

The Wheeling Intelligencer

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1892.

VOLUME XLI--NUMBER 20.

A CRISIS REACHED.

Five Deaths From Asiatic Cholera in New York City.

THE SCOURGE IN THE METROPOLIS.

And the Question of the Hour is, Can It be Stamped Out?

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES USED

To Prevent Its Spread and Avert an Epidemic in America.

THE HEALTH OFFICERS PUZZLED

To Know How the Plague Got a Foothold--None of the Victims Passed Quarantine and None Known to Have Come in Contact With Cholera Germs--The Strictest Rules of Health Must be Observed at This Critical Time--Another Infected European Vessel Arrives--The Situation at Quarantine--Anxiety Among Government Officials--The Progress of the Plague in Europe--Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

New York, Sept. 14.—Now that Asiatic cholera has developed among the dwellers in this city, each man may ask his neighbor, well, what of it?

The spirit of the question would show no more than that the speaker had himself mastered the elementary truths touching this disease which have been so carefully iterated and reiterated by the responsible portion of the press during many days past.

The question would indicate that the speaker fully understood that the cholera is neither contagious nor infectious, within the common meaning attached to those words. In this sense, it is, to use the language of Professor Virchow, less dangerous than diphtheria. This expression implies no over-confidence. It lies within each individual's power to assure his own personal safety almost beyond a peradventure. He has but to drink no water and milk except such as have been thoroughly boiled, and to eat no food that has not been thoroughly cooked; he will abstain from butter and cheese and may then possess his soul in serenity. Cholera will pass him by.

Ever since the Moravia arrived in port, as the harbinger of this dreaded plague, state and local officers have been straining every nerve to prevent its gaining a foothold in this city and being spread by various channels to the country at large. The health officials have been strict even to severity; but while all were looking seaward, and while preparations were made to repel an attack from across the water it has quietly made its presence felt in our midst, and five corpses to-day mark its advent. How did it get in? is the question on every one's lips.

A PUZZLE.

The health officers were puzzled expressions when asked to solve the problem. Disinfectants have been used with lavish hand both at quarantine and in the city; baggage has been disinfected; passengers have been detained even on healthy ships, and in the city stringent rules of cleanliness have been laid down and acted upon.

The houses of the dead are not under quarantine in the sense of being shut up, or of its tenants being prohibited to go and come when and where they please. But none goes or comes without the knowledge of the doctor on duty. The medical sentinel never loses sight for many hours at a time of his charges.

His instructions are most minute, and his duties in a tenement full of people most arduous. He is to register in the first place, under orders of his superior, the name and age of every person in the house, what they work at and where; who go out of the house. He is to keep the sharpest kind of a lookout for the first symptom of diarrhoea trouble, and upon its appearance put the patient to bed, keep him there and prescribe for him while hurrying word around to the health board office.

The closets in the house, or in the yard, are to be his especial care. The disinfecting corps will be on the go from house to house all day, and he is to direct the operations. All closets in the yard where a case of cholera has occurred must be disinfected twice daily.

The doctor must search every room in the house every few hours to see that it is kept in order and that no refuse, garbage, slops or other offal accumulates in cellars, halls or yards and that the bedrooms are properly ventilated.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS.

The personal cleanliness of every tenant is the special care of the sentinel doctor, under orders from headquarters. He must see to it that none of them, not even the smallest child, sits down to his or her meal without first washing the hands with soap and cleaning the nails as well.

It is through the mouth that the germ of the contagion is always communicated. He is to teach the tenants to burn all garbage, vegetable refuse and other bones in the range when the fire is brisk and let no offal be thrown into the street. Families must not move out of the house without a written permit. To that extent they are quarantined.

Should new cases develop in the house, these are his instructions: All discharges from bowels or vomit of sick persons to be received in vessels containing disinfecting fluid before emptying into the closet or privy. All soiled bedding, sheets, pillow cases, blankets, handkerchiefs or rags are to be removed at once and put into a pail or tub with disinfecting fluid boiling hot, and afterward boiled for half an hour. No drinking vessels or other vessels used by patients to be used without being thoroughly cleaned by boiling soap suds.

