Business Office-Corner Smithfield

and Diamond Streets. News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in

New Dispatch Building. EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 76, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where com-plete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found. Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience, Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH,

THE DISPATCH is regularly on sale at Brenances, 5 Union Square, New York, and 17 Ave de era, Paris, France, where anyone who has disappointed at a hotel news stand can ob-

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 2m'ths. 2.50
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 2m'ths. 2.50
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 month 80
SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year. 2.50
THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at 20 cents per week.

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1892. TWELVE PAGES

DO YOU HEAR, MR. HARRISON?

There is only one man who can keep the cholera out of the United States. That man is President Harrison:

There is only one way the cholera can be kept out, and that is by total and immediate prohibition of immigration from every foreign port at which the disease appears-as well as of all foreigners halling from infected districts.

The whole country knows this to be a true statement of the case. If a constant stream of immigration from infected ports and infected districts is to be kept up, the estentations talk of quarantine and disinfection is only whistling up the windgood enough as far as it goes, but not covering one-hundredth part of the avenues of danger.

A cholera ship, which was the deathbed of twenty-two persons in a brief voyage from Hamburg, rode boldly into New York harbor yesterday, threatening the seventy millions of people of the United States with an awful scourge. Mr. Harrison at that moment was mending his political fences at Ophir Farm with Messrs. Reid and Platt. Up to this writing he has made no intimation of any purpose to order back the cholera ships and their baleful cargoes of deathdealing infection.

President Harrison must act. It will be the grossest outrage ever inflicted upon a civilized and intelligent nation if through anathy or cowardice on the part of its Chief Executive, or for the sake of trade, or for favorable political balance sheets, or for any cause whatsoever, the cholera be allowed to establish itself in the United States when by at once prohibiting immigration from infected districts it can be stopped. The talk of want of power in the President is utter nonsense. When the possibility, probability and almost certainty of a terrible visitation impends, it is the duty of the man in power to act and to trust that if he transcends the bare letter of his authority, the Congress and the people will endorse and indemnify him. If Mr. Harrison were even sure he should lose the Presidency by applying the only effective prevention of this scourge, he could more creditably lose it than by inaction retain it where his inaction might cost a single life, not to speak of the hundreds of thousands which are sure to be threatened if he fails

The quicker the country impress upon President Harrison the clear conviction which exists that it is a great crime to permit immigration from the infected ports and districts of Europe the better it will be for the country. Plain talk to the President is needed. Temporizing with half-way measures, which are almost sure to prove ineffectual, will not do.

The country should communicate by telegraph and telepone with Ophir Farm. or wherever at latest accounts the President's headquarters may be fixed, without

-Since the above was written an Asso ciated Press bulletin announces that President Harrison has canceled his tour through New York State on account of the arrival of the plague stricken ship at quarantine. This is not enough. He should hasten to Washington and take prompt steps to ward off the threatened danger.

MR. HARRITY'S ABSENCE.

The plan by which Mr. Harrity, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee proposed to devote three hours a week to the duties for which he draws \$13,000 a year from the State, and to give the rest of his time to the Democratic campaign. is not working with exceptional success. been trying to get an interview with him for some time with regard to the arrangements under the new ballot law, but up

doing. The office of Secretary of the Commonwealth is located at Harrisburg, a pleasant little city on the banks of the Susque hanna. But inquiries for the Secretary at that place have proved futile. It is stated that he has been at the office once since be assumed an active connection with the Democratic campaign. The State chair- remarks permit a question whether the men have made several attempts to catch Mr. Harrity in Philadelphia, but misrepresentation. For it goes on to state with unvaryingly bad success; until it as the Chancellor's theories that they are seems as if the only way to do business with the Secretary of the Commonwealth is to go outside the State of Pennsylvania and transact it at Democratic headquarters, in the State and city of New York.

This concatenation of circumstances carries the moral that the plan of doing party service and drawing a large salary for official services at one and the same time does not always work. Either the party work or the public work is sure to be neglected, and in the case of a poli- the real pickpocket. It is a well-settled tician like Mr. Harrity it requires no es- principle of Anglo-Saxon law that, while pecial gift of foresight to know that the will get left. It is possible that, as Mr. Harrity first proposed, the work for which he gets a large salary can be done

by devoting a few hours each week to it: but when he devotes no hours at all each week it looks very much as if the State were getting no return for the large stipend it pays to its Secretary of the

Nevertheress we have not heard that Harrity has any intention of resigning his position. The salary of \$13,000 per annum is entirely too important a matter in Mr. Harrity's opinion to be thrown away for any such trivial reason as that he is not doing the work.

