

There are 7,500,000 young men in the United States.

Chicago has begun a canal to cost \$30,000,000, which will carry large vessels from the lakes to the Mississippi.

It is said, by the New York Mail and Express, that the wealth of the Russian Church is almost incalculable; it could pay the Russian National debt (some \$3,500,000,000), and would then be enormously wealthy.

A Fiji missionary says that ninety per cent of the Fiji Island population, which is 110,000, is found in church on Sunday. That is much better than many civilized Nations can boast, comments the New York Mail and Express.

The average duration of lives in the United States is 41.8 years for storekeepers; 43.6 years for teamsters; 44.6 years for seamen; 47.3 years for mechanics; 48.4 years for merchants; 52.5 years for lawyers, and 61.2 years for farmers.

The postal telegraph system of Great Britain and Ireland is now the most gigantic and complete organization for the transmission of messages in the world, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. The staff numbers 3453; the annual amount expended in salaries and wages is \$322,960, and the total number of telegrams passing through the office per annum, 32,537,779.

Mexico is now in an era of economies, declares the Boston Transcript, and the first step will be the reduction of the army, and probably there will also be a reduction in the number of officers now on the pension rolls. The all-absorbing topic is the high price of provisions, due to drought, which causes great suffering among the poor, though no actual cases of starvation have occurred in the city. Business continues very dull. The customs receipts have fallen off considerably, as merchants are not importing anything.

One of the most familiar objects in Wall street offices is the stock ticker with its endless convolutions of tape. It has long been supposed that this thin tape was a necessary evil, and that the record of the little type wheels could not be received on any other medium; but American ingenuity, announces the New York Post, has, as usual, grappled with the problem, seeing that there would be a good market for a machine capable of delivering the message upon a sheet of paper rather than upon the objectionable band, which is difficult to read, liable to kink, ready to snap in several places under the slightest strain, and not an easy thing to file. In Europe, dispatches received by printing telegraph are torn into short lengths and pasted clumsily on ordinary delivery blanks, but the labor and delay caused by such an operation offset the advantages of legibility and speed in sending. In a machine recently brought out in this country, the idea of securing a typewritten page, by telegraph, appears to have been carried to practical perfection. The message is received in the form of a printed page, eight inches wide, by an instrument that is automatic in its action and is under the control of the operator at the dispatching end. The practice involved may be said to correspond to that of the every-day typewriting machine. A speed of over forty words a minute on a 200-mile circuit is said to have been reached.

No stronger evidence of the safety of electric lighting installations can be afforded than the fact that a great many explosives factories are now being lit by electricity. It is obvious that a building wherein the preparation of inflammable or highly explosive substances is carried on very special care should be taken in order to avoid even the smallest risk, and powder manufacturers now find that the electric light adds a considerable percentage over gas to the chances of safe operation. While electricity increases the safety of this branch of industry in one way it lessens it in another. There is a great deal of free electricity thrown off in various stages of manufacture, and the disposition of this, so far as it can be removed out of harm's way, is a serious question. The charge of a powder cake press with ebonite plates may practically be considered as an electric pile, and a large amount of friction or electric influence from outside may cause a sufficient electric charge to give off sparks. Several undisputed cases of this kind have been known. Another source of danger from friction occurs during the glazing, rounding and sieving off gunpowder. The powder is subjected to a constant rubbing of its particles against each other, and during the glazing especially there is danger of electricity accumulating. Therefore precautions should be taken in order to convey away any charge that may accumulate in the glazing barrels.

Of the 20,000,000 workers in the United States, less than 1,000,000 belong to labor organizations.

According to the Medical Record yawning is by no means a useless act, for it often cures catarrh and other affections of the throat.

A gold coin passes from one to another 2,000,000 times before the stamp or impression upon it becomes obliterated by friction, while a silver coin changes 3,250,000,000 times before it becomes entirely effaced.

Another royal personage has written a book. The King of Siam, after a trip around the Malay Peninsula, has given to the world an account of his trip, illustrated by the best map of the peninsula that has ever been published.

"Very encouraging reports are being received from the various dairy schools held in different parts of Europe," announces the American Dairyman. "The dairy districts that produced a poor quality of butter previous to the holding of these schools are now sending butter to market much improved in quality, as well as producing a much larger quantity from the same amount of milk. We should like to hear from some of our readers in this country as to the benefits derived from dairy schools or farm institutes that have been held throughout the dairy districts during the last two years."