The summer corps of fifty tenement doctors was recently turned into an expectant corporal's guard. The idea is

to overwhelm and stamp out the disease in each house, as was done with the typhus when it first appeared.

That this could be done was successfully demonstrated in 1890. The two doctors now on duty in each infected house will remain there until the danger of further outbreak has finally passed. The health officers firmly believe that this will be before long. Other cases are expected to develop from scattered centres of contagion, but none in the same buildings. Every possibility, every feature of a cholera epidemic have been discounted and the disease stopped through quarantine and got in, as before stated, a mystery which the doctors are trying to solve by tracing each case as far back as possible. It is hard to do that because all of the victims are dead. Of none of them had the department any notice until they had died.

WHY THE DELAY?

The first case this year was that of Charles McAvoy, who died at 879 Tenth avenue. He was a plasterer. The only possible clue may be found in the statement that he had been working about the steamboat wharves. An autopsy was made upon McAvoy's body, and the house was disinfected as a measure of precaution. The result of the autopsy was declared by Dr. Biggs to be "not at all suggestive of Asiatic cholera, while showing the familiar signs of cholera morbus." However, some of the intestinal fluid was taken to sanitary headquarters and an attempt made to raise comma bacilli in it by cultivation in a soil of gelatin and beef soup. A fine crop was the result. The germ had been found. The nature of the disease was no longer open to question. Eight days have elapsed since McAvoy's death. What caused the long delay in ascertaining the exact facts of his death is not stated.

Wm. Wigmam and his wife, Sophia, were an aged couple and lived alone at 701 Eleventh avenue. He was 52 and she 63 years old. She was seized first, and died after an illness of several days, it is said. Before she was dead her husband fell ill and died two days later. While she lay yet unburied an autopsy was made upon their bodies at the reception hospital last night. Dr. Biggs had barely got through with his examination of the intestinal contents of the two corpses before he was called to the hospital to perform an autopsy on Charlotte Beck. That was early this morning.

It was the discovery of the characteristic signs of the Asiatic pest in her bowels that caused the official proclamation by the board this afternoon.

Miss Beck was thirty years old. She was seized with violent cramps in the legs and abdomen yesterday morning at 1764 Second avenue. Dr. Vandergalt, of 193 Second avenue, was called in. He diagnosed the case promptly as Asiatic cholera and notified the health board. He saw her at 9:25. At 11 o'clock she was dead. She died in collapse. The fifth case is said to be that of Minnie Levinger, a child who died September 11 at 411 East Forty-sixth street. There have been other cases of which the board of health has not made an official report.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Announcing That Cholera Is in the City--The Five Deaths Reported.

New York, Sept. 14.—The board of health announced this afternoon that from bacteriological examination made by Prof. Herman Biggs in the bodies of several suspected cholera patients, there have been five deaths from Asiatic cholera in the city of New York.

The names of those who died from cholera are; Chas. McAvoy, who died September 6, address not known. Mrs. Sophia Wigmam, who died September 10, at 778 Eleventh avenue. Wm. Wigmam, husband of Sophia Wigmam, who died at same address on the following day. Minnie Levinger, a child who died on September 11, at 411 East Forty-sixth street. Charlotte Beck, thirty years old, who died at 11 yesterday, (Tuesday) at 1764 Second avenue.

All these cases were originally reported to the health department as suspected cholera, and has been under the investigation of physicians connected with the department. Professor Herman Biggs, who is in charge of the division of pathology and bacteriology of the health department, has been working on bacteriological examinations of intestinal fluids taken from the bodies of those suspected cases. Professor Biggs reported to the health department this afternoon the result of his examinations and announced unhesitatingly that the cases were Asiatic cholera beyond any doubt.

