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THE CHOLERA CRISIS.

Danger of the Disease Getting a Foothold in America Lessens.

NO MORE CASES ARRIVE IN PORT

At New York, and No Fresh Ones Are Reported on the Moravia.

THE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY

Between the Federal and State Health Officers at New York May Cause Some Embarrassment—Dr. Jenkins Says He Will Manage the Quarantine Business According to His Own Notions, Regardless of the President's Proclamation—The Federal Customs Officers Will Decline to Admit Passengers and Cargoes Until the President's Orders are Complied With—The Epidemic in Europe Shows Signs of Subsiding, Ships Enroute to this Country from Hamburg Anxiously Looked For.

New York, Sept. 2.—There seems a probability of a clash of authority arising between the federal government and state authorities as represented by Dr. Jenkins. The order of the President forbids any vessel carrying immigrants to enter port until after twenty days quarantine. Dr. Jenkins said he would use his discretion about keeping a vessel in quarantine for twenty days. If he saw fit he would quarantine a vessel more than twenty days or less. He claimed that he had full authority and that the President's order could not affect him or cause him to do otherwise than as his judgment induced him.

"I don't want to be understood as defying the chief executive," said Dr. Jenkins. "I shall do all in my power to assist the national authorities in keeping cholera from entering the country, but I certainly think I have the right by virtue of the authority delegated to me as health officer of this port to decide on the number of days that a ship shall be kept at quarantine. I shall decide the question in the case of each ship according to the sanitary conditions prevailing on board at the time of her arrival here. I am acting independently of the President. I don't mean that I am going to allow a cholera infected vessel to enter the port of New York. I realize my responsibility with reference to the city of New York just as much as the President realizes his responsibility in regard to the country. Conditions might be such that a quarantined vessel could safely be released in five days and again if the disease kept breeding, she might be detained a year."

Collector Hendricks said he did not think Dr. Jenkins would bring on a conflict between the federal and the state authorities, but if such a thing should arise, the federal power would prevail. No vessel can land passengers or cargo until the vessel is entered at the custom house, and Collector Hendricks will act according to the instructions.

The first symptom of the overriding of Dr. Jenkins' order was when the custom house officers were withdrawn from the steamer City of Berlin shortly after her arrival in the early afternoon. The withdrawal of the federal officers naturally prevented the declarations of the cabin passengers being made, all of whom Dr. Jenkins has intended should be allowed to land to-day in the same manner as those of the Gallia and Lahn on the previous day. There was some discussion over the matter at quarantine, but in Dr. Jenkins' absence nothing further was known.

At 4 o'clock the Thingvall steamer Island which had arrived in the forenoon was given her clearance by Dr. Tallmadge. She had arrived from Copenhagen with 58 cabin and 577 steerage passengers. The latter were all Scandinavians and had not been near any infected port, so that after their immigration on board the vessel she was allowed to proceed. At 6:45 she returned, having only reached as far toward her dock as Liberty Island, where she was stopped by the revenue cutter and returned to quarantine.

Dr. Jenkins was still absent and shortly before his return the revenue cutter returned to quarantine and released the Island and placed officers on board the Gallia with orders to allow the cabin passengers to declare their baggage and land in a barge that would be sent down to-night. The rescinding of the port collector's order was done, report said, owing to a communication from Assistant Secretary Spaulding to that effect.

There was, of course, great dismay at the idea of being submitted to twenty days' quarantine, as specified by the presidential circular, and much discussion as to the action that Dr. Jenkins would have taken had the Island and Gallia not been released.

Reports received from the Moravia late this afternoon state beyond a doubt that the health of all on board is excellent. There has been no sickness of any nature on the vessel since she arrived.

Health Officer Jenkins, with his deputies, Sanborn and Tallmadge, has been untiring in his arduous duties at quarantine to-day. Up to the present the efforts of Dr. Byron to obtain bacteria from portions of the foul linen taken from the infected steamer Moravia have been unsuccessful.

