THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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TAKE THE MEN BACK

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE ADVISES THAT THIS BE DONE.

SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN DISMISSED.

Dr. Oppenhimer Criticised for Acting Without Inquiring Into the Facts—Men Worked at Polls When Paid by the City.

For the first time in several months the Council Committee on Retrenchment and Reform met last night. It was one of the stormiest and most unpleasant sessions that the body has ever held. The meeting was for the purpose of considering the complaint of five ex-members of the health force, who contend that they were improperly discharged. After several hours had been spent hearing testimony the committee went into executive session and formulated its report to the Council.

The committee met promptly at 8 o'clock. There were present Sub-Chairman Rountree, and Messrs. Noble, Jones, Harrelson, J. J. King, and Ebel. Dr. W. T. Oppenhimer, president of the Board of Health; Sanitary-Officer Walton, and Policeman B. M. Angle, whose names had been connected with the investigation, were also on hand.

After Clerk McDowell had read the call for the meeting the body began the hearing of evidence in the case, the nature of which has already been published in the Dispatch. It was alleged that Messrs. Ford, Johnson, Branch, Kennedy, and Cole had been interested in, or cognizant of, a movement to have Sanitary-Officer Walton removed and Mr. Angle given his place in the Health Department. Mr. John C. Branch was the first witness called. He testified that he was discharged by Mr. Walton some weeks ago for participation in a meeting at the City Hall, the object of which was his (Walton's) removal as Sanitary Inspector. Mr. Branch said that he and two other members of the Health Department met accidentally at the City Hall on the day named, and that the matter of a sanitary officer was not mentioned by either one of them.

DID NOT SEE THE CHIEF.

Mr. R. H. Ford made a statement as to his dismissal, saying that he had not been to see the Chief of Police or any one else in connection with Mr. Walton's removal, and giving the details of his own discharge from the health force.

The next witness was Mr. J. T. Johnson, who also said that he had been discharged from the force without cause. He said he had admitted that Police-Officer Holdcraft was a nice man, and that this statement was assigned by Mr. Walton as one of the reasons why he had been dismissed. He had never heard of the alleged meeting at the City Hall until Mr. Walton spoke to him about it. Witness added that he had been on the health force for five years, and was more recently foreman of his gang.

Being asked by Mr. King if he knew anything of Mr. Walton having private work done by members of the Health Department, Mr. Johnson said that Mr. Walton had, on one occasion, had some filling in done under his house by employees of the health force.

"Do you know of any members of the Health Department being engaged at the polls on election-day?" asked Mr. King.

"I have heard of that sort of thing, but have no personal knowledge of it," was the reply of the witness. Mr. Johnson said he had heard that some members of the force were at work at the polls in the interest of a certain candidate for the Council, and that they were sent there by Dr. Oppenhimer. One of the men who had worked in this way was dead, but others were living. Mr. Harry Angle was one and a Mr. Cardova was another, while Mr. Clifton Edwards was still another.

Being asked if he ever done any work on Mr. Walton's property, the witness said that he had not.

SENT TO POLLS TO WORK.

Mr. C. Kennedy, who was also discharged from the force at the instance of Officer Walton, testified that he knew nothing about the alleged City Hall meeting. On one occasion he sent to Mr. Walton's house by his order two or three jacks to raise his residence, and some plank and tin, belonging to the city. Witness said that he had heard that some members of the force would not come before the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform because they were afaid they would be discharged. Mr. King asked Mr. Kennedy if he had ever heard of any members of the Health Department being sent to the polls on election-day and working in the interest of any candidate for the Council.

"Yes, sir," said the witness, "I was sent there myself once by Dr. Oppenhimer. He wanted me to work for Mr. Boykin, who was a candidate for the Council at that time." Mr. Kennedy, in reply to questions, said that he was paid upon that occasion by the city. The man who then made up his time was now dead.

"Were you instructed to work against any one especially on the day you were sent to the polls?" asked Mr. King.

"Yes, sir; I was told to scratch Captain King, for one," laconically replied the witness.

Mr. Ford testified that he knew nothing about the movement to call upon Major Howard in the interest of the removal of Mr. Walton. He was sent to the polls to work for Mr. Boykin once by Dr. Oppenhimer, and was paid by the city. The witness would not like to say whether he was instructed as to having any one scratched.

WHAT OFFICER ANGLE SAID.

Mr. Cole, who admitted before the Committee on Health that he had been told by Mr. Angle that if some of the men would see Major Howard they would get him in the place of Mr. Walton for their boss, was next called, and he stated that Mr. Angle had made such a remark to him, and that he had repeated it to the gang. He had not, however, gone to see the Chief-of-Police about the matter. The witness said he knew nothing of any work on Mr. Walton's property. "I had often heard," said Mr. Cole, "that dirt removed from the streets was dumped at convenient places, but I don't know anything about that matter."