William Wigmam was fifty-two years of age and his wife, Sophia, was sixty-three years old. He had been sick for eight days and his wife had been ill for about the same length of time. She died on Saturday and he on Sunday. The physicians who were attending them reported to the board that they believed the deaths were due to cholera. By order of the board of health the bodies were removed to the reception hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth street, where they were examined by Professor Biggs. Charlotte Beck, who lived at 1764 Second avenue, was found sick in her apartments yesterday morning. She was attended by Dr. Vandergalt, of 93 Second avenue, who saw her at 9:30. He reported to the health board that in his opinion hers was a case of cholera. She, too, was removed to the reception hospital until her death, which occurred at 11:30 the same day.

Charles McAvoy was 35 years old and a plasterer, he died at 879 Tenth avenue. Minnie Levinger was 1 year and 8 months old. She died at 411 East Forty-sixth street, where her parents lived. The physicians of health have been unable to find out how the cholera was contracted in each of these cases. So far as they have been able to learn, none of the dead persons came in contact with the cholera germs. Every precaution has been taken to check the spread of cholera in these houses. The bedding of each of the patients has been burned and the houses have been placed under observation.

DUE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

The health department issued the following bulletin:

2 p. m. Appended to this bulletin are reports of the bacteriologist, who has made examinations of all cases of suspected cholera in this city. The cases referred to in their report have been

treated with the same precautionary measures as would have characterized the action of the board if they had been immediately and positively recognized. Thus far no secondary cases have occurred on the premises occupied by sick persons, nor have any cases arisen from them. The board has under examination the body of a woman who died with symptoms of cholera on September 13. All suspected or reported cases of cholera since September 1 have been carefully investigated and kept under observation. No suspected cases have been reported to the board since 8:30 a. m., yesterday morning September 13.

By order of board of health. CHARLES G. WILSON, president, EMMONS CLARK, secretary.

NO DANGER FEARED.

President Wilson said this evening there was no occasion for excitement in the city. The health department has taken every possible measure to prevent the spread of the affection. Mr. Wilson was averse to talking on the subject and said that the bulletin of the health department contained everything there was to be said. Sanitary Superintendent Edson said there was no danger of cholera becoming epidemic. There would be sporadic cases, he said, for at least sixty days until real cold weather sets in, which would have the effect of stamping out the disease.

The health officials have sent to Ellis Island for the passenger list of all vessels that have arrived here since September 1. Every effort will be made to trace the passengers as far as practicable.

Dr. Edson said the infection which caused cholera to break out here must have come through some quarantine. It may have been caused by some infected baggage, or clothing, or some passenger who came ashore may have communicated the germs. The source of infection is being investigated very carefully.

WHENCE CAME IT?

Dr. Jenkins Confident the Cases Did Not Pass Quarantine--A Complete Surprise.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 14.—The greatest excitement in the station down here to-night was the report of the five cases of cholera which had taken place in New York. Intense surprise was expressed at the news by the officials, and Dr. Jenkins expressed himself as confident that it had not passed quarantine. He said all baggage was thoroughly disinfected, not only since the cholera had become epidemic in European ports, but ever since the typhus fever; in fact, ever since he had been health officer of the port. He said the best authorities in the world stated that stringent and complete quarantine could only claim to prevent 70 per cent of the possibilities of the introduction of cholera into a place. The other 30 per cent of the possibilities of cholera invading a seaport were open to other means over which quarantine had no control.

He said that it was quite possible for a person visiting a cholera patient or hospital to transmit the germ from a first to a third party without feeling any of the effects himself. He had no official notification of there being cholera in the city and he had received no notification on the subject from the board of health. Regarding the length of time that it was necessary to keep people in quarantine for fear of developments, Dr. Jenkins said that opinions differed from five to twenty-four days. The health authorities here thought the first named number of days was sufficient to allow the germ to develop.

He saw no reason why the cholera should not be effectually stamped out in New York, if they are as successful in dealing with it in the city as the health officers had been in port. It was impossible, however, for him to say whether the five cases of cholera reported from New York were really cases of Asiatic cholera. The fact of cholera having succeeded in presenting itself into the city would not, the doctor said, interfere with the restriction now prevailing at quarantine. He was sure that the cases in question had not found their way to New York via the quarantine, and he refused to express any opinion whatever as to its introduction by way of Canada or any other place not controlled by him.

