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THE YELLOW FEVER.

MARCH OF DEATH IN THE INFECTED DISTRICTS YESTERDAY.

The Disease in Baton Rouge—Total Mortality to Date.

(Special to the Democrat.) BATON ROUGE, Sept. 7.—Report of yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock this morning: Deaths, 1; new cases, 20. Total number of deaths to date, 18; cases to date, 194.

Ninety-Nine Deaths at Memphis Yesterday—List of the Prominent Dead.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 7.—Ninety-nine deaths are reported, among them Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Grace Church, a graduate of West Point, and formerly of the United States army, greatly beloved in Memphis; A. J. Wheeler, editor of the Maconic Jewel, and past grand master, a distinguished Mason, and Dr. Williams, of Kentucky. Dr. Mead, of Arkansas, is reported dying. Mr. Hargrave, of Shreveport, my assistant, is slightly ill. Ninety patients are in the infirmary, open three or four days, among them a number of Western physicians and nurses. The list of the sick is greatly swelled by such.

An infirmary for colored patients has just been opened by the Howard Association.

Dr. Saunders, president of the Board of Health, is among the new cases. W. T. W.

No Abatement of the Fever Except in Grenada—Total New York Subscriptions \$125,000—Mortality Statistics.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Owing to the failure of physicians to report sickness of telegraphers or some other cause the reports of mortality in yellow fever districts are not kept up fully. The number reported to date is 2129, but the total must be larger. There is no improvement anywhere yet, except in Grenada, where the fever seems to be decreasing for lack of victims.

The North is alive on the subject of raising money for the relief of the sufferers at a general fund of hard work is being done in their behalf. In New York city upward of \$125,000 has been raised, and much more will be forthcoming.

The subjoined statement shows the number of deaths from fever in the cities principally visited by it, so far as reported up to the present, the deaths among refugees not being included:

Table with 2 columns: City, Deaths. Includes New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg, Grenada, Port Gibson, Hickman, Greenville, Holly Springs, Baton Rouge, Total.

Weekly Report of the Surgeon General from All Points.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Surgeon General reports as follows for the past week: New Orleans.—During the week ending yesterday noon there were 1732 cases of yellow fever and 526 deaths, making in all 4609 cases and 1365 deaths. During 24 hours to noon yesterday there were 259 new cases and 61 deaths.

Port Eads.—During the past week there was one death from yellow fever, but no new cases.

Morgan City, La.—During the week to yesterday noon there were 14 cases of yellow fever and 2 deaths, making in all 22 cases and 6 deaths.

Vicksburg.—During the week ending yesterday evening there were 41 of which occurred in the last 24 hours, making in all 366 deaths. About 2500 cases have occurred since the outbreak of the fever. Surgeon Royer telegraphs: "The fever is on an increase, and it is impossible to obtain accurate data."

Grenada.—Dr. Warren Stone reports 96 new cases of yellow fever and 49 deaths during the week ending yesterday evening.

Onton, Miss.—During the night ending yesterday noon there were 172 cases of yellow fever and 23 deaths, making in all 190 cases and 30 deaths. There are 120 cases under treatment, of which 16 occurred during the last 24 hours.

Madison, Miss.—During the week ending yesterday evening there were 15 cases of yellow fever and 5 deaths.

Holly Springs.—The first case of probable yellow fever occurred on the twenty-seventh of August, resulting in death September 4. Two deaths from undoubted yellow fever followed on the second. To yesterday evening there were about 100 cases and 25 deaths. More than one-half the population fled the city between the second and fifth instants. All the members of the Board of Health are sick.

Memphis.—For the week ended Thursday, fifth, there were 529 deaths from yellow fever. Dr. Thornton reports that the number of cases cannot be obtained. During the week the number of deaths to the number of cases was 1 to 3.

Hickman, Ky.—The first case of yellow fever occurred August 15. There were 60 cases and 24 deaths to yesterday evening.

Louisville, Ky.—For the week ending yesterday evening there were 25 new cases of yellow fever and 7 deaths, all refugees and river boatmen.

St. Louis.—During the week ending yesterday there were 3 deaths from yellow fever, two refugees and a resident nurse, who attended the refugees. In the hospital at quarantine, below St. Louis, there were 100 new cases admitted and 3 deaths; all refugees but one, the steward of the quarantine hospital, who is now sick, he having contracted the disease at quarantine. All boats and trains from infected districts are prohibited from entering the city, which remains healthy.

Pascagoula, Miss.—Three cases of yellow fever in the shipping from New Orleans being the first and fifth instants.