The next person to appear before the committee was Policeman Angle, who explained the incidents in connection with his service as sanitary officer during the vacation of Mr. Walton this summer. He said one of the men asked him how he would like to have Mr. Walton's place, and replied that he was willing to serve wherever Major Howard assigned him. Further than this, he knew nothing about the matter under consideration. He had never spoken to the Chief of Police about it.

Major Howard, for whom the Sergeant-at-Arms had been dispatched, came in about this time and was heard by the committee. He began by saying that only one man had spoken to him upon the subject of the removal of Mr. Walton. Who this man was he could not say, but he (the Chief) had promptly referred him to Dr. Oppenhimer. Mr. E. P. Ford, a citizen of the East-End, and a brother of the Mr. Ford discharged from service in the Health Department, arose here and said that he was the man who had thus called upon Major Howard.

GUILTY OF INSUBORDINATION.

The next witness was Dr. Oppenhimer, president of the Board of Health, who, after rehearsing the history of the dismissal of the five men, said that it had been reported to him that these men had been in the movement to have Officer Walton removed. He regarded this as insubordination, and in order for the department to run in harmony, nothing of that sort could be allowed in a branch of the city work. He had discharged the employees, and the Health Committee had approved his action in this respect. "I learned," said Dr. Oppenhimer, "that none of these men went to see Major Howard, but there was insubordination on the part of some of them, and I felt that no one could be harmed by their dismissal."

Mr. Jones asked why the men were discharged, and Dr. Oppenhimer said that it had been done because of the discord which they had created in the service. The President of the Board of Health asked that the minutes of the Health Committee pertaining to this subject be read, and this was done.

Dr. Oppenhimer was then asked if he had sent men to the polls to work in the interest of any candidates for the Council, and he said that some of the members of the force had volunteered to go to the polls and work, and had been allowed to do so.

"As to whether or not these men were paid for that day's work by the city," continued Dr. Oppenhimer, "the books in the City Auditor's office will show."

The minutes of the recent meeting of the Health Committee were read at this juncture of the proceedings, at the conclusion of which the body heard a statement from Mr. E. P. Ford, who said that he went to see Major Howard in the interest of Mr. Walton. The people living in his section of the city had been talking about the Sanitary Officer having city employees at work on his own property, and witness felt that it would be well to have him returned to the police force, and have some one else put in his place as Sanitary Officer.

Officer Walton was interrogated as to his reasons for dismissing the five members of the Health force, and said he had been informed by a man, whose name he refused to give, that the men during his absence had inaugurated a movement to have him supplanted by Mr. Angle, and he regarded this as sufficient ground to recommend their dismissal. He did not ascertain whether this report was true or not, but felt that he was justified in his position.

The point was raised by Dr. Oppenhimer that when the work spoken of was done at Mr. Walton's house the Sanitary Officer did not own the property.

REPORT TO THE COUNCIL.

This concluded the testimony, and the body, on motion of Mr. Noble, went into executive session to formulate its report to the Council. Here is the report:

That the charge of insubordination against the men was found to be not true, and that the specifications of their having waited upon the Chief of Police for the purpose of having Mr. Johnson Walton removed was without foundation of fact from the testimony of that officer himself. We, therefore, recommend that the Committee on Health reinstate Messrs. Ford, Branch, Kennedy, Johnson, and Cole, and that they be paid per diem for the time they could have made from the time of their discharge to the time of their reinstatement.

2. Whereas, Sanitary-Inspector Walton made a report to the President of the Board of Health of a charge against the men without foundation, and upon hearsay evidence, and without proper effort on his part to secure the facts in the case as they existed, upon which charge the men were discharged, we recommend that Mr. Walton be returned to the police force, with a request that the Board of Police Commissioners investigate his conduct.

3. That, in the opinion of your committee, from the evidence adduced, the President of the Board of Health acted hastily and without effort on his part to obtain the facts in the case before discharging the men.

4. Whereas, from information obtained in the investigation by your committee to the effect that the city property, hands, and carts, controlled by the Health Department, have been made use of for private purposes, and the health employees have been permitted to work at the polls on election-day on pay from the city, we recommend that further investigation of this department be made.

After the adoption of the report the committee adjourned.

Third Market Matters.

There was a regular meeting of the Committee on Third Market in Room No. 11 of the City Hall last night. Present were Chairman King and Messrs. Ryan and Snead. The clerk submitted a report showing the business done at the market during the month of August. In that time the receipts of the market amounted to $84.45. This was received and filed.

The pay-roll and bills of the department were approved and ordered to be paid.

The chairman was requested to look into the matter of having additional gas-meters placed in the market, so as to regulate the amount of gas consumed by the stall-renters.

The sub-committee on the matter of the rates of stalls was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Ryan, Snead, and King.