CHEERING NEWS

For the Normanna's Passengers--Dr. Jenkins is Hopeful.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 14.—The steamers Belgeland, Madam and Didem were released at 11:23 a. m.

Dr. Jenkins arose this morning much refreshed after the first decent night's rest undisturbed by worry or being awakened by midnight callers. Things are very quiet here after the first few days of excitement. The news he gave out to-day ought to cheer the Normanna's cabin passengers. He said he would almost certainly release them tomorrow. As regards the cabin passengers of the Rugia, he would, if nothing developed, transfer them to the New Hampshire and from thence land them on Fire Island as soon as accommodation could be arranged.

Dr. Jenkins, in reply to a question on the present situation this morning, said that he was highly gratified with the progress of the suffering cholera patients and the apparent check which had been put on the foul disease. He was not prepared to say that there was still no fear for alarm, as he was not omnipotent, although he tries to be omnipotent.

ANOTHER INFECTED SHIP

Arrives at Quarantine--Two Deaths Among the Crew.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 14.—Another cholera infected vessel from Hamburg arrived here to-day, having had two cholera deaths during the voyage. Dr. Byron announced the arrival of the oil tank steamer Halligoland, which left Hamburg for this port August 29, at a time when cholera was raging furiously. The vessel was only one day at sea when Michael Ballandi, one of the crew, was taken sick with diarrhoea and vomiting. He continued to get worse and on August 31, died. His body was cast overboard. There was a crew of thirty-three men.

Early in the morning of September 2, another of the crew was taken ill. It was seen at once that his sickness was similar to the man that died. His name was John Boarded. He only lived one day and was buried at sea. The crew feared a further attack but there was no other outbreak during the

rest of the voyage. Dr. Byron found the ship in a good condition and the crew bright and healthy. The steamship was ordered to anchor in the lower bay and the doctor permitted fresh water to be taken on board.

THE WASHINGTON END.

The Government Disturbed Over the News of Cholera in New York and Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 14.—Dr. Hamilton, who is in charge of Camp Low, on Sandy Hook, now being prepared as a place of detention of passengers from cholera infected vessels, reported to the treasury department today that the work of preparation had been delayed by a storm but that it has been resumed and the camp will be ready for occupation Friday. There was no official report received at the treasury department concerning the deaths from cholera in New York and the officials were very reluctant to give credence to the press dispatches announcing the fact. They realize that a confirmation meant a serious interruption in the trade relations of the entire country. Even more grave came an official report from the marine hospital service that the ship May had arrived at New Orleans to-day with four cases of the other dreaded scourge, yellow fever, aboard. It appears that the citizens of Toledo, Ohio, are angry, and are charging the government department with breaking down their cholera quarantine through its refusal to pay for a tug employed in stopping vessels.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding this afternoon said that the collector of the port had made an application for permission to pay for the use of a tug engaged by the state and to have a corps of medical inspectors detailed for quarantine service. He had been obliged to decline to accede to the request, as the quarantine was entirely a state matter.

Immigration Commissioner Weber at New York to-day notified the treasury department that he was now supplying incoming immigrants with certificates to the effect that they had been examined and found healthy, so that they would not be subjected to long quarantine detention in western states as they go to their homes.

LOOKING UP THE LAW.

President Harrison May Put a Stop to Immigration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The officers of the government are looking up the legal powers of the President in the matter of the temporary suspension or prohibition of immigration. Nothing, however, has yet been done on the subject.

A Canadian Proclamation.

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—The government has taken further steps to guard against the introduction of cholera into this country. A proclamation was issued yesterday ordering that a quarantine of twenty days be observed for vessels arriving at any port in Canada.