Cincinnati.—From August 28 to the forenoon of September 4, 3 new cases of yellow fever and two deaths have occurred among refugees.

Bay St. Louis.—One refugee arrived from New Orleans August 24 with yellow fever, and was sent back to New Orleans the same day. No other cases.

Mobile.—The city is healthy. No yellow fever since the 1st death which occurred on the thirty-first of August.

Key West.—Two cases of fever and 1 death during the week ending yesterday noon.

Havana.—Seventy-four deaths from yellow fever and 7 from small-pox during the week ended August 31.

Malacoas.—During the fortnight ended August 30 there were no cases of yellow fever on the bay and only a few cases on the mainland.

Sagua La Grande, Cuba.—Since the six-

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND.

Belief of Sufferers by the Princess Alice Disaster.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Prince of Wales has sent a letter of sympathy for the sufferers by the Princess Alice disaster and contributed £50 toward the relief fund.

Almost Another Collision on the Thames.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Another steamer accident occurred to-day, which, it was at one time feared would end disastrously. The pleasure steamer Hoboken running to Margate, a watering place on the North sea, came in violent collision with the steamer Ariel in the Thames river this morning, shortly after leaving her dock, having on board a large number of passengers.

The Morgue at Woolwich—Identification of the Dead—Where the Fault of the Disaster is Placed.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A visit to Woolwich this afternoon brought to view an extraordinary picture of human misery and the horrors of the disaster, as far as they are brought to shore, are laid in long rows upon the floors of the buildings, that are for the time turned into an immense morgue. The girls and women for the most part retain their former faces, and in some cases marked with horror, and in others are very calm. In the cabin, which was literally crammed, the dead mothers were found, clasping their dead children in their arms. They were drowned like rats in a trap unable to escape from the cabin.

Execution of the Murderers, Le Brez and Barre.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Le Brez and Barre, the murderers, were guillotined to-day. An immense crowd witnessed the execution.

The Government Determined to Suppress Socialism—Arrests Last Night.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Paris says the French government has expressed a determination to suppress international agitators, and many arrests of Socialists have been made in Paris to-night.

American Exhibitors at Paris—List of the Gold Medalists.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The following American exhibitors have been awarded the gold medals at the Paris Exhibition: American Watch Company, of Wallingford, Mass.; Remondino & Son, of Illinois, N. Y.; the arms; Lohdell Car Wheel Company, of Wilmington, Del.; Hancock Inspirator Company, of Boston; Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, of Providence, R. I.; the machine tools; Westinghouse Brake Company, of Pittsburgh, atmospheric brake; Providence Tool Company, of Providence, R. I.; Woodward & Dwight, of St. Louis; Indianapolis Board of Trade, Liberty, Mass.; Liberty, of Chicago, exact tools; Richardson & Robbins, of Dover, Del., cannon provisions; Anshuser & Co., of St. Louis, beer; Philip Best, Milwaukee, lager beer; H. G. Shufeldt, Chicago, Wadsworth, Mitchell & Co., Springfield, Ohio, machine tools; and the list of silver and bronze medals and of honorable mention is very large. The list is as yet unofficial and incomplete.

The Execution of Barre and Leibel for the Murder of the Widow Gillet—Scene at the Guillotine.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—At daybreak this morning the two murderers, Barre and Leibel, condemned to death on July 29, for the murder of Madame Gillet, were guillotined. Generally the time fixed for an execution is kept a profound secret up to the last moment, not only to the condemned but to the public, but by some means the rumor that the execution would take place on or about this day had been circulated and a careful watch had been maintained on the prisoners by those interested in selling seats in the houses which command a view of the execution. Before daylight this morning it was known that the guillotine had arrived and that workmen were putting it up.

In an incredibly short time news had been sent to cafes and restaurants on the boulevard and other places, and an immense crowd was soon gathered. Some of the spectators had engaged their places days before on condition that they should be notified when to attend.

The crime of Barre and Leibel was a most atrocious one and their trial had caused great excitement in Paris. Both were men in good condition, and Leibel had talents and acquisitions above the average of men, even of his own class. Their victim was a milk woman named Gillet, who had saved a considerable sum of money by long and painful economy.

Shortly before daylight this morning the condemned were informed that their hour had come. The jailer, accompanied by priests, entered their cells, and each of the men was left alone for five minutes with a priest. As they appeared the shirt collars of the men were cut off and the hands rudely shortened, the arms pinioned and they were hurried to the door in front of which the guillotine stood. These movements were all executed with such rapidity and precision that a view of the men had time to speak, scarcely to think. As the door sprang open and the men caught sight of the guillotine they recoiled. The great crowd gave forth hoarse murmurs.