As the situation is now, the eyes of the quarantine officers are constantly turned toward awaiting the arrival of the Norman and Stubbenuk, both from Hamburg; the Rugia, from Havre, and the Labougnie from the same port. Several other big mailers are also due to-night and to-morrow from English ports.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

All Passengers From Foreign Ports Will Be Detained Long Enough to Warrant Safety.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding was a busy man this morning for he is the official for the treasury department who has direct supervision of matters relating to immigration and there were many telegrams to answer from individuals and from steamship companies interested in the

twenty days quarantine circular issued yesterday. The chief question asked in the telegrams seemed to be as to the application of the quarantine restrictions in the case of steamers having on board both cabin and steerage passengers. The assistant secretary explained to a reporter that in a case where a steamer brought both immigrants and cabin passengers the latter would be detained in quarantine long enough to assure the quarantine officers that there was no danger of introducing cholera and that they would be allowed to land. The health officer would have discretion in the matter. This will be welcome news to the large number of people who have friends now in ships abroad and those who contemplate sailing at an early day.

The department received a dispatch from the New York Shipping Company, asking whether London comes under the twenty days quarantine circular and whether freight boats will be quarantined when they have only cabin passengers. Secretary Foster replied that vessels not carrying immigrants will not necessarily be detained twenty days at quarantine, but that all vessels from foreign ports will be held long enough to assure the health officers that there is no danger of their introducing cholera.

The people on the Canadian border are betraying some anxiety to know whether or not the provisions of the quarantine circular apply on the border. To-day the collector of customs at Detroit telegraphed to the treasury department, asking whether the circular applied to immigrants from Quebec and Montreal. He was informed in reply that they were not subject to its provisions but that immigrants from the two places named should be detained until all danger was passed.

The cablegrams received by the state department in relation to the cholera included from the consul at Stettin who cabled as follows:

"Cholera at Graefzold. First case at Pomerania. Sailor from Hamburg."

Another was from the consul at Bremen, who cabled:

"No cholera at Bremen yet. Every sanitary precaution with all passengers taken."

Postmaster General Wanamaker late this afternoon sent the following telegram to the postmaster general of Canada:

Please state what precautions against cholera are being taken on your side. Do you consider fumigation of mails necessary? Kindly wire answer.

HEALTH OFFICER JENKINS

Says He Will Ignore the President's Order—The Collector of the Port Will Have a Word to Say, However.

New York, Sept. 2.—Health Officer Jenkins declares that he shall continue to quarantine vessels and to release them from quarantine according to his view of the requirements of special cases without regard to President Harrison's proclamation.

Collector Hendricks says that if Health Officer Jenkins does not obey the President's quarantine proclamation, ships affected by it will not be allowed to land passengers or cargo.

New York's Attorney General's Opinion.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—In the absence of Attorney General Roseblade Deputy Attorney General John W. Hogan, to-day, in response to a request from Dr. Jenkins, health officer of the port of New York, asking him to define his powers in connection with the circular approved by President Harrison ordering a quarantine detention of twenty days on all vessels destined for the United States ports, wrote an opinion, in which he particularly holds that the health officer of the port of New York may use his discretion as to how long vessels shall be detained at quarantine, independent of any proclamation of the President.

"The act of Congress, in view of the fact that the state of New York has adopted laws and regulations with reference to quarantine, does not give to the supervising surgeon general of the United States authority to make any rules or proclamation that conflicts with or impairs any law of the state of New York, or any rule or any regulation of the quarantine commissioners or health officers of this state."

"I am of the opinion that the power granted you by the statutes of this state, and the duty imposed upon you by that statute, as well as by the rules and regulations of the quarantine department of the state of New York, should be adopted and followed by you with reference to your conduct as health officer of the port of New York, and that if the rules and regulations contained in the proclamation of the supervising surgeon general of the United States and approved by the secretary of the treasury are in conflict or impaired, or in any manner interfere with the sanitary or quarantine law or regulation of this state, they must yield where such conflict or interference arises to the law of this state and the rules and regulations adopted by the quarantine commissioners of the state."

AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Health Authorities Using All Efforts to Keep out the Cholera.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—A communication from Health Officer Vesale was read at the meeting of the board of health yesterday. The letter stated that the ship Minnesota, from London, at pier 48 has on board 119 bales of rags from Belgium and about 1,500 bales of wool from Scotland. A certificate stating that the rags had been fumigated before being placed on board, was presented by the captain. The board decided to allow the rags to be landed and to keep the wool in storage.