Vessels Detained.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—The Spreckels steamship Loch Elive, which sailed from Hamburg on August 23, having on board rags, glassware, etc., is now detained at the federal quarantine at the Delaware Breakwater.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Hot Weather Adds to the Distress in Hamburg.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Hamburg correspondent of the Standard says: "In this city to-day there were 710 new cases of cholera reported, and 227 persons died from the disease. During the day the bodies of 351 victims of the scourge were interred. There are now 3,123 sufferers from cholera under treatment. Three-fourths of these patients are women and children. This city is experiencing a renewal of the heated weather, the thermometer today registering 32 degrees in the shade. No revival of the life of the trade in Hamburg is yet visible.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard says: "The weather here at present is sultry and oppressive. The cleansing of the streets owing to a lack of water leaves much to be desired. The authorities reckon that the epidemic will be stopped out by Thursday."

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The cholera alarm will doubtless disarm the opposition of the smaller German states which deterred Prince Bismarck from attempting to deal with the sanitary question on Imperial lines."

The steamer Holderness from Cronstadt has arrived at Hull and reports that two of her crew of sailors have died with Asiatic cholera.

There were eleven new cases of cholera reported at Havre yesterday and seven deaths. This is an increase of one new case and a decrease of six deaths compared with the figures of Monday.

There was death from cholera yesterday in Mastuis, South Holland. One case of disease is reported at Elburg, on the Zuider Zee.

The Berlin Reichsanzeiger says that no cases of cholera have occurred in Keil since September 4, and that the epidemic there is believed to be extinct. The federal states are therefore requested not to treat Keil as an infected city. Several cases of cholera are reported from various towns in Germany, most of the victims being canal workers from Hamburg.

Chancellor Von Caprivi has ordered the Imperial Board of Health to prepare a bill for the regularity of the sanitary affairs of the empire in order to prevent a recurrence of the disorganization of commerce that has been caused by the epidemic in Hamburg.

Herr Herrmann, a well known correspondent of the Boerem Courier, of Berlin, has died in Hamburg of Asiatic cholera.

Articles on the Cholera.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The stormer Holderness, from Cronstadt, has arrived at Hull and reports that two of her crew of sailors have died with Asiatic cholera.

The Times is printing a series of letters on cholera written by well known physicians who are making tours of cholera infected and other places in Russia and Germany, visiting hospitals and generally studying the disease. Among the letters is one from Berlin. The writer warmly praises the authorities of the city and says it is due entirely to their prompt action that cholera is totally absent from the municipi-

ality. He adds that the alleged panic exists entirely in the columns of the press, though he concedes the assiduity with which many papers heap up Hamburg horrors is not unlikely to create a scare.

Hamburg Commerce Suffering.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The Hamburg chamber of commerce has sent a circular to German commercial corporations begging them to try to allay the prevailing anxiety in regard to the cholera epidemic in Hamburg by abstaining from taking exceptional quarantine measures against Hamburg, which, so far, says the circular, have proved unnecessary. The chamber emphasizes the fact that in spite of unimpeded intercourse between Great Britain and Hamburg no cases of cholera have occurred in Great Britain.

A Preventative of Cholera.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Standard's correspondence at Vienna says: "The Hungarian plan for excluding cholera is to burn every thing suspected. All hides, bedding, clothes and rags from infected places are burnt. Four hundred weight of carded wool from England was burnt yesterday. The question of compensation is not thought of."

Cholera in Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 14.—The Times-Democrat's San Antonio, Tex., special says: According to a letter received here to-day from Dr. J. O. W. Clowe, dated Jalapa, Mexico, the cholera is raging at Vera Cruz, the denial of the government officials to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Cholera in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—In Paris and its suburbs there were reported yesterday 59 new cases of cholera and 44 deaths, including 14 new cases and 13 deaths in St. Ouen.

BAY STATE REPUBLICANS

Nominate Hon. William H. Haile for Governor--The Platform.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 14.—The Republican state convention assembled in the Tremont Temple at 11 o'clock this forenoon. Hon. Charles H. Allen was chosen permanent chairman. The platform adopted by the convention opposed the infraction of the currency either by convertible paper money or the free coinage of silver. The platform of the Republican national convention was adopted. A demand was made that the legal barriers be raised against indiscriminate immigration.