The execution was marvellously rapid in its course. In an instant Barre was thrust forward against the upright of the guillotine and strapped to it, the plank was thrown forward and the knife fell and his head tumbled into the basket. The execution of Leibel was equally quick, and all was over in less than three minutes.

Reinforcements Arrived at Szapary's Camp—Active Operations Expected.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Vienna says Gen. Szapary's forces in Bosnia have been reinforced and action against the insurgents will be at once commenced. The future success is at once expected.

AUSTRIA.

Reinforcements Arrived at Szapary's Camp—Active Operations Expected.

CARBOLIC ACID.

HOW BELLEVUE HOSPITAL NEW YORK IS DISINFECTED.

The Use of Carbolic Acid as an Antizymotic a Serious Delusion.

BAYOU GOULE, September 6, 1878. To the Editor of the Democrat:

There is a tradition to the effect that many years ago the French Academy of Sciences was discussing the question, "Why is it that if you partly fill a tub with water, weigh it accurately, and then drop a live fish into it, there is no increase in weight?" This occurred shortly after the revolutionary war, and Dr. Franklin, being the American minister at the time, was invited to participate in the discussion.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Haulon-Courtney Boat Race—Opinion of an Expert.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Mr. Blake, a well known referee in boat races, in a conversation this afternoon relative to the match between Courtney and Haulon, said he did not understand, with such a heavy prize as \$1000 to be won, why Courtney would give up the championship. He thinks Courtney physically able to beat Haulon, but doubts whether he is afraid to row for the championship, but thinks he is controlled by professional shippers.

The Poughkeepsie Races.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—At the races here to-day, in the 2:24 class, the first heat was a dead one between Steve Maxwell and Result. Time, 2:27. In the second heat, Despatch was first, Maxwell third. Time, 2:26. Third heat—Result first, Maxwell second. Time, 2:25. Fourth heat—Result first, Maxwell second. Time, 2:26. In the 2:30 class the first heat was won by Mary Russell. Time, 2:30. Second heat—Mary Russell first, New Brook second. Time, 2:30. Third heat—Mary Russell first, New Brook second. Time, 2:30. In the 2:35 class the first heat was won by Belle of Kings, with Chance second. Time, 2:35. Second heat—Belle of Kings first, Chance second. Time, 2:32. Third heat—Dolly Everett first, Jim Ward second. Time, 2:33. Fourth heat—Jim Ward first, Dolly Everett second. Time, 2:33. Fifth heat—Jim Ward first, Dolly Everett second. Time, 2:32. Sixth heat—Dolly Everett first, between Jim Ward and Dolly Everett. Time, 2:34. Seventh heat—Jim Ward first, Belle of Kings second. Time, 2:34.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Arrest of a Confessed Child Murderer.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 7.—A young woman, Mary Phillips, aged 25 years, surrendered herself to the police to-day and confessed to having poisoned her 5 months-old baby on Thursday, through domestic difficulties. She had separated from her husband, and poisoned the child because she was unable to support both it and herself. She was placed under arrest.

Four Men Injured by a Gasoline Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—A gasoline explosion occurred at an early hour this morning in the rear of 3800 Cass Avenue, by which three men, named Brewer, Clements, and Bergman were badly injured, the former dangerously. Cause, trying to fill a burning lamp from a barrel of gasoline.

Attempted Murder and Suicide—A Nice Sort of Woman to Have in the Family.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—John H. Graf, a cigar maker, aged 26, unsuccessfully attempted to shoot his wife this afternoon, and then fatally shot himself in the head. The examination of Mrs. Selke, who was arrested in Brooklyn, charged with sending a poisoned pot of cheese to members of her husband's family, is in progress in Brooklyn to-day. The testimony is rather against the prisoner.

The Standard Murder Case—Arrest of a New York Man.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—There are no new developments in the Standard murder case. The examination of Rev. H. H. Hayden, who was arrested yesterday, has been postponed until Tuesday to enable him to procure counsel.

Double-Murder in Muscatine, Iowa.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Sept. 7.—Two deliberate murders occurred here to-day, the victims being T. A. Zeak, a German, about 26 years of age, from Kansas City, Mo., and a woman named Carrie Myers, aged 22 years, whose home is about the neighborhood of Cherokee, Kansas. They arrived here together yesterday on a train from the west. This morning Zeak went with a friend named Frutiger to a shoe-store and purchased a pair of white slippers for the woman. He wanted a similar pair for himself, but as none would fit him, he had to take another kind. He also got some craps, which, with the slippers, was found on the bodies.