One of the secret Russian papers which the Bulgarian Government has succeeded in getting hold of is especially interesting as an illustration of the frankly unscrupulous methods of Russian diplomacy. It was written in December, 1887, by the Chief of the Asiatic Department, and gave the Russian Minister at Bucharest instructions respecting the demands of Major Panitza, who, as it appears, was a traitor even then. The Major had suggested that the Russian Government should send money, arms and ammunition to Macedonia, in order to support a rebellion there, and this was refused by the Russian Government on the ground that a revolution in Macedonia, even if successful, would not be to Russia's interest. "The result of such a revolution," it is explained in the letter, would be the establishment of autonomy in that country. But as the population is made up of different nationalities, autonomy cannot be thought of. The Powers would intervene, and, in view of the hostile feelings of the Powers, especially England, not Russia, but Austria, would probably be entrusted with the occupation of Macedonia." In another part the letter declines a proposition by the Major that Russia should appoint the Minister of War and the commanders of brigades in the Bulgarian Army, while the minor commands should be held by Bulgarians, on the ground that Bulgarian officers were insensible to "the sanctity of their oaths and their duty to their king and their country." It appears that the Russian idea of a Bulgarian Government was a Russian commission.

The policy pursued by the Astor family, of New York, says the World, has set many people to thinking about the power of the landlord and the evils of primogeniture. Although entailed estates are not recognized in New York the Astors have practically set the law at defiance and created an entail by the cultivation of a family tradition under which nearly all the real estate is bequeathed to the oldest son. This keeps the land intact, and as it is continually being added to the territorial possessions of the Astor family have come to form a menace to the interests of a great majority of the population of the city of New York. The best solution of the problem presented by this vast accumulation of land in the great city, thinks the San Francisco Chronicle, is that offered by Frederic R. Coudert, the distinguished New York lawyer, who proposes that the State of New York adopt the French law, under which all the children must receive a distributive share of the whole estate, real and personal, in spite of any attempted testamentary disposition to the contrary. Had this law been in force in New York since the death of John Jacob Astor in 1848 the lands of the Astors would be limited to much more modest holdings, and would be vastly more diversified. It is perfectly competent for a Legislature to take away altogether the power of disposing of property by will, or to direct that a will shall divide property equally among all the children of the testator, or to make any other regulation which may be for the best interests of society. If the Astor accumulations of land go on much longer the family will find itself compelled to make a change in the disposition of its real estate, and may think itself fortunate if it be not saddled with a legacy tax which shall exact one-half of its land as a condition precedent to its doing what it likes with the other half.

THE PEST FLEET.

The Normannia's Passengers Released From Fire Island.

The Sandy Hook Refuge Ready for Quarantined Immigrants.

On the fourth day after the pest ships from Hamburg were quarantined in New York Harbor the Health Board of the city issued a bulletin which showed that up to that time not a single case of cholera had appeared in the metropolis, and Dr. Jenkins, the State Quarantine Inspector, also announced that no deaths and no new cases had occurred on board of the infected vessels—the Moravia, Normannia, Rugia, Wyoming and Scandia. Up to this report the total deaths on these five plague ships had been: At sea, sixty-three; in port, twenty-two; total number of sick, 178.

But although the plague had thus apparently received a check, the danger of infection which threatened the first and second-class passengers on board the Normannia and the other quarantined steamers was as great as ever, and the piteous appeals from the imprisoned tourists to be removed to a place of safety were heartrending, and the National State and local authorities redoubled their efforts to provide a point of sequestration, begun by the purchase for \$210,000 by New York State of Fire Island, and the setting aside and fitting up of Sandy Hook Point by the local and Federal governments.

The purchase of Fire Island, to be used as a place of refuge for the Normannia's passengers, caused deep indignation on Long Island, and hundreds of baymen congregated all along the coast and threatened desperate resistance to this contamination of one of their favorite resorts.

The 488 passengers on the Normannia were transferred to the iron steamboat Cepheus, and a start was made for their haven of refuge but the pilot watched a poor time for the attempt and the unfortunate



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF FIRE ISLAND AND SANDY HOOK.

Where a Camp Was Prepared for Emigrants from the Infected Ships.

ates were compelled to remain on board in cramped quarters all night, without food or sleep, as there were no accommodations for either on the Cepheus.