The mayor to-day sent a message to council urging the appropriation of \$50,000 asked by the board of health to fight the cholera.

City councils this afternoon passed a resolution petitioning the President of the United States to issue a proclamation forbidding immigration during the continuance of the cholera epidemic.

It was learned at a meeting of the board of health yesterday that one of the passengers of the steamship British Princess, from Liverpool, which has been lying at the quarantine station below the city since Tuesday had by some means slipped through and entered the city. Complaint was made by Lazaretto Herbert, physician to the board, as follows:

"Disinfection and fumigation of the British Princess has been done by the best means at our hands. No sickness appearing by tomorrow the ship should be permitted to enter port, especially as one of its passengers is already in the city by sanction of the board. The rest of the passengers are entitled to the same treatment, if well, according to my idea of what is right."

ALL IN READINESS

For the Great Pugilistic Tournament Next Week.

SPORTS ARRIVING ON THE SCENE

And the Principals Anxiously Expected—Where Sullivan Will Put Up—The Champion's Trip From New York to New Orleans a Series of Overtures—Crowds Greet His Special Train at Every Stopping Place—Incidents of the Journey. Betting at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 2.—All incoming trains to-day were crowded with prize fight visitors coming from all parts of the country. Chief of Police Gasted has made arrangements to have here many leading police and detective officials to assist the local authorities in preventing thefts.

The Myer party is booked to arrive this evening on the first train over the Illinois Central, and there will be a monster delegation to meet the Stretor lad, who has many admirers in this city. At Carrollton, where Myer is to train, every accommodation has been made for his reception. Myer trained before at Carrollton, and is to be a guest at Weiman's Garden. The reports of his condition have had the effect of increasing the confidence of his friends, and there is more money here to-day than at any time yet.

As there is likely to be a tremendous crowd at the depot when Sullivan arrives, arrangements will probably be made to take the champion off at some point before the train reaches the depot. Rooms have been fitted up for Sullivan at Mrs. Green's, on Rampart street, just opposite the Young Men's Gymnasium Club.

The telegraph companies here are making arrangements to handle a large amount of matter. But in both offices in New Orleans arrangements have been made to have at the ring side and the offices in the main part of town a corps of first class operators with ample facilities to send away all the matter that can be filed.

There will be over a dozen wires from the Western Union in the building and a force of boys will be organized to transmit the messages from the newspaper men to the operators. Manager Allyn thinks he can handle two hundred thousand words a night.

SULLIVAN'S TRIP

Southward a Momentous One—Crowds Meet the Champion Everywhere.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—After the train load of Sullivan-Corbett pilgrims had been pulled out of Utica westward between midnight and one o'clock this morning and the old stayers commenced dropping off to bed. They had many of them met to renew acquaintances that had slept since the days of long ago ring battles where they had jostled each other at the ring side. Each had reminiscences and those who were young in pugilistic observation were there to listen.

The coming fights in New Orleans was talked over by the group of stay-awakes.

"I tell you gentlemen," exclaimed one of the party, "if McAuliffe is in right shape you will see one of the prettiest fights on record between him and Myers. Good man is McAuliffe, but I understand he don't train kindly," quoth the veteran.

"That's right," returned a listener, who added, "Jack Dempsey once told me that if McAuliffe would get in shape no man anywhere near his weight could lick him."

"What's your opinion of Sullivan's condition?" one of the party asked of another.

"My opinion as an expert would not weigh for much," was the reply.

"Well, I've seen him and I tell you I think he is in good shape," returned the questioner. "I tell you," he added, "there is not the stomach on him now that has been stated to be. He looks to me in good condition, his hair is a bit gray, but I think he's in good shape."

THE CHAMPION SWEETLY SLEEPS.