There was an informal discussion of the matter of plans for building up of the market, and upon the request of the stall-renters it was decided to recommend to the Council an ordinance permitting men occupying stalls in the market to sell stuff from daylight till 8 P. M. all week-days, except Saturdays.

A regular meeting of the Committee on St. John's Burying-Ground was held at St. John's church last evening. Only routine business was transacted.

WILL WED IN NOVEMBER.

Mrs. Langtry Confirms the Rumors of Her Engagement.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., September 24. The announcement that Mrs. Lilly Langtry will marry Prince Esterhazy is confirmed. Attorney Henry C. McPike, of this city, is authority for the announcement.

"I have recently received," said Mr. McPike, "from my client, Mrs. Langtry, notice of her intention to return to California by the end of November. Prince Esterhazy will accompany her, and immediately upon their arrival here they will be married—in Lake county, I presume, for her home is there.

"Because they have preferred to be married in this State, it must not be argued that either Mrs. Langtry or Prince Esterhazy regards the former's divorce as lacking in legality in any other jurisdiction. On the contrary, they are advised by their solicitors in London that the decree granted at Lakeport has freed her absolutely from Edward Langtry, so that she may marry in any part of the world, if she chooses to do so."

RELEASE OF THE DE NIELS.

They Had Been Arrested for Evading Board Bills.

LONDON, September 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Serge de Niel, also known as the "Duke and Duchess of Rio Grande," were discharged from custody at the Clerkenwell Court to-day, the charges brought against them of defrauding hotels and boarding-houses having been dismissed upon their counsel offering to pay the bills, and stating that money for that purpose had been received from the United States. Counsel also promised that the prisoners would go to the Continent immediately, if released.

A majority of the judges consented to the discharge of the prisoners, but the foreman of the jury protested against their release on the ground that it would defeat the ends of justice.

The money for the payment of the bills of the complaining boarding-house keepers and hotel proprietors was paid into court.

Edgar Serge de Niel is said to be a commander in the Brazilian navy.

Homicide in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., September 24.—A dispatch to the Age-Herald from Tuscaloosa, Ala., says: J. G. Lelland was shot and instantly killed to-day by A. Stoneking, a railroad contractor. Stoneking invited Lelland to take a drink. The latter refused, saying he only drank with gentlemen; whereupon Stoneking drew a revolver and shot Lelland in the abdomen. Lelland was a member of the firm of Dunne & Lelland Brothers, one of the most extensive railroad contracting firms in this State.

ADD TO THE GALLERY

PRESENTATION NIGHT AT LEE CAMP ATTENDED WITH SUCCESS.

PORTRAITS AND BUSTS RECEIVED.

Fine Paintings of General Magruder and Dr. McGuire—Statuettes of General Johnston and Sam Davis—Eloquent Speeches and Good Music.

"The Valhalla of Confederate heroes," as Judge Christian so aptly termed the home of Lee Camp, was enriched last night by the addition of portraits of General Magruder and Dr. Hunter McGuire, and busts of General Johnston and "Sam." Davis. It was "presentation night" at the camp—always a red-letter event—and the hall was crowded with a distinguished audience.

Much interest was shown in the routine business which was transacted before the speakers were introduced. The report of Comrade Scott that Miss Nina Randolph had been chosen as the sponsor of Lee Camp to the Grand Camp, which meets here shortly, was received with prolonged applause.

A particularly interesting letter was read from Mr. James B. English, of Sidney, O., who served in the northern army. He wrote that he had heard of the intention of Confederates in Richmond to build monuments over the graves of southern soldiers who had died in northern prisons. He was surprised, he said, to see that the cemetery of Camp Chase, O., was not included, and he hoped it would not be forgotten. His interest was derived from the fact that he spent sixteen months on duty at the prison, in charge of the inmates. The adjutant was instructed to reply to this letter.

DR. HUNTER M'GUIRE.

A communication from Mr. Smithdeal, offering the camp a scholarship in either the commercial, stenographic, or telegraphic departments of the Smithdeal Business College, to be disposed of by the camp as was deemed best, was received, and by motion was gratefully accepted. The value of the scholarship is $40 a year, and it will be available any time after January 1st.

THE MAGRUDER PORTRAIT.

As soon as the routine business had been disposed of Commander Warren turned the camp over to First-Lieutenant-Commander Laughton, chairman of the Picture-Gallery Committee, who welcomed the visitors, and called their attention to the pictures and busts to be presented. He announced that the first portrait to be submitted was that of General John Bankhead Magruder, and Colonel Cary, by whose order the picture had been painted for the camp, made the presentation in person. The portrait is the work of Mr. W. P. Walker.

Alluding to the picture gallery, Colonel Cary said it was a wise and noble conception of the camp, first in organization, as it is first in every movement to provide for the living Confederate and to honor the memory of the dead.