Hon. William H. Haile, of Springfield, was nominated for governor, after which the convention took a recess.

After a recess on the second ballot, Roger Wolcott was nominated for lieutenant-governor; William Olin was renominated for secretary of state; Albert E. Pillsbury, for attorney-general; John W. Kimball, auditor, and George A. Martien for treasurer and receiver-general.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS

Endorse the Corrupt State Administration and Nominate a Ticket.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 14.—The Democratic state convention was called to order at 2:15. Permanent Chairman McDonald was warmly greeted. The committee on resolutions, through Mr. Lane, of Union county, reported endorsing Cleveland and Stevenson and approving the administration of Governor Abbott. The platform was adopted.

Nominations for candidates for governor was then in order and Judge Carrow, of Camden, named Senator George Wertz. Judge Daly nominated Edward Edward F. C. Young, of Hudson.

Balloting then proceeded and resulted in the nomination of Wertz. Judge Wertz is about forty-five. He served as mayor of Morristown during several terms and for six years he was a member of the state senate, where he drafted the present ballot reform law.

WILL VOTE FOR A DEMOCRAT.

Texas Republicans Doing the Best They Can Against the Odds.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Sept. 14.—The Republicans of Texas, if they follow the mandates of their state convention, will vote for a bolting Democrat, George Clark.

The convention which gathered yesterday and spent the day in temporary organization wrangling over sundry contests met again at 10:30 a. m. to-day. Most of the time up to noon was devoted to a continuation of yesterday's wrangle.

Finally, order was restored and a motion made to abandon the nomination of a state ticket and recommending the Republicans of Texas to support George Clark, the contesting Democratic candidate for governor.

The vote on the proposition resulted 569 to 179, and so it was decided that Texas Republicans should vote for a Democrat for governor.

MAINE IS ALL RIGHT.

The Plurality Over Twelve Thousand So Far in spite of the Decrease in the Total Vote.

LEWISTON, ME., Sept. 14.—The Evening Journal has returns from 463 towns, as follows: Cleaves (Rep.) 86,245; Johnson (Dem.) 53,671; Hutney (Pro.) 3,320; Bateman (People's) 2,645. Republican plurality, 12,573.

Mail Coach Held Up.

AMARGO, N. M., Sept. 14.—The mail Pagazo Springs to Amargo was held up a few miles from Pagazo yesterday by a lone highwayman.

The mail sack containing several registered letters, was cut open and robbed of its contents. Lawyer Spickard suffered to the amount of \$38. One thousand dollars in notes and money were secured.

Another Record Broken.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 14.—The stallion record for the world was broken by Lobasco, in the free for all trot here to-day. After three trials he trotted the mile in 2:10 1/2.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

FOR West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, generally fair; except probably clearing showers on the lake to-night or Thursday; warmer by Friday; west winds.

FOR Ohio, fair Thursday; warmer by Thursday night or Friday; west winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

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

7 a. m. 64 3 p. m. 70

9 a. m. 67 7 p. m. 63

12 m. 70 Weather--Changeable.

ALMOST HOPELESS.

Mrs. Harrison's Condition of a Most Serious Nature.

PHYSICIANS GIVE NO COMFORT

To the President and His Family. Her Disease Diagnosed After a Consultation--The Bulletin Issued Hold Out no Hope and All Are Prepared for the Worst--President Harrison Constantly at the Bedside of His Stricken Wife--The News Casts a Gloom Over Washington, Where She is Much Beloved.

LOON LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Doctors F. E. Gardner, of Washington, F. E. Doughty, of New York, and E. L. Trudeau, of Saranac, had a consultation at the President's cottage this morning in regard to the case of Mrs. Harrison, and at its closed issued the following statement of her condition:

"Primary disease, pulmonary tuberculosis of right side associated with nervous prostration. Recent complication, sub-acute pleurisy, with rapid effusion of water in the right chest necessitating two tappings, with some relief. Present condition critical on account of tendency to reproduction of fluid. Removal to Washington at present impossible. Prognostication as to immediate future uncertain."

