

ace, who served in the same capacity under Emperor Maximilian. Following them were other officers, cabinet ministers, etc.

Suddenly, near the Alameda, there was a disturbance in the crowd on the sidewalk, and a well-built, muscular man, with flowing black hair and mustache, forced his way by tremendous effort past the gens-d'armes and jumped between the president and Gen. Pradillo and the chief of staff, Monasterio, and dealt a blow at the back of the president's neck, but the violence of the blow was diminished by the fact that he was crowded between the president and the officers immediately following him. The president turned around and caught sight of his assailant, and resumed his march with admirable steadiness.

Meantime Chief of Staff Monasterio hit the man with a cane and the would-be assassin, turning, seized it and broke it. Gen. Pradillo then hit him a powerful blow on the neck, felling him. The gens-d'armes rushed forward and some mounted officers and police seized and pinioned him. He was taken through a side street and led away, the people shouting: "Give him to us! We will hang him!" But the gens-d'armes succeeded in keeping their prisoner, being reinforced by cavalymen, the crowd shouting and running behind.

The man was taken to the palace and stripped, but no weapon was found on his person. He was taken away to the city hall, securely bound and placed in solitary confinement, after being questioned by the officers. His name is Ignacia Anulfo. He has of late been employed in a notary's office as a clerk, and is said by the chief of police to have a record as a man of violent habits, given to drink and quarrels.

Various stories are told regarding his design on the president, one theory being that he was armed with a dagger, as many of the police believe, but if so he must have thrown it away, as no weapon was found on him. It seems almost certain that he intended harm, for at the moment of dealing the blow, he used opprobrious terms and seemed most maniacal.

The president, on returning to the palace, was cheered by the crowds, and an immense crowd assembled in front of the palace, cheering and shouting and calling for him.

President Diaz took the matter very calmly, and advised that the man be kept in custody until tomorrow and be brought before him to explain his motives, apparently believing that the man had no murderous intent, but the police feel that the case is one that demands the deepest investigation, and they counseled his being turned over to the military tribunal, as he had assaulted their commander-in-chief while in uniform. It is variously reported tonight that the man will be tried by court-martial and also that he will be handed over to the civil authorities.

Gen. Powell Clayton, the United States minister, immediately called upon the president and offered his congratulations, as did other diplomats and many prominent people.

There is no doubt that if Anulfo had fallen into the hands of the crowd he would have been torn into pieces, so intense was the rage of the people.

Some think Anulfo made the assault for the sake of gaining notoriety, having read the accounts of the assassination of Conovas.

The president received an ovation on entering the chamber of deputies tonight to open congress, everyone present desiring to show their satisfaction that he had escaped unharmed from an attempted assault.

As he left the hall, a man approached

to address him, but was immediately arrested by the gens-d'armes.

## YELLOW FEVER.

New Orleans, Sept. 19.—The local fever situation has undergone little change since yesterday. At 6 o'clock tonight the record book in the board of health office showed a total of six new cases and one death. There are three cases under investigation and the health authorities view the situation with some complacency.

The report of Dr. Metz, the city chemist, on the condition of the Italian quarter, moved the board to prompt acceptance today of the offer of the city of the Marine hospital as a refuge. Dr. Metz found as many as sixty people huddled together in the Italian quarter living in squalor and filth. In one of the rooms a goat was found sleeping nightly with the family who owned it. A woman was taken from this quarter and the board realized that unless something was done at once the block in which she had lived was likely soon to become a plague spot. It was, therefore, decided to guard the building thoroughly, disinfect and fumigate the entire square, and to remove as soon as possible most of the families to the old Marine hospital. The hundred squatters who now occupy the latter building will be given quarters in one of the new schoolhouses in the vicinity and the Marine hospital building will be permanently used as a refuge until the fever is stamped out, for the families of the Italian quarters and those of the indigent sick throughout the city.