He had resolved, when he first heard of the camp's undertaking, to give to the picture gallery the image of one whose knightly courtesy had erstwhile won for him the appellation of "Prince John," while his gallantry on the plains of Mexico had marked him as one of the favored sons of Mars, whose valor and daring, vigilance and energy in the Peninsula campaign won for him rapid promotion and entitled him to rank among the great captains of the Confederate cohorts. His personal estimate formed, through close association on the field and in the tent, was that Magruder was a prince of cavaliers, displaying great qualities of generalship, daring yet cautious, vigilant yet patient, considerate yet bold and resolute, qualities which enabled him in the beginning of the campaign of '62 to hold a line of eleven miles for several weeks with 15,000 men against eight times their number. Colonel Cary expressed the opinion that the retreat from Yorktown to the line of the Chickahominy rivalled the Anabasis of Cyrus. Colonel Cary's review of General Magruder's career was most interesting.

CAPTAIN LAMB'S ACCEPTANCE.

Captain Lamb, who was introduced by Mr. Freeman, expressed in cordial and sincere terms the pleasure he felt in being called upon to receive the portrait of his old commander. None was more patriotic than General Magruder, he said. On the plains of Mexico he won his first laurels, and then the speaker detailed the achievements of the gallant soldier and his brilliant successes. He spoke of the adverse criticisms which had been uttered, and to which Colonel Cary had alluded, and detailed a conversation which had taken place between Generals Lee and Magruder after the battle in his presence. He concluded his speech with an eloquent tribute to the high character and valor of the patriot.

At the conclusion of Captain Lamb's remarks, Miss Myrtle Redford was introduced and gave a spirited rendering of "Dixie" on the piano.

PORTRAIT OF DR. M'GUIRE.

Colonel W. E. Cutshaw was then introduced by Judge Minor, and presented to the camp the portrait of Dr. Hunter McGuire, medical director and chief surgeon of Jackson's Corps, with the rank of major. It was painted by Mr. Cornelius Hankins. Colonel Cutshaw said that in the latter part of 1860, it would readily be remembered, that intense excitement prevailed in the North wherever southern men were domiciled. In Philadelphia, particularly, the feeling ran high. There were few southerners there, but among them were several hundred young medical students who were there to fit themselves for their chosen avocations. Among them was one who had just graduated, and was an instructor in the college. These students left in a body and were led to Richmond by this young doctor, and became the finest medical staff that any army had ever boasted. The professor was Dr. Hunter McGuire. He took service at Harper's Ferry, and later he was ordered to report to General Jackson. That chief, doubting his ability, because of his youth, submitted him to the closest scrutiny, but he was never found wanting. He rose as his chief rose, and became at length the medical director of the old Second Corps. He had the complete confidence and high opinion of the great chief and remained with him to the last; then he served under Ewell, Early, and finally, with the gallant Gordon, when the Second Corps surrendered at Appomattox. Afterwards he came to this city and started, as did many another, with nothing of this world's goods. He became eminent, and now his name is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He had great pleasure, he said, in presenting to Lee Camp the portrait of a staunch Confederate, an illustrious surgeon, and a distinguished citizen.

JUDGE CHRISTIAN ACCEPTS.

Judge George L. Christian, who was also introduced by Judge Minor, accepted the portrait on behalf of the camp. No pleasanter duty could have been assigned to him, he said, for Dr. McGuire had been not only a devoted friend, but a devoted family physician, too, for more than a quarter of a century. The fact that General Jackson selected Dr. McGuire for the important position of medical director of his army corps, and retained him in that position as long as he lived, proves not only that he was competent for the important work, but that he did his whole duty in his office. The simple statement that Dr. McGuire was a trusted friend and staff officer of the great Jackson would itself entitle his picture to a place in the galaxy of Confederates that the camp was gathering. He said that the portrait should adorn the walls because of the Philadelphia incident, because of his war record, because he is favorably mentioned in every dispatch that General Jackson ever wrote, because of his indomitable courage, his ability to organize, his sympathy for suffering humanity, his attention to his chief during his last hours, and because he caught the dying words of the great and saintly soldier as he went into the presence of the Captain of his salvation. Judge Christian gave many other reasons why the portrait should hang upon the walls of the camp, and eulogized, in glowing terms, the civil, as well as the military career of the eminent doctor.

THE BUSTS PRESENTED.

Captain Frank Cunningham then sang, with much taste and feeling, "Oft in the Stilly Night" and Hon. D. C. Richardson was introduced by Colonel Archer to present the busts of General Johnston and Sam Davis. The bust of General Joseph E. Johnston was made in 1862 by a Mr. Volk, the same sculptor who made the death mask of Stonewall Jackson. Mr. Richardson made a very eloquent and interesting speech. He gave the history of the busts and retold the story of Sam Davis, who chose death at the foot of the scaffold rather than to break his word, given to a member of General Dodge's staff, who had revealed to the scout secrets of the utmost importance. The two statues, he said, were representative types of the Confederate army. He dwelt upon the moral influence of such lives as those of Johnston and Davis.