The President's family took no encouragement from the bulletin and such of them as have shown themselves this morning make no effort to conceal their great alarm at the situation. The physicians advise them to hope for the best, but offer no real encouragement. They admit that they are uncertain as to the result and have, so it is said, quietly intimated to the President the strong probability of a fatal result. The President is a most faithful companion and rarely leaves Mrs. Harrison's bedside. In fact he really shares the nursing of the invalid. Mr. Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee, the President's son and daughter, are also in constant attendance. The former was summoned from New York as soon as the disease took a dangerous turn. He arrived here this morning. Mrs. Russell Harrison will probably also be here in a day or two. The President's grand children, Rennie and Mary McKee are with their mother, but are kept ignorant of the true situation. In the words of Lieutenant Parker this morning:

"The President will remain with Mrs. Harrison until she gets better and has no other plans whatever." It is therefore apparent that his stay here and his future movements are altogether contingent and indefinite.

One of Mrs. Harrison's physicians has authorized the following statement of her case as an explanation issued this morning: "She was first taken with a severe attack of the grip in Washington in the winter of 1890, followed and aggravated by severe bronchial and pulmonary troubles lasting some time. While at Cape May in the summer of 1891, she again took a heavy cold and the bronchial troubles reappeared. Last winter she had a second attack of the grip which this time was followed by catarrhal pneumonia lasting seven or eight days. After that she was troubled by severe cough, followed in March last with a slight hemorrhage of the right lung, followed by a consolidation of the right apex. This consolidation has gradually increased up to the present time, accompanied throughout with nervous prostration. The conditions stated in the bulletin then issued resulting in the development of effusion." In conclusion the physician said that Loon Lake was selected as the best possible place for the treatment of her case. Dr. Doughty will remain here a few days to assist in the treatment of the case and will see that nothing is omitted that can possibly contribute to her comfort and possible recovery. It is understood that another operation will be performed this afternoon.

The best that can be said of Mrs. Harrison's condition to-night is that it is no worse than it was this morning when the bulletin was issued. She rested quietly during the day and had several short naps, which failed, however, to refresh her to any noticeable extent. She seems to suffer principally from exhaustion. Her physicians see to it that she has as much relief as possible from physical pain and employ every known method to cheer her up. It is gratifying that no more unfavorable symptoms manifested themselves to-day. All the patient's friends now realize that any new complication will be attended with the greater danger.

Mrs. Harrison's vitality is at a very low ebb indeed, and cannot successfully resist further inroads. She has now been confined to her bed since last Wednesday and has gradually declined in strength. This condition is partly due to the two operations rendered necessary by the accumulation of fluid in the chest cavity. The first operation took place on Friday last and the second on Monday of this week. It is feared that still another will be necessary in a day or two. These operations, however, afford only temporary relief. They are usually followed by a sense of exhaustion and depression. Mrs. Harrison has stood them both very well and that has been one of the favorable features of the case during the past week.

9 p. m.—Dr. Gardner has just concluded an examination of Mrs. Harrison. He has expressed himself to the family as being somewhat encouraged at her condition.

MIDNIGHT—There has been no material change in Mrs. Harrison's condition since Dr. Gardner made his last examination at 9 o'clock.

The News at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—News from Loon Lake was awaited with the deepest concern in Washington after the publication this morning of the disquieting statement of Mrs. Harrison's condition contained in the Associated Press dispatch from there. But few persons were prepared for the alarming news in the physicians' bulletin made public this afternoon.

On every side were to be heard the expressions of the deepest sympathy with the afflicted lady, and a gloomy feeling was manifested throughout official circles born of forebodings of worse news to come. Mrs. Harrison has endeared herself to the people of Washington through her many lovable traits, so that they are more than ordinarily interested in her welfare.