The Normannia's passengers, after returning from their fruitless trip, passed a wretched night, and started out again next morning for the Surf Hotel.

Although Fire Island is nine miles from the nearest point on the mainland and separated by an expanse of salt water, the panic-stricken crowds of help-watching men tried to prevent the landing of passengers. The fleet of plague ships was then less than nine miles from New York City.

The determination of the residents along the opposite shore of the Great South Bay to prevent their landing had not been weakened when the Cepheus appeared for the second time.

The people living along the shore made a determined effort to prevent the landing. It was well understood that a desperate resistance to the transfer would be made, but it is doubtful whether any one looked forward to such a hostile demonstration as was that afternoon made toward the Cepheus.

Armed men stood on the Fire Island pier, and, at the command of their leaders, cast aside the hawsers which had been thrown to the pier to secure the landing of the transfer steamboat. The efforts of the police on the Cepheus to awe the determined

men on the pier were unavailing. Neither were the piteous cries of the pale-faced, hollow-eyed women, suffering as they must have been the most terrible mental anxiety, successful in raising pity within the breasts of the men who forbade them to land and seek shelter and comfort within the quarters provided them by the State.

either the situation regarding the Fire Island plan was extremely complicated, and from a little sensational.

At sunset the Cephus lay rolling in the surf, two furlongs off Fire Island, while 400 armed baymen refused either the privilege of landing or the snoring of blankets to keep them sheltering, wealthy outcast voyagers warm.

Governor Flower issued a proclamation at noon directing the Sheriff of Suffolk County to resist any interference with the State authorities in taking possession of Fire Island, and warning all people not to interfere with the use of Fire Island as a quarantine station. While the Governor was issuing his proclamation, Judge Barnard was granting his injunction.

Governor Flower issued an order calling out the Naval Reserve. The order instructed the reserve to assemble under command of Captain Miller on the pier of the Providence life whence they were to proceed at once by steamer to Fire Island and protect the passengers while landing from the Cephus. The Governor in his order said the reserve must not hesitate to use force if necessary.

Captain Miller, after the order was issued, had a conference with Governor Flower. Immediately after the conference the captain issued instructions to the First Battalion of Infantry to be promptly on hand with thirty rounds of ammunition and three days' rations.

The Passengers on Fire Island. The fifteenth day of the cholera quarantine dawned with the weary cabin passengers of the Normannia tossed about on the sea, about 500 rods from Fire Island, still awaiting to make a landing and a crowd of Long Islanders grouped on shore to prevent them from doing so.

But the information that troops had been ordered to the scene to effect a landing by force dismayed the indignant baymen, and when, in addition, they learned that the injunction issued by Judge Barnard had been in opposition, they decided to offer no further opposition.

Justice Barnard's order was vacated by the General Term of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, and then the Cephus, which had spent the night in the Great South Bay, started for the landing and the 500 men, women and children were

at last comfortably quartered in the Surf Hotel. The baymen withdrew from Fire Island when they learned that the injunction had been dissolved and that the troops were on the way to suppress disorder.

The Cephus was a long time in getting away from her moorings, and when she reached the dock finally there was a lot of tremendous cheering and yelling. The band was playing "Hail Columbia" just as the gang plank was run up.

The first step off were the stewards, while the tugs which were still about blew their whistles and the crowd screamed, waved flags and yelled with delight. The band followed the stewards and struck up "Hail Columbia" again.

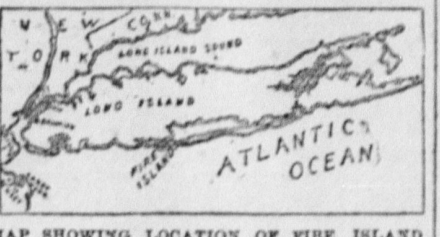
A procession was formed, the passengers following in order, and the music being changed as the long line wound up the board walk round to the house, where they were arranged on the long piazzas waiting for the assignment of rooms. It was a most striking scene. Some of the men and women were in tears and others shouted for joy.

Great bustle followed the arrival of the passengers at the hotel. Considering the fact that 500 guests arrived within five minutes it was natural that some confusion should result. Every one was good natured, however, and waited patiently until assigned to quarters.