At a largely attended meeting of bankers, business men, ministers and representatives of laboring organizations, it was resolved to ask the board of health to consider the advisability of adopting next Tuesday as a general cleaning day. Acting Mayor Brittain and President Oliphant today replied to the suggestion, strongly deprecating it. They wrote that it would be inadvisable and inexpedient to determine upon a fixed day for cleaning purposes as such a movement would cause an accumulation of filth and trash, which could not be removed at once and, by the stirring up of miasma, would further endanger the health of the city instead of improving it. It was suggested, therefore, that each individual inhabitant of the city proceed without delay to the cleaning of his own premises, to the disinfecting of his water-closets, alleys, yards, etc., and the destruction of all decaying matter by fire.

Detention camp at Fontainebleau was today declared to have been practically completed and to be ready for the reception of guests. A special train today went to Biloxi and Ocean Springs and from there carried about forty people to the camp. Tomorrow the camp will be thrown open to all comers. Those who are not immunes will have to stay in the camp ten days, according to the rules laid down by Surgeon Murray, these rules being simply the Federal law which the surgeon, as the commander of the camp, is bound to enforce.

Charles Zeigler, son of prominent New Orleans people, was among those stricken yesterday at Ocean Springs, and his condition is not yet considered serious. When the fever had been declared epidemic and yellow, he closed himself up in his house and did not come forth, except to go to the detention camp as soon as it was ready. Isolation, however, did not prevent the germs from entering his home.

The daily official bulletin of the board of health says: During the twenty-four hours ending with 6 o'clock p.m. Sunday, there were six positive cases of yellow fever, one

suspicious case under investigation and three deaths. Total cases of yellow fever to date, 40; deaths, 6.

The majority of cases under treatment are reported as doing well.

Washington, Sept. 19.—In his weekly report to the Marine hospital service, Sanitary Inspector Brunner of Havana says that for the week ending September 9th, there were 326 deaths, of which fifteen were from yellow fever, twenty-nine from enteric or pernicious fevers; thirty-four from dysentery and fifty-five from enteritis. The inspector says the decline in deaths from yellow fever is only apparent, many deaths from that disease having been placed under the head of enteritis and enteric fever. At the same time there are not as many cases of yellow fever in the military hospital as there were two months ago, the soldiers who are sick being cared for in the hospitals elsewhere.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 19.—Dr. H. S. Giddings of the Marine hospital service arrived here today on his way to Edwards to establish a camp of refuge there. He has with him 300 tents and mattresses. Dr. J. F. Hunter, secretary of the state board of health, will arrive here tomorrow from Vicksburg to confer with Dr. Giddings with a view to establishing a base of supplies, and taking stringent measures to stamp out the yellow fever.

Cairo, Ill., Sept. 19.—Dr. Guiteras, the yellow fever expert, who arrived here from Mobile at noon today, has pronounced the two suspicious cases at the Marine hospital to be yellow fever in a mild form. Owing to the prompt measures taken, there is no danger of its spreading. The hospital building is well guarded.

Tonight Dr. Egan issued an order addressed to every railroad entering the state from the south, instructing quarantine against the states of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

New Orleans, Sept. 20.—Dr. Joseph Holt, ex-president of the board of health, has reported nine cases of yellow fever in his practice. He says they were all stricken violently, but were much relieved by prompt medical attendance.

Three more cases of yellow fever are announced in New Orleans this morning, making 13 reported today.

Up to 9:30 a.m. there was a quiet feeling in the office of the local board of health. No deaths had been reported and there were no new cases, although several are under investigation. A considerable fall was noted in the temperature this morning and though the cooler weather is not entirely hopeful to the sick, it encourages the physicians to believe the fever will spread less rapidly.

All the patients heard from except one or two were doing well this morning.

The Illinois Central discontinued two trains on the Valley road and two on its main lines. Quarantine regulations have caused their withdrawal. Very few trains are running on any of the roads and there is consequent slowness in the delivery of the mails. Many towns continue to refuse to receive New Orleans papers, fearing infection.

The Charity hospital has offered to send free physicians and medicines to the indigent who are attacked with fever. The authorities do not care to receive yellow fever patients in the Charity hospital.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20.—Two special trains which left Mobile, Ala., today are expected to reach here Tuesday morning. On these trains are the clerks and other employees in the general offices of the Mobile & Ohio railroad at Mobile, with their wives and families. The employees number about a hundred, and their families with