

GUARD THE BORDERS.

Cholera Can Easily Cross Our Poorly Protected Frontiers.

Precautions Taken Against Invasion by Infectious Diseases.

The Health Officials Helped by a Government Circular.

President Charles G. Wilson, of the Health Department, this city, says that one of the most pertinent questions relative to the existence of contagious diseases in this country, and particularly regarding the opportunity that cholera has to present itself here this summer, is "What is being accomplished on the borders of the United States relative to the protection of the people from an invasion of contagion from Mexico and the Central American countries on the South and the Canadian provinces on the North?"

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, in connection with the Health Department, is also of the opinion that the subject is of the most vital importance at this time. He has, for a number of weeks past, been compiling a record or chart, which very effectually informs him of the existence of contagion in the various countries of the world, and the specific nature of the infection, and at what particular centers it has become most virulent and dangerous to this country.

This information is gathered solely for the use of the Department, and is kept in a condensed form. The maps and chart, with which the very commendable record is compiled, were referred to in a brief manner in the "Evening World" a short time ago.

The authority for this record is the United States Marine Hospital Service thirty-page circular, which the Health Department receives weekly from the Treasury Department at Washington. Secretary Carlisle each week receives reports from the various marine hospitals in the foreign countries, where United States consuls are stationed, and these are condensed and mailed to every Health Department in the country.

Owing to the crude custom of collecting health reports in vogue in Mexico and the Central American countries, the records from there are incomplete and not reliable. Typhus fever is known to prevail extensively in Mexico, and unless the United States inspectors are exceedingly vigilant there is little to prevent the infection from crossing the Rio Grande River and appearing in Texas.

TYPHUS PREVAILS IN MEXICO.

Although much of typhus fever existing in the land of the maguey and sombrero, it is difficult to learn just how the southern border of this country is guarded. It is conceded that it is an easy matter for the residents of Mexico to cross the river without being detected, whether disease-infected persons or otherwise.

What is true of Mexico is also true, in this respect, of British American countries. Facilities for preventing immigrants landing in Canada, for instance, who have come from foreign lands where cholera is prevailing, or has been,

and finally making their way into this country, are none too great. The beginning of this season, however, witnessed a very important step in the right direction. Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle issued a circular June 1 to the officials who have the duty of guarding the ports and the accessible points, which, along the frontier, is now as far as is possible. This communication is addressed to the customs officers, quarantine officials and immigrant inspectors, and reads:

"Hereafter alien immigrants shall not be permitted to enter the United States at places on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers between the hours of 6 P. M. and 7 A. M. Reporters and inspectors of their language arriving at such places must be subject to the inspection now prescribed by the immigrant, quarantine and customs laws of the United States, so far as the same can be made applicable in the transit of persons and baggage by railroad and inland navigation."

Immigrants who, with their baggage, were inspected by an officer of the United States Marine Hospital Service upon landing at any port on the American continent will be exempt from further quarantine inspection, unless there is reason to believe that disease has developed among such immigrants since such landing and inspection.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS INSUFFICIENT.

But the new quarantine regulations, if strictly observed, are not enough to give necessary protection to the frontiers of the United States. If, as is not improbable, typhus fever, which is not a contagious disease, but which, in Mexico, can make its way here, why cannot cholera, should the malady have a serious outbreak in that country, just as easily communicate its infection across the border under existing and lax measures for protecting the frontier?

There should be a strict quarantine against the inhabitants of Mexico, and the United States Marine Hospital Service, which is under the jurisdiction of the Health Department, should be authorized to obtain any accurate information to be put forth along the Texas border than to rely upon the reports of the Arizona, New Mexico and Southern California quarantine precautions are not as strict as they should be.

Quarantine regulations are less rigorously enforced on the British-American border than along the Southern frontier. This, it is understood, is because of the superior vigilance of Texas authorities to detect smuggling, and who, incidentally, keep an eye on the health of immigrants from the Rio Grande. It is not only easily forded at many points, but in some seasons can be crossed on a dry river bed. This renders it possible for Texas to be invaded by almost any person who may be a transmitter of virulent contagion.

The manner in which the quarantine work is pursued, so far as it goes, is interesting. The Rio Grande is not only guarded by a British-American marine hospital in Texas, one at El Paso and another at Laredo. Dr. H. M. Swartz, of the Lone Star State, and, according to his facilities, is rated a most excellent official.