Such progress was made by the temporary hotel clerks that within two hours all were comfortably situated. No distinction was made for the disposition of rooms. It was all a lottery. But there was no grumbling. Every one was too happy, and gray-haired men jumped about in the sand like boys.

The second-class passengers were put in the westerly end of the hotel, and the saloon passengers in the easterly end. At 6:30 supper was served. It would be difficult to find a happier crowd than filled the dining room. Conventionalities were cast aside. Every one knew every one else, and congratulations were showered from every quarter of the room.

har terrible experience can begin to realize how glad these people were to be released from imprisonment. They danced and shouted and sang and cheered. For more than two weeks they had been penned up in a cholera-stricken ship, in which people were dying every day from the deadly pestilence. For another week, they had been tossed on heavy seas, deprived of sleep, nearly famished, and finally confronted with an excited mob that threatened personal injury if the passengers were landed where the State authorities had decided to temporarily confine them. The last night of their detention was something of a jubilee. In the big parlors of



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF FIRE ISLAND AND SANDY HOOK.

the Surf Hotel musicians were given, followed by dancing, and there were formal gatherings, at which very pretty speeches were delivered when some member of the ship's crew or someone who had especially earned the gratitude of the passengers presented with a gold watch or a handsome cash contribution.

The opening of Camp Low Sandy Hook, N. J., which had been set apart for the reception of immigrants from the infected vessels and from Hoffman Island, was delayed for several days after its preparation had been completed, but it was finally brought into use.

Dr. Hamilton says that he was forced to postpone the opening of the camp, because the New Jersey authorities refused to allow the New Jersey Central Railroad to run freight trains to the camp, as they had promised to do. This compelled the authorities to use tugs for the transmission of supplies.

The United States marines have commenced guard duty. The revenue cutter Grant, with Dr. Hamilton, Surgeon Croner and Captain Smythe, was anchored near by. Sixteen women attendants are in charge under command of Mrs. F. H. Dunkinson, an energetic middle-aged woman, the daughter of J. R. Johnston, who during war times was Mayor of Hoboken.

Quarantine Against New York.

Norway and Sweden have both established a quarantine before the departure of American vessels. The action has been taken by the authorities on account of the cholera, and the quarantine will be continued until the cholera disappears from both this country and England.

All vessels arriving from New York are, under an order just issued, to be subjected to quarantine at Spanish ports. The passengers will thus be protected from catching a variety of diseases prevalent in Spain.

The following American cities have quarantined against New York: Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Fall River, Mass., and Newport, R. I.

Stop Immigration.

Mayor Grant, of New York City, wrote and mailed an autograph letter to the President, of which the following is a copy:

CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, SEP. 16, 1892.
The Hon. Benjamin Harrison, President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir—As Mayor of the city of New York I deem it my duty to call your attention to the present condition of sanitary affairs in this city. While there is no cause for alarm in the present condition, and while everything is being done by the authorities to prevent the spread of cholera, every reasonable precaution should be taken to prevent its further introduction into this community. I, therefore, request that you, as President of the United States, exercise all the authority you possess to prevent further immigration to this country until all fear of the introduction of cholera shall have disappeared. I am, with great respect, very truly,
(Signed), HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor.

Hope in Hamburg.

The last report from the epidemic at Hamburg was more encouraging than at any time in the previous two weeks. On this day there had been 787 fresh cases, 111 less than the day before, and 183 less than two days before; 208 deaths, or eighty-three less than on the day before.

The burials on this day numbered 845. There were that evening 3995 patients in cholera hospitals and barracks, against 2339 on the previous day.

The city shows many signs of recovering from its stupor. Several large billiard rooms and cafes were opened for business. The restaurants on and near the Jungfersteg that afternoon had five customers where they had none a week before.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK CITY.

It Jumps Quarantine Barriers and Scatters Death.

Every Precaution Taken to Prevent the Plague's Spread.

Cholera has broken quarantine and appeared in New York City, four deaths of it being officially acknowledged by the Board of Health, two other deaths of it being semi-officially admitted and three other suspicious cases reported. All this occurred within the space of eight days.

Following is the list of the dead: Charlotte Beck, thirty-one years old, died at her home, No. 1784 Second avenue, having been ill less than twenty-four hours.

Peter Callaghan, an unmarried stevedore, who boarded with his sister at No. 318 East Forty-seventh street, died after an illness of four days' duration. He was thirty years old.