The tragedy was premeditated, and the parties evidently came to this city for the purpose. When found both were neatly dressed, their cast-off clothing by their side, and the woman's head resting on the man's arm. The deed was committed with a Smith & Wesson five-shooter, from which two balls were missing. The woman was shot in the right temple and the man in the centre of the forehead.

Zeak has relatives here, but the woman was a stranger. No explanation of the crime was made, but a letter written by Zeak to a friend immediately before the tragedy may throw some light upon it.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Sept. 7, 6 p. m.—Barometer 29.55. Wind east-northeast, light. Weather hazy and warm.

RELIEF COMMITTEE OF THE ORLEANS ARTILLERY.

For Our Firemen.

The following dispatch was yesterday received by Chief of Police...

Why is it that people are always so "tired out" by a twenty-minute sermon, and so "refreshed" by a two-hour society drama, a little play?

That every man who owns a horse thinks he has a "stronger" and "firmer" belief than the animal would give him the wind if he were "let out"?

That nobody ever thinks of sitting in a summer-house?

That hunting parties from the city always kill so many more prairie chickens than they bring in?

That so many more watch chains are worn than watches?

That in no matter what direction a man starts from the point always terminates in the end of his fore-brain, or, in other words, that there is no man thinks any other man knows how to build a fire?

That every fireman who smokes affects to be a connoisseur in cigars?

That bankers never have any money to loan?

That your boy, who never goes further from home than "the next corner," is accurately informed when he returns, on matters that transpired at the river, two miles away?

Paris in the Early Morning.

It is an interesting sight to take a seat on the top of a street car at an early hour in the morning and witness the cleaning process that everything is undergoing. The housekeepers bring out all their rubbish and pile it on the street, or pile for ever, the rag-pickers, who swarm the streets with their bags and buckets and hand-carts, pounce upon it and gather up all the fragments of paper, rags or metal to be found in the pile. They are then taken to a place where it is scummed on every street, and they move from pile to pile as if their life depended on their activity. They seem to take away one-third of the rubbish. Servants are everywhere, cleaning up the streets, and bucket in hand, cleaning off the dirt. The streets are being sprinkled with hose, and an army of men and women with birch brooms are sweeping the streets. On the boulevards horse brushing machines are in motion, and garbage carts are being driven up and down the streets. Water is turned on in all the gutters, and women with brooms are engaged in washing them down. Men with hose are watering the roots of all the hundreds of trees on the boulevards, and taking up the trash that has fallen from the trees. All or nearly all this work is being done by the city authorities, and by 9 o'clock the city is as clean as broom and brush and water can make it.

A Kentucky Bride's Dance.

(Covington Commonwealth.) At a Harrison county, Ky., wedding, we are informed, the bride danced several charming reels within a circle of three feet in diameter. She changed shoes once on account of her new ones being so tight, and she danced the dance the prompter gave the very unique commands during the dance, "Rock to the right, rock to the left, grind coffee, ring the dish-rag, rock the cradle," etc. At the wind-up of the dance the bride showed her agility by kicking the groom's hat off his head.

At what height a man can live is now under discussion among scientists.

A prominent Englishman informs a London newspaper that he has lived for months together at Tibet at an elevation of more than 15,000 feet above sea level. His pulse, at ordinary heights only 63 per minute, rarely fell there below 100, and his respirations were double that they usually were. A run of 100 yards would quicken his pulse and respiration more than a run of 1000 yards would at sea level; and the greater the height the more difficulty attended any rapidity of movement. Crossed an elevation of 20,000 feet, he was troubled to breathe quickly enough, he had frequent and violent headaches, and found that his Thibetan guides suffered far more than he—a practical argument in favor of Anglo-Saxon endurance. In this country many men manifest a high tolerance of the altitude, and their greatest hindrance to a continuation of such living is a disease known as delirium tremens, not directly traceable to elevated altitudes. When Wordsworth calls "plain living and high thinking" might readily be practical in Thibet, the loftiest country on the whole, in the known world. The markets there are pretty meagre, and the man who could not think high on the Niti or Dura (that is, considering that they are from 17,000 to 18,000 feet above the sea, must be permanently afflicted with low-mindedness.

Information has been received by the War Department that the steamer of Las Vacas, on the Rio Grande border, lately co-operated with Gen. Mackenzie, securing the recovery of seventeen head of cattle which had been stolen from American graziers. This is the only practical instance thus far of co-operation for such purposes. Gen. Mackenzie was prompt in returning his thanks to the steamer for this manifestation of friendship.