THE LESSON OF THE NEWS, Last night's cabled messages from Europe indicate that the cholera epidemic grows in severity. Recent news from Hamburg to the effect that the attack there was subsiding was either due to suppressal of fact or the conditions have changed to renewed activity in the attack and a severer loss of life than before. A large part-if not all-the loss of life in that immense port is due to gross municipal mismanagement. The disease was admitted through defective quarantine. It found a welcome in insanitary neighborhoods. And its ravages are being aided by a misdirected red-tapism that delays the burial of the disease's victims. The epidemic has obtained such a foothold that the wealthy and cleanly are now attacked by the germs which found their

Hamburg is in every particular an example of what America should not do. With such an example before us there must be no hesitation in prohibiting entirely all immigration, cleaning up and setting to rights the sanitation of every city, borough and township, and of fram ing a set of regulations in preparation for the possible arrival of the epidemic which shall be based upon common sense and not on round-about officialism.

first resting place among the poor and

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

In the death of George William Curtis announced elsewhere, the country loses one of its literary men and journalists of longer standing than any others of equal prominence. Mr. Curtis made his first mark in literature before any of the leading politicians of to-day had attained more than local reputation. No prominent writer of the day was known when be came before the public with "Nile Notes" and "Potiphar Papers" except Oliver Wendell Holmes and Whittier. He was active in newspaper and magazine work in the early fifties; while his acceptance of the editorial management of Harper's Weekly in 1857 was the immediate cause of bringing that publication into sympathy with the anti-slavery movement and the active support of the Government during the war.

The distinguishing qualities of Mr. Curtis' literary work were finish and conscientiousness, and the same qualities controlled his public attitude. His polished diction and careful efforts in both writing and speaking, supplemented by fastidious and scrupulous attributes in his political convictions, earned some feers from men of more haphazard methods and coarser political motives. Such things neither affected Mr. Curtis' course nor detracted from his usefulness. He held the high position of a commentator of public affairs whose honor and truth were above suspicion and whose political convictions however they might be differed from, were above impeachment as to their sincerity.

Mr. Curtis was that man of many talents so evenly balanced as to prevent him from being great in any one line. As a novelist his success was moderate. His news paper work had not the burning vigor that makes a Greeley. His most positive rank was attained in his essays and lectures. Yet it was the combination of all these qualities that gave George William Curtis e useful and really imposing characte that he finally developed. He was of a type all too rare, and is one whom the country can ill afford to lose.

A NEW SPECIFIC SUGGESTED. Elsewhere in this issue are set forth by Colonel Roberts some opinions as to Pittsburg's susceptibility to cholera which are well worthy attention at this time. Mr. Roberts makes a good case for keeping up the Davis Island dam by arguing that such impurities as there are on the banks and bottom of the river are far less noxious while covered with moving water than they would be if exposed to the air by lowering the river. He suggests that natural gas or petroleum-according to the nature of the cholera germ-would be found useful as cures for the disease by reason of their destructive effect on vegetable life. As it is generally acknowledged that the cholera germ is brought into the intestines by food eaten or water drunk, and not into the corpuscles of the blood through the lungs, the natural gas proposition seems hardly practicable. The suggestion as to petroleum, however, is worthy of and likely to receive the attention of physicians.

The fact is that since the microbe theory was introduced, ten years ago, physicians have had no opportunity to make a scientific study of cholera as an epidemic. They are therefore largely confined to a symptomatic system of treatment and are unable to agree upon any particular specific. But the doctors may be relied upon to make use of such suggestions as may reach them, and will not permit the loss of lives to result from neglect to try all available cures. As for the general public, they cannot do better than impileitly follow the instructions of the State Board of Health.