Minnie Levinger, a child under two years of age, died at No. 411 East Forty-sixth street. She had been ill about two days.

Charles McAvoy, age thirty-five, an unmarried plasterer, boarding at No. 879 Tenth avenue, died after an illness of about twelve hours.

William Wignam, age fifty-five, died in his home, No. 768 Eleventh avenue. He had been ill in the house for eight days.

Sophia Wignam, sixty-three years old, William's wife. She was attacked with the cholera about twenty hours before her husband died.

No evidence could be found that the disease had been communicated by passengers from infected ports, and the Health Officers were of the opinion that the cases were sporadic, and that there was no occasion for alarm.

The first three cases developed in a poor, but clean neighborhood on the East Side, and in all the cases the victims had lived for a long time in the vicinity of where they were stricken.

None of the dead were immigrants newly arrived. McAvoy, the most recently landed of them all, had been in the country ten years. None of the dead belong to the nationalities among whom the outbreak of the disease was feared. The surroundings of none of them showed the elements of filth and squalor wherein the past peculiarly loves to breed. None had so far as known, come into contact with the cargoes of any ship discharged before the present rigid quarantine regulations were established.

Most of McAvoy's old jobs were done about the docks, and William Wignam, of No. 768 Eleventh avenue, who was the fourth victim, and whose wife was the second, had, two or three previous cases, worked for a butcher who supplied the Hamburg-American Company with meat.

Whether the disease was borne across the city from the place of its appearance in Tenth and Eleventh avenues, or whether its East and West Side victims met unknown to each other at some one point and thence carried the seeds of a common death to their widely separated homes was also a mystery.

Police officers were placed on duty at the front doors of the infected houses for the purpose of checking the entrance of any but known inmates.

The bodies of the victims were removed from the houses with care, disinfected after the autopsy was performed and placed in sealed metal coffins for burial.

On the second day after the Health Department issued its bulletin, Mary Conroy, a domestic of No. 692 Second avenue, was taken to the reception hospital, suffering from cholera. While there, several suspicious cases were reported to the Board of Health. City quarantine lines were made more stringent.

Health Board Cholera Circular. Following is a circular of advice concerning the prevention of cholera issued by the New York Board of Health:

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA EASIER THAN CURE—BOW CAUTION.

Healthy persons "catch" cholera by taking into their systems through the mouth, as in their food or drink, or from their hands, knives, forks, plates, tumblers, clothing, etc., the germs of the disease, which are always present in the discharges from the stomach and bowels of those who suffer with cholera.

Thorough cooking destroys the cholera germs; therefore:

Don't eat raw, uncooked articles of any kind, not even milk.

Don't eat or drink to excess. Use plain, wholesome, digestible food, as indigestion and diarrhea favor an attack of cholera.

Don't drink unboiled water.

Don't eat or drink articles unless they have been thoroughly and recently cooked or boiled, and the more recent and hotter they are the safer.

Don't employ utensils in eating or drinking unless they have been recently put in boiling water; the more recent the safer.

Don't eat or handle food or drink with unwashed hands, or receive it from the unwashed hands of others.

Don't use the hands for any purpose when soiled with cholera discharges; thoroughly cleanse them at once.

Personal cleanliness and cleanliness of living and sleeping quarters, and their contents, and thorough ventilation should be rigidly enforced. Well waterclosets, sinks, croton faucets, cisterns, etc., should be avoided, and when present should be referred to the Health Board at once and remedied.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES OF TREATMENT.

The successful treatment and the prevention of the spread of this disease demand that its earliest manifestations be promptly recognized and treated; therefore:

Don't doctor yourself for bowel complaint, but go to bed and send for the nearest physician at once. Send for your family physician, or to a dispensary or hospital, send to the Health Department, send to the nearest police station for medical aid.

Don't wait, but send at once.

If taken ill in the street, seek the nearest drug-store, dispensary, hospital, or police station, and demand prompt medical attention.

Don't permit vomit or diarrheal discharges to come in contact with food, drink, or clothing. These discharges should be received in proper vessels and kept covered until removed under competent directions.

Four boiling water on them, put a strong solution of carbolic acid in them (not less than one part of acid to twenty of hot soap-suds or water).