Major N. V. Randolph, in accepting the statuettes, spoke of his lifelong friendship for the donor, who had been a nurse during the war, and who, he said, would be remembered by hundreds of old soldiers to their dying day. He felt peculiar pride in having been appointed to accept the bust of Sam Davis.

The Cunningham Quartette sang two selections, and the proceedings, which had been greatly enjoyed, came to an end.

THE CANDIDATES ALL LEAVE.

Messrs. Tyler and Montague for Danville; Mr. Echols for Staunton.

The Democratic nominees on the State ticket—Messrs. Tyler, Echols, and Montague—who spoke at the ratification meeting here Thursday night, all left the city yesterday, as did the party leaders from various sections of the State, who came in to attend the meeting and have a talk with the candidates.

Major Tyler and Mr. Montague left on the early afternoon train for the latter's home, in Danville. The nominee for Governor goes from there this morning to fill an appointment in Henry county. Mr. Montague will spend a day or so at home, and speak in Accomac on Monday. Mr. Echols left by the afternoon train for his home in Staunton, and makes his next speech in Nelson on Monday.

The nominees spent the forenoon of yesterday talking among themselves and with other leaders about various features of the campaign. They also talked with Secretary Button about future appointments for them. All were gratified at the very cordial reception given them Thursday night.

Messrs. John F. Ryan and H. D. Flood left yesterday for Washington, and Mr. Saunders for his home, in Franklin.

The anti-Lamb Republicans are jubilant over Hanna's letter recognizing Hon. Park Agnew as chairman and congratulating him on his election. A bit of interesting gossip in Republican circles was that Pat McCaull will probably be Colonel Lamb's favorite for the nomination for Governor.

PASSENGER AGENTS TO MEET.

Southeastern Passenger Association to Convene Here on Tuesday.

The Southeastern Passenger Association, one of the largest and most representative bodies of railroad men in the South, will convene at the Jefferson on Tuesday next, and will probably remain in session for several days.

The Southeastern Passenger Association is composed of all the railroads south of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi, and each line in the association will be represented here by its general passenger agent and chief rate clerk; hence the gathering will no doubt be an exceedingly large one.

The meeting in this city will be in the nature of a conference, and much business will be transacted. The passenger men will meet behind closed doors, as is customary with railroad men, but it is said by those in position to know that some very interesting business, especially to the travelling public, will be disposed of.

They Got a License in Washington.

Mr. George J. Rhon, a popular Pullman-car conductor, and Miss Virginia Messler, who left here for Washington on Thursday morning, journeyed to that city for the purpose of matrimony, though they left their friends under a different impression. They secured a license to marry in the national capital on the same day they left Richmond, and it is presumed they lost little time in securing a preacher to tie the knot.

Both Mr. Rhon and the young lady are residents of Henrico, and are popular with a wide circle of friends, to whom their elopement was a great surprise, there having been no impediment in the way of their being married at home.

Captain Rhon is one of the best-known conductors in the Pullman service. His run is over the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac road. The couple will take up their future residence in this city.

Students Still Coming In.

Matriculation in the Law School of Richmond College began yesterday, and, with a beginning most auspicious, the year for legal fledglings opens.

All of the professors met their classes yesterday, and indicated in a measure something of the work to be pursued. Last night Mu Sigma Rho Literary Society held its opening meeting. The speeches and entire exercises were bright and interesting. Quite a number of new students were also enrolled. To-night the Philologian Society celebrates its opening night by a debate on the comparative oratorical abilities of Cicero and Demosthenes.

Must Announce Their Candidacy.

It is well for legislative candidates to know that they must give notice of their candidacy to the Clerk of the Hustings Court. An act of the General Assembly requires that this shall be done at least twenty days before the election. In a general election these notifications have to be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE YELLOW-FEVER.

PHYSICIANS AT NEW ORLEANS SAY IT ISN'T SPREADING.

ATTACK ON BEAUREGARD SCHOOL.

Only a Part of the Building Burned—It Is Still Possible to Use It as a Hospital—It Will Be So Used.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 24.—Eminent physicians believe that the work of the Board of Health is productive of good results, and that the fever is not spreading, but on the contrary is being confined to the localities in which it has so far appeared. Thus far there have been a few less than one hundred cases, and fifteen deaths. The death rate is in the neighborhood of 15 per cent. It was, in 1878, 16 per cent., so that up to the present time the disease is about as virulent as it was in the last great epidemic that visited New Orleans.