A CORPORATE MISREPRESENTATION. The Philadelphia Inquirer, which disputes with the once-independent Record the position of special advocate of the Reading deal, has indulged in another It is reported that the Republican and blast at Chancellor McGill, of New Jer-Democratic chairmen for this State have sey, for his unswerving declaration of the law. The deliberation with which this is produced permits the inference that it is inspired. Whether it is directly so or not, to date they have not succeeded in so the spectacle of an organ of monopolistic combination attacking a judge for asserting well-settled principles of law is ex-

ceedingly suggestive. The Inquirer asserts that the New Jersey decision "is based on theories that have never before, so far as we know, received the sanction of a court." If so, it is exceedingly ill-informed; but its further assertion is due to ignorance or deliberate the same with regard to coal as Mr. Henry George's with regard to land; that he think coal must be free to the extent that it must not be put up; and the sum total of this argument is that "he would take away from the miners, railroad employes and stockholders of Pennsylvania in order to give to a different set of workers and

capitalists in New Jersey." All of which is raising the cry of "stop thief" in order to divert attention from any individual has the right to ask what he chooses for his goods, or to withhold them from market, he has no right to make any agreement or combination to induce others to raise prices or withhold goods from market in order to accomplish that end. A combination which attempts that was defined by Chief Justice Gibson two generations ago as a criminal con-spiracy. Chancellor McGill simply made the last of an unbroken line of decisions from Sir Edward Coke down, including three prominent cases by the Supreme

Court of Pennsylvania, two by the New

York Court of Appeals, two by the Ohio Supreme Court and several by the United States courts. Under these circumstances the talk of taking away the property of the anthracite combination is a striking example of the rogue's bad opinion of the law. When the combination by illegal agreements makes a consumer pay ten dollars more for winter's coal than he would have to pay under free competition it takes his property away from him by illegal means. That is not the only method by which lawdefying corporations take the property of individuals. The case of Coxe Bros. il-

and their property taken from them at the corporations' own valuation. No one proposes to take the property of corporations from them unless they forfeit it by misuse and abuse. But it is time to suppress the illegal acts and purposes of those which do not respect pub-lic policy as sternly and sharply as we would suppress the lawless acts of workmen on a strike.

lustrates a practice by which many inde-

pendent operators have been wiped out

THE first of the mysterious disappearances reshadowed by Totten has occurred, ye no one has announced his intention of taking a trip to Mars.

THERE must be something wrong with Dana's mental spectacles or he would not mistake the vague and shadowy negro domination borie for a campaign issue when the stern reality of free trade and disregard of American interests is so evidently before the public.

HAMBURG's sufferings are a terrible example of municipal mismanagement and the evils of suppressing the facts of the A MAN who makes a pretense of rescuing

a passenger train from a wreck in order to apply for a reward, by placing ties across the track and removing them just in time, is not quite so bad as an out-and-out wrecker, but he is pretty low down in the social

THE Marquis de Mores might, with great advantage to the public, arrange to meet the survivor of the Corbett-Sullivan encounter

CLEVELAND'S supporters plaintively complain that Peck published his report or wages in New York at a time when it seriously injures the cause of free trade instead of suppressing a document of value to the public and being guilty of political pecula

PROMPTNESS is no less urgent than thoroughness in cleaning up Pittsburg and Allegheny and every other American city.

PAUPERS and even contract laborers can be supported by this country under protest, but disease must be kept out at all hazards And immigration must be entirely pro-hibited until the conditions of health abroad have been radically changed.

SEPTEMBER is with us, the hours of daylight are shortening and frosts are no longe thought of as utter impossibilities.

Now that De Mores has been acquitted for killing Captain Myer in a duel he will probably resume his quarrelsome way until such time as the public can rejoice that he has met a man more skillful or lucky than

PITTSBURG makes a good showing among the Daughters of Liberty, as it should in all

THE stoppage of the President's special train from New York to Loon Lake on aclera cases in quarantine an indication that the serious condition of affairs is beginning to be realized.

AT times like these poor plumbing and had sewerage are likely to prove disas-

Ir would be too much to expect a clean atmosphere and a clear sky as the first day's work of a smoke preventive ordinance tha is confined to an area where there never has

Ren tane is aiding the ravages of choler in Hamburg, and thereby hangs a serious

WITH the examples of unruliness set by civilized white men up and down the country before them, it is hardly surprising that Apaches of Arizona are indulging in depradations.