Forward in the Blethdale, where the champion was sleeping, Jimmy Wakely and Charlie Johnson, the two men who are probably more interested in Sullivan's success or failure were on guard. In the car Niles, next behind the Blethdale, a party of gentlemen were still awake and interested in the outcome of the contest. On the platform a board resting on their several knees. Otherwise the train was dark and its occupants asleep. The Sullivan special, though Sullivan slept, was pushing on through the night. Out on the almost frosty night an engine's whistle sent forth a long, low blast. Electric lights could be seen glaring great holes of light through the darkness. The whistle blast had been sounded to warn Syracuse that the Sullivan special was nearing the city. The darkened train trailed finally through the city's streets, and its wheels stopped at the West Shore station. Simultaneously the glow of red fire, lighted at several points on the station platform, brought the train into its ruddy glare and a little throng of twenty-five people gave a shout for Sullivan. Instantly Charlie Johnson, with a white yachting cap on his head, came out upon the rear platform of Sullivan's car. Close behind him appeared Wakely.

"How's John?" cried a half dozen men who crowded near, with overcoats on and collars turned up about their necks.

"Bang up," responded Johnson. Then out of the little crowd men climbed aboard the train. They were other pilgrims to New Orleans, joining the train at Syracuse. The Sullivan special had arrived in Syracuse at 1:55 a. m., two minutes behind the schedule. It resumed its journey at 2:15 a. m., having but two more stops before it in New York state.

ROCHESTER AND BUFFALO.

When the now quiet train rolled into the big arched depot of the "Flower City," there were prelude of dawn in the eastern sky. It was 4 o'clock a. m., and there were at that hour a few belated souls waiting to join the pilgrims already snoring soundly throughout

TELLING TARIFF FIGURES.



A MODERN DAVID ATTACKS THE DEMOCRATIC GOLIATH.

the train. Then was taken up the last segment of the journey in "York state" and the train sped on toward the City of the Lake.

Dawn had broken and broadened when the train rolled into the town through the wards where only ten days ago troops were on guard between the rails and where strikers were throwing stones. At 6:05, while workmen with dinner pails in hand and coal collars under up against the chilly morning air, were hurrying to their work, the far-bound train of sleepers came to a standstill in the gloomy depot shed of the city.

ARRIVAL AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—The stopping at Buffalo was too short to permit passengers on the Sullivan special to enjoy a comfortable breakfast, and too long for people to patiently idle about without a morning meal. There had been no provision made for the attachment of a dining car to the New Orleans special. The Wagner people had not chosen to provide a car for service of food, the Lake Shore road had not chosen to do so. Some risked being left by going to the depot restaurant for coffee, but they were few.

Agent Jacobs, of the West Shore, met the emergency in the best way possible to him. He telegraphed an order to Erie, Pa., to have ready at the depot dining rooms there, breakfasts for one hundred people.

Sharply on time the special train came to a standstill at Erie. Every car was occupied by eager men, and every platform was thronged with passengers ready to jump and run for the breakfast hall at the station. And such a stampede! The tables were filled in a twinkling of time.

Phil Casey at Erie took on board two huge breakfasts for Johnson and Wakely, who had awakened after less than three hours rest. There was also a pot of tea for Sullivan.

The train sped on, halting a few minutes at Ashtabula, a trifle behind the schedule.

The train stopping grew to be events, and as the train rolled into Cleveland shortly before 11 o'clock all hands outside the Blethdale welcomed and improved the chance of a quick tramp up and down the platform, where a lot of people had gathered to see the train that carries Sullivan to battle.

The train remained in the Cleveland station about half an hour. A curious individual climbed up to one of the windows to get a look at Sullivan. He reined quickly as a broom was thrust through the window. The champion had hold of the handle and he gave the fellow a tap with the brush on the head, which crushed his derby hat. As the train started a dozen men grasped the hand of Sullivan, which was extended from the car window and gave it a hearty shake.

AT CINCINNATI.

The day was waning rapidly as the Sullivan train made for itself a lane through the throng that had besieged it at Dayton, and then quickened pace and hurried away on the last stretch to be covered east of Cincinnati. Finally, at 7:10 p. m., the train arrived at Cincinnati. All save Sullivan and his guardians poured out of the train to enjoy supper, with an hour for the performance. Sullivan meanwhile was furnished supper in his car. He has not alighted from his car since leaving New York.

The Betting in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 2.—The morning trains to-day brought many visitors from the north and east to witness the big prize fights next week and from now on every train will be crowded with people.