One of the sensations of the day was the announcement that the Board of Health had decided to prosecute Dr. Monluzin for having failed to report a case of suspicious fever. In one of the morning papers, a few days ago, Dr. Monluzin was quoted as saying that there was little, if any, fever in New Orleans, and that the prevailing sickness was Burmah, or sun fever, which he described as contagious or infectious, and quite likely to be attended with about the mortality of yellow-fever. This morning, Dr. Monluzin reported to the Board of Health the case of Miss Dreyfous, who, he said, was suffering with yellow-fever. It was not long before the report was received that the board had to report the death of Miss Dreyfous. An investigation proved that Miss Dreyfous was taken sick about six days ago, and that Dr. Monluzin had failed to even report the case as suspicious.

THE DAY'S RECORD.

This was the record to-day:

Deaths—Salvador Casimir, 1423 St. Charles street; Frederick Gund, 535 Marais street; Miss Dreyfous, 36 Bourbon street.

New Cases—Child in the Wood family, Octavia street, between Charles and Pitts streets; Miss McCall, 145 Jackson street; Miss Mamie McNeeley, 1519 St. Louis street; Gertrude Kerr, 831 Bourbon street; John Apfel, 832 Howard street; Kate Murray (colored), 1528 Magazine street; Rosalia Balding (colored), 545 Washington street; Joseph Reuther, 816 Robert street.

Of the new cases, that in the Wood family was developed where two cases already existed. The case of Miss McCall is on one of the most important avenues of the city. Of the ninety-odd cases in New Orleans from the beginning, but four have been among the negro population. There are still several serious cases among those who are ill, but the Board of Health is daily discharging patients as cured.

BURNING OF SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Mayor Flower to-day ordered a force of policemen to guard the Beauregard School, which a mob attempted to burn last night. Only a portion of the building was burned, and it is still possible to use the structure as a hospital for the treatment of yellow-fever patients. It was shortly after midnight that the mob applied the torch to the school, and thereby carried into execution a threat that had been repeatedly made during yesterday evening. When the firemen arrived on the scene their hose was cut, but the department worked pluckily, and with the assistance of a squad of police succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The burning of the school created intense indignation here, and the outrage was bitterly denounced. Every newspaper in the city, in ringing editorials, has pledged itself to support the Mayor in whatever action he might take to punish the culprits, and carry into effect the original determination to establish the yellow-fever hospital in the Beauregard school-house.

A committee to-day called on Mayor Flower to protest against the use of the building as a hospital. His Honor fiercely denounced the outrage of last night. He said that such occurrences would do New Orleans more harm than all the yellow-fever epidemics combined. The question had arisen whether there should be law and good order here or anarchy. He proposed to exhaust every power at his command to establish peace, and he said that if it required all the forces of the city and State he was determined that the Beauregard school building should be used as a temporary hospital. A mob might threaten, but the city had decided on the location, and all the threats in the world could not deter him from his purpose to protect the Sisters of Charity and the surgeon who would be sent to the school to receive and care for yellow-fever patients.

In the mean time, he said, he had summoned Chief-of-Police Gaston to the hall, and no effort or expense would be spared in bringing to justice the men who had fired the building last night. The Mayor has the support of well nigh the entire community.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

The situation is generally unchanged. Freight is moving slowly, and there is practically no passenger traffic. The theatres are still open, and amusements are not restrained. But that New Orleans is losing hundreds of thousands of dollars by quarantine is not to be doubted.

The ordering by the Southern Pacific Company of the steamer El Norte from New York to Galveston means that all eastern freights destined for the Pacific coast will go through the Texas port until the quarantine embargo against this city is raised.

THREE DEATHS AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, ALA., September 24.—There have been three deaths and three new cases since the report handed out yesterday at 2 o'clock. Three patients were discharged. The deaths were those of John G. Bourne, reported last night; Rev. Daniel Murray, of St. Vincent's parish; Estes McDonald, of Savannah, aged 71 years, a new case. In addition, Frank Stewart, found yesterday afternoon dying in a negro cook-shop on Water street, near Church street. He had been on a spree for the past ten days, and was not supposed last night to have the fever. When he died, however, he turned yellow, and thus came under the definition of yellow-fever deaths.

Father Murray was 80 years of age and a native of Middletown, County Cork, Ireland. After studying at the Jesuit School at Limerick he finished in theology at the American College in Rome. He arrived in Mobile in 1853. From here he was transferred to Birmingham, Ala., and Bessemer, Ala., and in January last he was transferred to Montgomery, Ala. Hearing that an assistant was needed here, he offered to come, and reached Mobile September 8th. The fever broke out a few days after his arrival. He preached at St. Vincent's last Sunday, telling the congregation to be prepared for the final summons. That afternoon he was attacked with his fatal illness.

The bulletin to-day says forty-one cases, six deaths, nineteen discharges, and sixteen under treatment.

THE SICK DOING WELL.

With one or two exceptions the sick are doing well.

Dr. George A. Ketchum, president of the Board of Health, notes that the patients all sleep on the ground floor. He infers that the poison moves along the ground, and attacks those first in reach.