Don't wear, handle, or use any articles of clothing or furniture that are soiled with cholera discharges. Four boiling water on them, or put them into it, and scrub them with the carbolic acid solution mentioned above, and promptly request the Health Board to remove them.

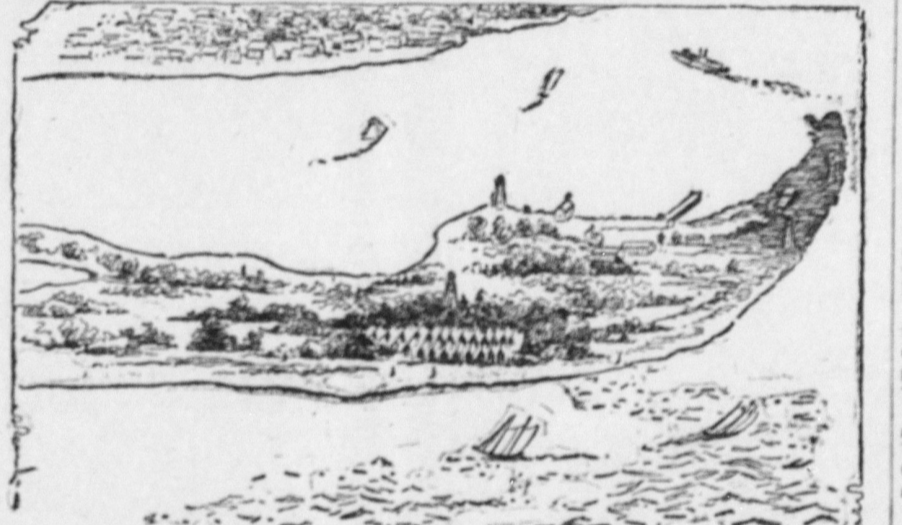
Don't be frightened, but do be cautious, and avoid excesses and unnecessary exposures of every kind.

By order of the Board of Health,
CHARLES G. WILSON, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

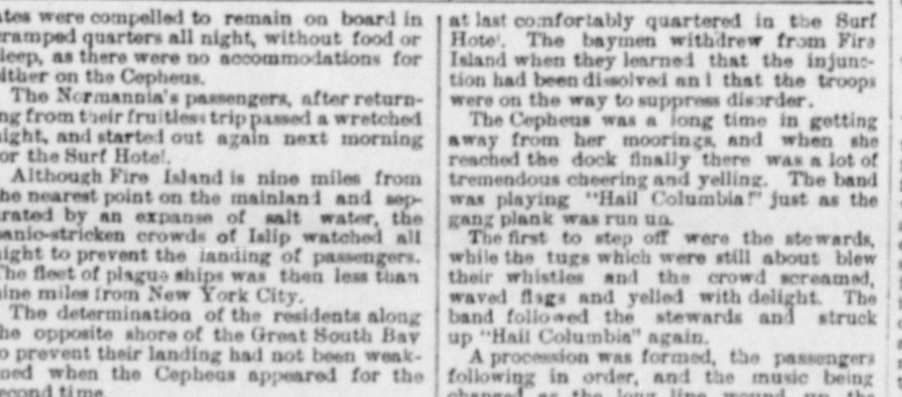
It is estimated that 2,500,000 bushels of corn have shipped into Mexico from the United States during the past few months. The Mexican railroads are blockaded with the increased traffic. Corn is still selling for 44 a bushel in the City of Mexico and many parts of the Republic, but the suffering of the poorer class has been greatly relieved by the free donations made them by the Government.

The 700 school ma'ams of Cincinnati, Ohio, by a recent decision, must pass an examination in hygiene, physiology and the nature and effects upon the human system of alcoholic drinks. This law had been ignored and salaries illegally drawn in the three years aggregate fully \$300,000.