The arrangement for caring for persons who are quarantined is somewhat similar to the mode pursued here in regard to suspects. Outside the city limits a miniature village of tents is erected, and when a man or woman arrives from some infected town, such persons are immediately corralled and safely lodged under canvas. Here suspects are closely guarded by at least half a dozen officers during the period within which the disease, whatever it may prove to be, must develop. Many of these officers are some of the notice of the Texas health officials are the poor half-bred and illiterate inhabitants of personal cleanliness. It is, however, commendable these precautions may be, they afford but slight guarantee of the arrest of disease at this point on the frontier. The Texas

border is too long to be effectually guarded by the small force on duty there. CHOLERAS VIGILANCE REQUIRED. Dr. John T. Nagle, the Registrar of Vital Statistics of the Board of Health of this city, has had considerable experience in Texas, and is very well informed on the health matters there. He considers the protection of our borders to be of great importance, and the doctor, in an "Evening World" reporter, says that the health authorities of both the United States and the State of Texas are energetic and are prosecuting the work in the best they can under the circumstances, there is no dodging the fact that should Asiatic cholera get a vantage ground in Mexico, it would be likely to cause us a deal of inconvenience, if nothing more serious. Once let the cholera attack the population on the border of Mexico and the infection would spread like wildfire. Nearly two-thirds of the population are the lowest description of humanity, and with habits that are an enticement to disease. If cholera should become epidemic in Mexico the most extreme measures should be adopted. In many small villages along the frontier local physicians act for the Government, and no doubt the work is attended to with as much care as their facilities will admit, but while all are watchful, there is no question that cholera can cross the border without detection."

CHOLERA MAY GAIN A FOOTHOLD. Most of the northern frontier, and particularly the Canadian border, is under the direction of Surgeon C. E. Banks, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who is assisted by three medical officers, besides many minor officials stationed along the lake regions wherever a railway line runs from Canada into this country. At Buffalo there is a Marine Hospital, and officers are appointed to that vicinity, including Niagara Falls. Those who have crossed to Canada from the latter place can testify to the ease with which the transit over the river can be made without interference from custom or quarantine officials.

It is maintained by a physician connected with the United States Marine Service, who preferred not to be quoted, that the quarantine regulations should be as rigorously enforced along the points of entry on the northern and southern borders as they are at the entrance to the bay at Lower Quarantine here and at the Golden Gate at San Francisco.

Through the courtesy of the President of the Health Department, a number of interesting facts were obtained from the Washington circular bearing the date of June 22, 1893. Mr. J. H. Rowan, Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S., of Antwerp, writes to the Marine Hospital Service, which is under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, as follows:

"The emigrants from the various ports where contagious disease is known or suspected to exist, on arriving at Antwerp, are sent to the thirteen different hotels of the city set apart for the purpose. The hotels accommodate from thirty to two hundred immigrants, and should disease break out in a hotel, the hotels are visited every month by Dr. Frayeses, Superintendent of the Red Star line, and inspected in the same lapse of time by the Belgian Commission of Emigration. Each of the thirteen hotels is disinfected every month, whether disease exists in them or not."

HOW IMMIGRANTS ARE BATHED. "During the summer, in connection with the hotels, there is a most magnificent institution called the Asyl de

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Nuit, which is in reality a large and commodious bathing emporium and disinfecting station. It is provided in the Summer months by the Red Star line for this purpose. During the baths attendant collected the clothing and carry it to the disinfecting chamber in the basement of the building. This part of the institution is a brick apartment, of good size, lined with steel and supplied with steam-heating apparatus, capable of generating live steam of sufficient temperature to do the disinfecting in a proper manner. Surgeon W. A. Wheeler, M. H. S., at Marseilles, France, reports that the work done at that port is not all it should be. He says: "The work performed at this port consists chiefly of fumigation of trunks which are destined to United States ports. There is absolutely no passenger traffic out of Marseilles, bound for the United States, and only a little freight. Referring to the intestinal troubles there, Surgeon Wheeler goes on to say: "Probably there are some cases every year, and probably some at the present time, but I am satisfied that it does not prevail in epidemic form, and I am further satisfied that as no immigrants or personal baggage are carried from here to the United States, very little danger at present is to be feared from this quarter."

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INTEREST AND DIVIDEND NOTICES. METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, 1 AND 3 THIRD AVE. (Opposite Cooper Institute), CHARTERED 1852, 80TH DIVISION, N. Y. City, June 23, 1893.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET. TO LET - Stores with independent cellars, offices, studios, rooms for milliners, dressmakers, shirt-makers and light business purposes to the hand. All rooms large and light, with furnace heat and separate toilet rooms, now open for inspection. Full engagements can now be made.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. SAINT BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 287 East 42d St. - Sunday services: Prayer book service and sermon by Rev. Dr. McGrew at 11 o'clock A. M.; evensong prayer and address at 8 P. M.; all are cordially invited to be present.

EXCURSIONS. "The New York World's Fair." Most MAGNIFICENT! GLEN ISLAND DAY SUMMER RESORT. A delightful sail on fast steamers. Two grand excursions daily. Wonderful foliage, rare plants, Conner's daily. Wonderful foliage, rare plants, Conner's daily. Wonderful foliage, rare plants, Conner's daily.