The steady effort to get the stringency of quarantine against Mobile modified is meeting with partial success. The river boats—the Carrier, for the Alabama river, and the Hardcash, for the Tombigbee—left to-night on the first trips for two weeks. They will go up the rivers about 200 miles, carrying heavy cargoes of all kinds of supplies, but no passengers. The railroads, also, are doing more work and bringing in cotton and general merchandise. They brought in 1,200 bales of cotton to-day and seven cars of grain.

NO FEVER IN SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., September 24.—A telegram was received here to-day from President Oliphant, of the New Orleans Board of Health, inquiring as to the health conditions of San Antonio, and stating that this city was "strongly suspected."

The matter was taken up at the meeting of the Board of Health here to-day, and the following statement issued:

"There is no case of yellow-fever or small-pox in San Antonio, and, to our knowledge, no case of yellow-fever in all Western Texas."

SUSPICIOUS CASE IN ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, GA., September 24.—Dr. Olmstead reported to-night to the Board of Health that he was called upon to examine a young man named Lucas, who, it is thought, was sick with yellow-fever. Lucas came here from Mobile, and was stopping at a boarding-house on Lloyd street. Dr. Olmstead announced that he does not think the man has the fever, but sent him to the detention camp as a precautionary measure.

Lucas went to Mobile from South Florida, and said he had been suffering with the same symptoms before he came to Atlanta.

"ALL TEXAS THREATENED."

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.—The following urgent dispatch was received today:

"New Orleans, September 24.—Use your influence with Mr. Wanamaker and other prominent Philadelphians to appeal by wire to urge on General Wyman to order Dr. Guiteras to investigate immediately the very suspicious fever now prevailing in Galveston, Houston, Dallas, San Antonio. All Texas is threatened, and should be guarded.

(Signed) "HORTER, TERTROU & CO."

This message was addressed to George Horter, of Haddonfield, N. J., the father of the head of the New Orleans firm.

Directly upon its receipt, consultations were held with Mr. Wanamaker, Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier; Messrs. Hood, Fulkrod & Co.; Colonel Grey, and President Thompson, of the Pennsylvania railroad, as to the best means of securing a response to this appeal.

GOVERNMENT BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Surgeon-General Wyman sent out to-day the following bulletin in regard to the yellow-fever situation:

"Washington, September 24.—The following cases of yellow-fever were officially reported as occurring on the 23d instant: New Orleans, nine; Mobile, two; Ocean Springs, six; Scranton, six; Edwards, twenty-three; Atlanta, one; Louisville, Ky., one. Reports from Biloxi and Barkley delayed.

"The cases occurring at Atlanta and Louisville were those of refugees.

"Surgeon Geddings reported from Jackson, Miss., that the town of Edwards had been surrounded by a cordon, and that the fever cases in the county were guarded.

"In another dispatch he states that traffic has been resumed on the Alabama and Vicksburg road from Jackson to Meridian, and that two medical inspectors have been assigned to the trains.

BARGES FOR QUARANTINE USE.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has telegraphed instructions to Lieutenant M. M. Patrick, the engineer officer at Memphis, Tenn., to transfer two barges used in the improvement of the Mississippi river to Assistant-Surgeon Young, of the Marine Hospital Service, for use in the quarantine service in that vicinity.

The request for these barges was made by Surgeon-General Wyman after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and General Wilson issued his instructions immediately. Three hours later he received word from Lieutenant Patrick that the instructions had been executed and the transfer made.

NEW CASES AT EDWARDS, 29.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Dr. Wyman's advices to-night include the following:

At the Fontainebleau camp of detention 88 persons were admitted, and 11 discharged. Total number in camp, 432.

New cases at Edwards to-day, 29; total to date, 133.

From Atlanta, Surgeon Sawtelle reports as follows: "Case reported last night doing well. No other cases in town, and no suspects on incoming trains to-day."

From New Orleans, Surgeon Carter reports that the mains are now being thoroughly disinfected.

From Nashville (signed by the Mayor and Board of Health): "At a called meeting of the State Board of Health this evening, all quarantine orders heretofore issued were rescinded. Parties coming from infected districts will be allowed to stop at any and all points in Tennessee, the western division of the State excepted."

WHEELMEN COMING SOUTH.

Professionals to Engage in a Series of Contests.

NEW YORK, September 24.—A majority of the professional wheelmen who have been engaged during the past season in nearly every city of prominence in the circuit, will on Monday start South for a series of bicycling contests. Their destination is the City of Mexico. Nearly all of the leading professionals have signed to go on the trip, and it is possible that others may join the contingent later. Among them are John S. Johnson, Merten, Titus, Kiser, Hoyt, Newton, Wells, Brown, McFarland, Nat Butler, Watson, Coleman, Kimble, Randall, Freeman, Sanders, Grimes (the heavy man), Stenson, C. Price, and McLean (the trick rider). The entire party will number about forty.