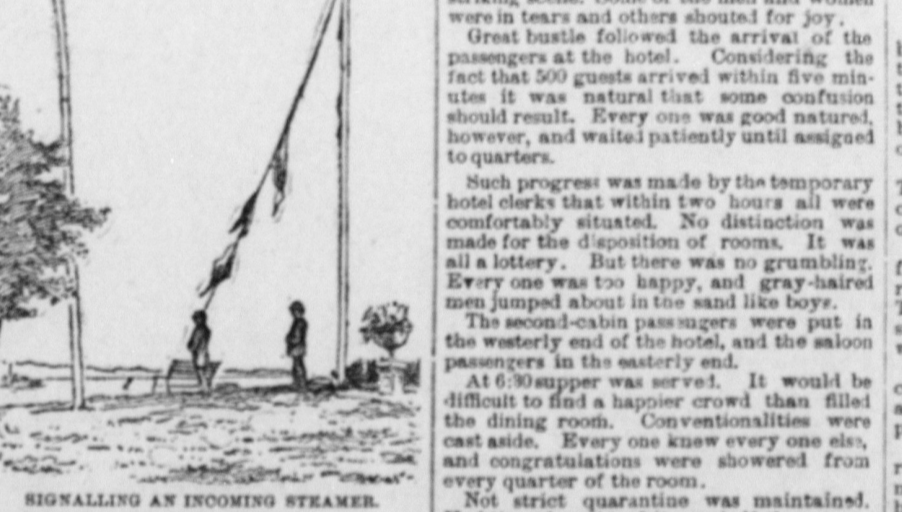
An agent of Baron Hirsch is now traveling in New York, soliciting contributions and donations extended by rural hospitality.



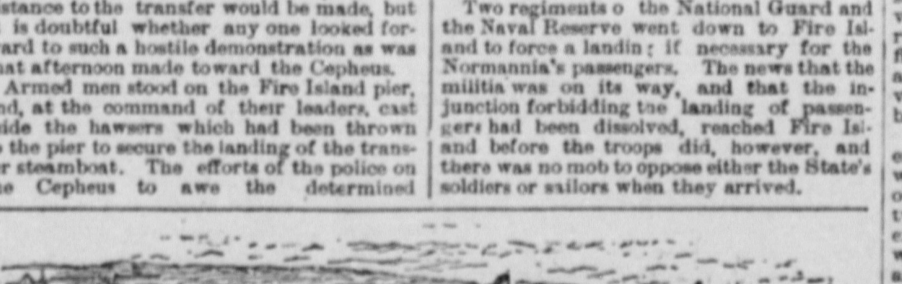
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SANDY HOOK.



Where a Camp Was Prepared for Emigrants from the Infected Ships.



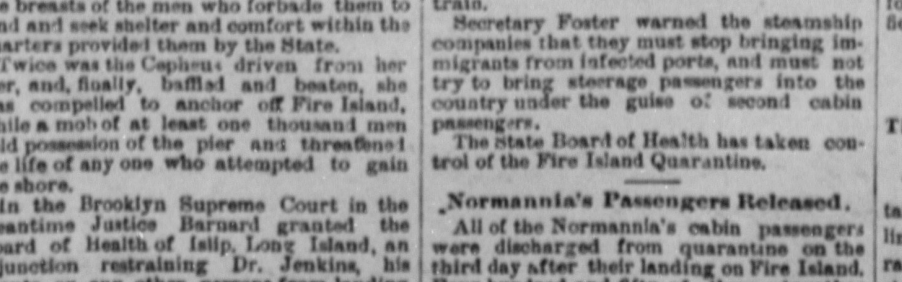
SIGNALLING AN INCOMING STEAMER.



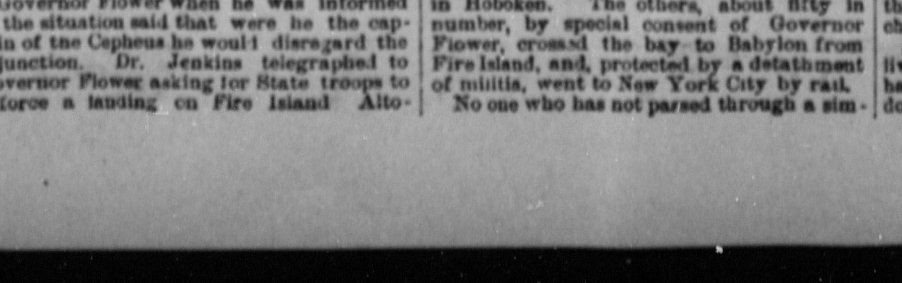
The people living along the shore made a determined effort to prevent the landing.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF FIRE ISLAND.



Where Quarantined Passengers Are Quarantined After their Release from Imprisonment on the Cholera-Infected Ships That Are Anchored in New York Bay.



The boat containing the military was unable to get nearer than fifteen miles to Fire Island, and put back.