EXCURSIONS. NORTH BEACH and College Point. TO-MORROW, SUNDAY. Twenty minutes' delightful sail by elegant steam boats from foot East 97th St. (Elevated 84th station) 7:20 A. M., 10:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 7:30 P. M. Boat to North Beach from 10:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. Boat to College Point from 10:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. Boat to Fort Lee from 10:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. Boat to Fort Lee from 10:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

EXCURSIONS. LONG BRANCH BOATS. SHERMAN PARK RIVER ROUTE. MAINE, PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE RAILROADS. Leave foot of Jane street, N. E. (foot blocks) 10:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 7:30 P. M. Leave foot of Jane street, N. E. (foot blocks) 10:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 7:30 P. M.

EXCURSIONS. ROCKAWAY BEACH. STEAMERS. Gen. Slocum and Grand Republic. DAILY TRIP. Leave: Morning, Afternoon, Evening. 7:45, 10:45, 1:45, 4:45, 7:45, 10:45, 1:45, 4:45, 7:45, 10:45.

EXCURSIONS. CONEY ISLAND. CHICAGO ROUTE. West Brooklyn, Blythebourne, Bath Beach, Van Pelt Manor, Bensonhurst, etc. 3 Hours' Sail, 15c. Cool and delightful excursion daily and Sunday from New York to RATH BEACH, Steamer leaves from foot of Jane street, N. E. (foot blocks) at 8:30 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., and 5:30 P. M. Boat to RATH BEACH from 10:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. Boat to RATH BEACH from 10:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

EXCURSIONS. NORTH BEACH. FROM 130TH AND 3D AVE. AT THE TERMINUS ISLAND AND AVE. ELEVATED 110TH ST. TRILLY AND CABLE CARS 30 MINUTE SAIL. NO LONG WALK TO STEAMERS. SUNDAYS, hourly from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M. Boat from North Beach at 8 P. M.

EXCURSIONS. NOTICE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR STREET OPENINGS. Attention is called to the advertisement in the City Record, July 5, 1893, and the days thereafter of the confirmation by the Supreme Court of the following openings of streets and avenues.

EXCURSIONS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MARION A. FAULKNER, of the City of Trenton, in the County of Mercer and State of New Jersey, lately conducting a sewing-machine and paper-pattern business, has assigned to the subscriber of this notice for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, to the subscriber at No. 12 West State St., Trenton, New Jersey, on or before August 28, 1893.

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THE SUNDAY WORLD TO-MORROW

Is Love of Liquor Inherited? Perhaps Dr. Keeley knows more about drunkards and their ways than any man on earth. He has decided to give a part of his information to The Sunday World. In his opinion a fondness for liquor does not go back of the cradle and is therefore not inherited. If people become drunkards it is because the habit of drinking has been stimulated in infancy and youth by careless and neglectful parents. Here is an opinion worth reading.

Col. Hain and Rapid Transit. Col. F. K. Hain is prepared to assert that the Columbian Exposition is up to all promises and expectations. Incidentally he admits that New York is not the only American city that enjoys the blessings of rapid transit. Chicago can properly lay a few claims to that distinction. Col. Hain is a valuable authority on matters relating to quick travel, and his opinion will be accepted with becoming consideration.

A Page of De Maupassant. In the death of Guy de Maupassant France has lost one of its most brilliant writers. The Sunday World will publish to-morrow some of the stories that gave him his greatest fame.

Mr. Harrison at Cape May. "Speech is silver, silence is golden, and I am on a gold basis," says ex-President Harrison. However that does not prevent The Sunday World from giving several excellent pictures of Mr. Harrison as he appears in recreation attire, and from publishing an interesting story of his summer occupations.

How to Write a Play. There are few better authorities on this subject than Mr. William H. Crane, the actor, who has produced many excellent plays and occasionally an indifferent one. Mr. Crane tells ambitious writers what is necessary to make a successful drama. If they fail after reading his advice they must go out of the business.

Shoes a Menace to Health. It is herewith related on expert testimony that the only way to preserve good health in summer time is to throw away shoes and go barefooted. The reasons are cogent and convincing. Pride and corns must be sacrificed to hygienic logic.

Comfort in a World's Fair Sleeper. Such a thing is possible. Mr. McDougall proves it in a series of able and instructive cartoons. It is a great mistake to suppose that everybody who goes to Chicago is subjected to the horrors of ordinary transit. There's Mr. Dewey, for example, not to mention young Mr. Astor, Mr. Vanderbilt and other patrons of luxury.

The Back-Action Hand-Spring. One sign of the healthful growth of the American stage is the cultivation of the flip-flap by beautiful and talented young women. In this respect Miss Adair is an artist of great celebrity. She has kindly shown to The Sunday World, which in turn demonstrates to the public, how easy it is for talent, patience and industry to win recognition in histrionic walks.

Queer People at the World's Fair. They come from Borneo, Madagascar, Tibet and Indiana. They through the Midway Plaisance and overrun the State buildings. They are a World's Fair in themselves. Many of these queer people and their antics will be properly described to-morrow in

THE SUNDAY WORLD TO-MORROW