Steady betting continues at the pool rooms and the two institutions of that kind stand to lose a good deal on the result of the fight. For instance they are ready to pay out \$8,640 on the Corbett, Skelly and McAuliffe combination; \$5,000 on the Corbett, Skelly and Myer combination and \$4,200 on the Sullivan, Dixon and Myer combination, which seems to be the favorite.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Sept. 2.—Arrived—City of Berlin, Liverpool; Island from Stettin and Copenhagen; Europe, London; City of Rome, Glasgow and Federation, St. Thomas, Rio Janeiro.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, fair, warmer; east to south winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

PRESIDENT HARRISON

Leaves to Join Mrs. Harrison—Letter of Acceptance Will Appear Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—President Harrison left Washington at 7 o'clock this evening for Loon Lake to visit Mrs. Harrison. He was accompanied by Private Secretary Halford, and expected to go through to Loon Lake without making any stops. The route he takes is via the Pennsylvania railroad to Jersey City, thence by the West Shore and Delaware & Hudson to Plattsburg, and thence to Loon Lake. It is understood that the President before going left with his stenographer copies of his letter accepting the presidential nomination, and that they will be given to the press Sunday night unless some arrangements other than that now existing is made.

COMMERCIAL OPERATORS

May Spring a Strike During the Presidential Campaign.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—The telegraph operators who are in the city to form a new fraternal organization that is called "The Brotherhood of Telegraphers" met this morning.

A Chicago operator, prominent in the order of Railway Telegraphers and who is one of the leaders in the present movement was seen this morning. He said: "We do not intend the Kansas City convention with any preconceived idea of beginning a strike. The cardinal point is to perfect a general organization. It may as well be said now as at any time that there are men who favor a strike during the busy season of this year—the presidential election period for instance. If this element gets on top in the convention we will probably have a strike this year."

POLICE STOP IT.

Garfield Park Race Track at Chicago Raided.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—While the race was being run at Garfield Park to-day Inspector Lewis, with Lieutenant Rochdale and a number of officers, came upon the track and put thirteen jockeys, Judge Clark, Secretary Swigert, Starter Pettigall and a number of Pinkerton watchmen and track hands and underhands under arrest. Pettigall made a dash for liberty, but was captured by Lieutenant Hartnell after a lively chase. All were subsequently released on bail. The move was made at the instance of private individuals who are determined to close up the track.

The only race run was the half mile dash won by Minnie S; Contrary second; Laura third. Time 40 1/2. All bets were declared off, as Judge Clark was arrested just as the horses reached the wire and he was so surprised at finding himself in custody that he forgot to watch the horses.

The track management declares that it will have races as usual to-morrow.

Armour Interests May Unite.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—A local paper says: "The entire interests of the world known Armour family, representing a capital of perhaps \$50,000,000, will be harmoniously united on the first day of next October."

"It is now admitted, here, that the Armour interests east and west, hitherto separate, although always friendly, will henceforth be one and the same."

Big Iron Deal on.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The steamer Martina sailed to-day having among her passengers John D. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Company; H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie steel works; H. C. Pickands, the millionaire iron man of Cleveland, and J. C. Moore, president of the Illinois Steel Company. The party is bound for Lake Superior and it is said that an important deal in iron ore lands is projected.

Big Opium Cargo.

MONTREY, CALIF., Sept. 2.—Constables to-day captured 19 Chinese who were landed at Pescadero, two miles south of here, by the steamer Halcyon. The steamer has three hundred thousand dollars worth of unstamped opium and customs officers all along the coast are looking for her.

Presidential Candidates To-night.

One of the most striking features of the Dockstader minstrel performance at the Opera House this evening will be the personation by Lew Dockstader of Harrison and Cleveland, with a very witty speech by each candidate and a song by each. The show is full of good features. Seats are on sale at House's music store.

ENGLAND'S DANGER

Of a Cholera Epidemic Due to Her Loose Quarantine Laws.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Admired By Our British Cousins, and They Envy Us Our Good Fortune in Having Laws That Are a Protection to the Lives of the People—However, Their Fears That Great Britain Will Be Ravaged by the Scourge are Subsiding.