Under the management of F. E. Spooner, the "Chasers'" Circuit will open next Monday at Trenton, N. J. That evening the men will begin their long journey in two Pullman cars, in which the party will live until they return North again. They expect to reach Mexico City about Christmas week, and the following dates have so far been arranged en route: Trenton, Buffalo, Detroit, Kalamazoo, Peoria, Racine, Indianapolis, Louisville, Paducah, St. Louis, Joplin, Mo., Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, Charlotte, Raleigh, Savannah, and St. Augustine.

In Florida there will be about twelve days' racing, after which the "chasers" will go by way of Atlanta, Nashville, and Memphis to Texas, where race-meets will be held at Waco, Dallas, Austin, and Galveston. Other meets will be arranged on the circuit, and the latter part of December spent in Mexico.

Austria Would Intervene.

LONDON, September 25.—The correspondent of the Daily Times at Vienna says: "I learn from a reliable source that the Vienna Cabinet would immediately intervene in a conflict between Spain and the United States. The news of the ultimatum created excitement in political circles, and the universal opinion was that such a condition would be unjustifiable."

The Monetary Commission.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The Monetary Commission resumed its sessions here this evening. A general discussion on lines of work occupied the morning, when an adjournment was taken until Monday. There will be three main committees chosen—one on gold and silver, one on United States notes, and one on banking and currency.

Change of C. & O. Schedule.

Beginning Sunday, September 26th, the following changes will be made in Chesapeake and Ohio schedule: No. 5 will leave Richmond 10 A. M., except Sunday, instead of 10:20, for Clifton Forge; No. 4 will leave at 3:40 P. M. for Norfolk, instead of 3:35.

Charlottesville accommodation will leave at 5 P. M., instead of 5:30.

Local train following No. 1 from Gordonsville will run to Staunton instead of Goshen.

James River Division morning train will leave at 11:30 A. M., instead of 8:50.

Evening accommodation will leave at 4 P. M., except Sunday, instead of 5, and run to Columbia, instead of Gladstone.

Other trains will leave as at present. See schedule advertisement.

Discontinuance of Grass Widowers' Tickets on Chesapeake and Ohio.

The Chesapeake and Ohio will, after next Saturday, September 26th, discontinue the sale of their special Saturday tickets at one-fare rate authorized during the summer with limit of Monday following. The special rates authorized on alternate Sundays to James-River Division Stations between Richmond and Scottsville have been withdrawn.

A TRAGIC SEQUEL.

MEXICAN EX-INSPECTOR OF POLICE COMMITS SUICIDE.

THE ARROYO LYNCHING PLOT.

The Ex-Inspector Admits Having Taken Part in the Crime—He Takes His Life While in Prison as a Suspect.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 24.—Ex-Inspector-General-of-Police Eduardo Velasquez committed suicide in Belem prison to-day. He was 32 years old. The Inspector blew his brains out with a revolver. He was a proud man, exceedingly reserved, and very ambitious, his rise from an humble position through various posts to the command of the police having been sufficiently rapid to attract attention to him as a man of great talent. Since the alleged lynching plot was exposed, and he, with other police, was imprisoned, he has suffered from an intense nervous strain. He was subjected yesterday to a long examination by Judge Flores, and at the conclusion of that ordeal, on his return to his room in the prison, it was noted that he showed great dejection and anguish of mind.

At 11 o'clock this morning the warden of the prison went to call him. He approached the bed, and said in a friendly tone, as he knew the prisoner well: "Come, my boy, it's time to get up; the Judge wants you." Receiving no answer, he began to shake the Inspector, saying, "Don't be lazy," when he noticed that Velasquez had a bullet-wound in the right temple, and on investigating further, he discovered a small, two-barrelled pistol, with which the act had been committed. The muzzle of the pistol had been placed so close to the temple and so pressed into the skin, that it practically made no noise on being discharged, hence the fact that no report was heard by the guards. How the pistol reached the prisoner is under investigation.

The warden immediately notified the judicial authorities, who went at once to the room of the suicide and summoned medical men. During the afternoon relatives of the dead man were allowed to enter the prison, which had been closed to the public. Doctors had concluded the examination, and had found that death must have been instantaneous, the bullet being imbedded in the brain. The body was dressed and delivered to the relatives.

A letter was found in the room, in which Velasquez made a statement to the public, saying his death was, he felt, the satisfaction he owed to society. He also said that the crime was suggested to him by Inspector Villavicencio, of the Second Police District, who is in prison. Velasquez stated that under no other circumstances but high official authority could anything have induced him to take part in the crime. He felt that his loyalty to his Chief Executive warranted him in putting Arroyo to death.

Velasquez had a very large acquaintance, having been employed after leaving college in the Department of Finance, and been secretary to the Minister of Finance. At one time he was connected with the newspaper El Combate, and had at an early age been el