of interments in the city cemetery during the forty hours ending at 6 P. M., as reported by the Howard Association: W. F. Brewer, aged 6 years; J. L. Gray, 15; Peyton E. Ward, 20; Sam. Forrester, colored, 55.  
No Deaths nor New Cases at Marshall—Nurses Discharged—Quarantine to be Raised.  
MARSHALL, Texas, October 31.—Weather clear and cool. No deaths from fever to-day, and no new cases reported.  
At a meeting of the Dallas, Marshall and Terrell physicians, it was resolved that it was safe for the quarantine to be raised along the entire line from Shreveport to Dallas.  
All the sick are doing well, and all the nurses have been discharged, save five men and the five female nurses from New Orleans. Money is still being paid for the sick and convalescing. Dr. Thurston, of Dallas, delivered an address to-day before the White Howard Association.  
The Epidemic Over at Memphis—Crowd Returning Home—Robbery.  
MEMPHIS, October 31.—There were three yellow fever deaths to-day; four from other causes.  
The inward bound train arrived crowded. Weather clear and cold.  
A splendid gold cross presented to Miss Lull Wilkinson as a testimonial of her devotion to the afflicted, was stolen from her last night on the eve of her departure from the city.  
Deaths at Montgomery.  
MONTGOMERY, October 31, 3 P. M.—There have been five yellow fever deaths since last report—all old cases.  
Weather cold, and people returning home.  
The Plague Still Raging at Baltimore.  
BALTIMORE, October 31.—There were twelve new cases of yellow fever at Baltimore yesterday and four to-day. Since the development of the disease there have been fifteen deaths, among them Senator Bruton. There were three deaths since yesterday. A special to the morning news, at noon to-day, announced that the situation was being more hopeful. The dangerous cases are all improving. There was a heavy white frost in that section last night.

### NEW YORK.

Out of Work.  
New York, October 31.—Twenty thousand working girls have been ousted from the different factories.  
The Newark, New Jersey, case of yellow fever was reported as having been entirely cured. The patient, a young man, was discharged from the hospital, and the condition of the latter is considered, and the force at the command of the inspector is about one hundred and sixty-eight inspectors were made in October, and seventy-five promises deferred. There were seven cases of small-pox, and eleven of yellow fever. Colonel Lewis is thanked for the improvement of health, consequent on the cutting of the projected levee.  
Dr. Perry, of the Fourth District, reports the yellow fever reached its height during September, and since has exhibited a marked and gradual decline. In October there were 31 cases; in the first week, 8; the second, 7; the third and fourth, 20; one of them were in the originally infected district, between Chipewa street and the river. No cases of small-pox; 65 promises were deferred.  
Dr. Perry also submitted, as a part of his monthly report, a statement of the yellow fever of 1872 and the results of disinfection. The first case was July 4, on the Valparaiso, at post No. 4, and the victim died July 8. July 12, the mate of a vessel thirty yards distant was taken. The disease spread slowly. There were six cases only in July and twenty-four in August. Of the first ten cases eight had direct communication with the first two. Extensive disinfection was commenced in August, seventy gallons of carbolic acid being used to the square. Thirty entire and twenty-one half-squares where cases had occurred were disinfected in the Fourth District. In only seven of these cases disinfected were any subsequent cases, the total being eleven. Nineteen cases occurred during the epidemic.  
The total population of thirty squares was 270, or an average of 174 per square; twenty-five were liable to yellow fever, or twenty-four per cent. Of these, seven and three-tenths per cent took the disease. In three districts, nine-tenths per cent after disinfection.  
Details of two squares disinfected show no subsequent cases where there were many persons liable.  
Disinfection was to prevent the spread of the disease from square to square, and this has been the effect: Of 109 cases 80 were between Chipewa street and the river. Never before has yellow fever spread so slowly. In other cities it spread with its usual rapidity.  
In Mobile disinfection was adopted, and the disease checked.  
Nowhere in the world has disinfection on so extensive a scale been carried on as in New Orleans, and it has consequently been met with considerable opposition. The large amount of acid used made the atmosphere irritable to the eyes, and sometimes produced nausea. A purer acid can be used, which will avoid this. It is not really hurtful. In the years 1871, 1872 and 1873 the disease has occupied areas widely separated from each other. The report closes with an endorsement of disinfecting measures and the policy of removing small-pox patients. He also denies that any death has occurred from the use of carbolic acid.  
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Nowhere in the world has disinfection on so extensive a scale been carried on as in New Orleans, and it has consequently been met with considerable opposition. The large amount of acid used made the atmosphere irritable to the eyes, and sometimes produced nausea. A purer acid can be used, which will avoid this. It is not really hurtful. In the years 1871, 1872 and 1873 the disease has occupied areas widely separated from each other. The report closes with an endorsement of disinfecting measures and the policy of removing small-pox patients. He also denies that any death has occurred from the use of carbolic acid.  
Dr. Newman, acting inspector of the Fifth District, reported only one case of small-pox, now convalescing. No cases of yellow fever since October 9. Five hundred and seven premises were inspected and eleven disinfected.  
Dr. White stated that of the thirteen officers employed in disinfection, although all were liable to take the fever not one of them was attacked. He regarded this as a strong point in favor of disinfectants.  
Dr. Kellogg, of the Sixth District, reports only two cases of yellow fever during October. No death has occurred from the use of carbolic acid; 715 premises have been disinfected.  
Dr. Newman presented a special report on the subjects of epidemic cholera and yellow fever, analyzing the causes of the disease, and presenting an exceedingly valuable generalization of the topics. The origin of each disease was shown and its progress illustrated.  
The meeting then adjourned.

### NEW YORK.

Out of Work.  
New York, October 31.—Twenty thousand working girls have been ousted from the different factories.  
The Newark, New Jersey, case of yellow fever was reported as having been entirely cured. The patient, a young man, was discharged from the hospital, and the condition of the latter is considered, and the force at the command of the inspector is about one hundred and sixty-eight inspectors were made in October, and seventy-five promises deferred. There were seven cases of small-pox, and eleven of yellow fever. Colonel Lewis is thanked for the improvement of health, consequent on the cutting of the projected levee.  
Dr. Perry, of the Fourth District, reports the yellow fever reached its height during September, and since has exhibited a marked and gradual decline. In October there were 31 cases; in the first week, 8; the second, 7; the third and fourth, 20; one of them were in the originally infected district, between Chipewa street and the river. No cases of small-pox; 65 promises were deferred.  
Dr. Perry also submitted, as a part of his monthly report, a statement of the yellow fever of 1872 and the results of disinfection. The first case was July 4, on the Valparaiso, at post No. 4, and the victim died July 8. July 12, the mate of a vessel thirty yards distant was taken. The disease spread slowly. There were six cases only in July and twenty-four in August. Of the first ten cases eight had direct communication with the first two. Extensive disinfection was commenced in August, seventy gallons of carbolic acid being used to the square. Thirty entire and twenty-one half-squares where cases had occurred were disinfected in the Fourth District. In only seven of these cases disinfected were any subsequent cases, the total being eleven. Nineteen cases occurred during the epidemic.  
The total population of thirty squares was 270, or an average of 174 per square; twenty-five were liable to yellow fever, or twenty-four per cent. Of these, seven and three-tenths per cent took the disease. In three districts, nine-tenths per cent after disinfection.  
Details of two squares disinfected show no subsequent cases where there were many persons liable.  
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