Of a Cholera Epidemic Due to Her Loose Quarantine Laws.

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LONDON, Sept. 2.—President Harrison's circular relative to the quarantining of vessels carrying immigrants finds general approval and even admiration here. There is some feeling of envy also that the American law enables the government to take such prompt and thorough steps to stop the importation of cholera. The halting and imperfect measures of the British local government board directing that what the board's edict calls "filthy, unwholesome persons coming from foreign ports" shall pass unchallenged, are questioned by high legal authority as exceeding the powers of the board. The only act existing giving the board the shadow of right to prevent the landing of aliens, either en route to another country or having England as their permanent destination, is the act of 1836 for the registration of aliens. After such registration the power of the board to interfere with aliens vanishes. The government in cooping up immigrants at Gravesend and elsewhere is acting illegally, and it will be obliged to ask Parliament to pass a retrospective act legalizing what it has done. The local board officials and the board of trade officials desire to go further.

ENGLAND'S DANGER

It is feared that one result of President Harrison's measure will be to stop the stream of alien emigrants to America and make England the permanent location of many families who had intended to seek new homes across the water. The prolonged quarantine declared by the United States is not regarded anywhere hostile to England, but with a view to counteract its undoubted tendency to throw a crowd of infected immigrants into Great Britain, the officials of both boards urge that the government make immediate assent to a prohibition of the landing of immigrants from infected ports. In the absence of an act empowering such measures it is held that the privy council could issue an edict. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Fowler, secretary of war, have to-day been communicating with Sir Charles Russell, the attorney general, and Mr. Rigby, the solicitor general, to obtain their advice with regard to means to meet the legal difficulties. The Associated Press representative, who has interviewed the agents of leading steamship companies, finds the consensus of opinion to be that the President's circular is needlessly severe.

THINKS IT'S MASTERED.

In the meantime the cholera in Great Britain seems to have been fairly mastered. The chief physician of the local government board told the Associated Press representative to-day that the outlook was entirely satisfactory. He said that although about thirty cases of cholera at all the ports of Great Britain had been dealt with during the last ten days, there was no single instance of the disease spreading beyond the person first attacked.

Absolute confidence prevails among the people that the perfect sanitary condition of England will secure the country against the ravages of bacilli bred in foreign filth.

The physicians of this city will discuss the proposal of the establishment of an international cholera commission to report on the origin of the plague, its line of march through the different countries where it has made its appearance and the various modes of treatment employed in the cases of persons stricken with the disease.

Mortality at Hamburg.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Statistics of the imperial board of health for yesterday show that there was at Hamburg 628 new cases of cholera and 110 deaths.

In Altona twenty-six new cases and three deaths were reported.

Comparisons of Hamburg death rate figures for different days show that those of persons attacked with cholera three days ago one out of five died, while now only one out of five dies.

Want Our Example Followed.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The Cork town council has passed a resolution setting forth their intention to call Mr. Gladstone's notice to the prompt anti-cholera precautions taken by the American government and request that similar measures be adopted by Great Britain.

At Attacks Dieppe.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Cholera has made its appearance in Dieppe. Two cases of the disease and one death were reported to-day. In Rouen twenty-six fresh cases of cholera and three deaths from the disease occurred to-day.

An Infected Boat.

ANTWERP, Sept. 2.—Seven cases of cholera and three deaths from the disease were reported to-day in the town of Boom, ten miles south of this city.

Quarantine at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Sept. 2.—The sanitary board has decided that a twenty-four hours' quarantine, instead of a week, is sufficient force against arrivals from Bremen and Lubek.

Deaths at Havre.

HAVRE, Sept. 2.—Fifty new cases of cholera and fifteen deaths occurred here yesterday.

Don't Be Frightened.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The American Druggist says: "A great many people are giving themselves unnecessary trouble about cholera. The disease is only formidable where inadequate means exist for grappling with it and in this country we are fully prepared for it. Deficient and impure water supply is the primary cause of its origin in Asia. Dirt, ignorance and warm weather are the principal transmitters of the disease."

No person need fear the cholera if he exercises ordinary care in diet, cleanliness, and sanitary surroundings.