THAT Saltsburg conference would be better described as the Saltsburg confusion

A TASTE of legal coercion would be good medicine for the Reading combination THE Borden case is one of those in which

it behooves the jury to remember above all things that the defendant is innocent until actually proven guilty.

MEN countenancing the use or existence of bad drainage are bad citizens.

ARBITRATION seems as difficult to comeass in the selection of a candidate for the Judgeship of the Lawrence-Butler districtar in most labor disputes.

STORES and schools are both about ready for their fall opening.

THE State Board of Health and its advice at this season are of fur greater importance than any political organization and its campaign orders.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

to Washington last evening from Asbury A BUST of Louisa Alcott, by Mr. Ricket son, has been given to the "Old Concord Public Library by Miss Alcott's sister, Mrs.

SECRETARY CHARLES FOSTER returned

Annie B. Pratt. PROFESSOR WILLISTON WALKER, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, has decided to decline the recently extended call to the chair of Church History in the Oberlin Theo-

logical Seminary. PROFESSOR WALLACE, of Edinburgh, tells the British Association, in session at London, that, according to his belief, the American wheat trade with Europe is yet in

its intancy. BISMARCK is as fond of dogs as "Onida. His inseparable companions are two large Danish hounds. At dinner they eat beside their master, and occasionally he feeds them with his own hands. Mr. FROUDE, who is passing the summe

in South Devon, England, intends to be in residence at Oxford during Michaelmas term, when he will deliver a course of lec tures on the Conneil of Trent and the cour ter reformation. JOHN T. RICH, Republican candidate for Governor of Michigan, has taken the stump. He spoke for an hour and a half to a de-

lighted audience this week in North Branch

He avoids "mud slinging," and talks in a clear, terse, convincing style. MRS. GRACE STEWART LYNCH, the wife of Joseph D. Lynch, owner and editor of the Los Angeles Herald, and formerly on the writing force of THE DISPATCH, who is very well known in Los Angeles and in New York, is to become an actress. She was yesterday engaged by Manager Charles Frohman, and will be known on the stage as Grace Stew-

THE STARS TO-NIGHT,

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) ONE thing is certain and that is that if the much discussed communication with Mars could be at once established the first mes-age our astronomers send to the old fellow ought to be a sincere vote of thanks for arousing so much popular interest in the dignified and ennobling science of astron-omy. For several weeks he has obligingly rung out his glowing shield as a sample of celestial glories and having done his duty as a first rate advertisement of heavenly won-ders, he is now modestly failing behind our swifter earth in the flight around the sun. So let us turn our own eyes to the skies and take a look at the September programme, which ought to furnish something at least as interesting as the old war-god who has so selfishly monopolized our attention during August. The latter will still continue to ead the march of planets across the sky, and at the close of twilight on September 1 is well on his way to the meridian. About 8:30 each evening Jupiter appears in the east and on as he has risen well out of the mists of the horizon, shines with a brilliancy even surpassing that of Mars, even though handicapped by a distance of over 400,000,000 miles, which seems quite formidable conpared with Mars' insignificant little \$3,000,-000 miles. But then Jupiter makes up for that disadvantage by his vast size, for, as befits the king of gods and men, he is not only 7,000 times as large as Mars, but is even larger than all the other planets put to-gether. The third and last to appear is Venus, the matchless queen of the skies, who will peep above the eastern hills a little before 3 A. M., just in time to give a sweet smile at the distant Mars in the van before he sinks out of sight in the Southwest.

A Heavenly Torchlight Procession. AND so we have a royal torchlight proession which will move across the sky every night of the month-an array, though small in number, yet so brilliant that Messrs, Harrity and Carter would doubtless be glad to engage it for the coming cam-

To be sure the last division is rather late appearing; but the belated and muddled citizen returning after a night at the lodge or cinb can have in this circumstance a orand new excuse with which to appeare the lady in white.

The moon of this month Is the well-known harvest moon; so-called because its rounded disc rises about sunset for several successive evenings and helps the busy harvester by adding a little more light to the now rapidly shortening days. The moon is full on the 6th, but two days earlier, on the 4th, it affords us the first interesting sight of the month by passing within less than a degree of Mars. The two in close conjunction will make a very striking appearance, but two days later the full moon will pass even nearer to Jupiter. In fact, the lord of the heavens narrowly escapes an occultation by our sateilite. It is hardly necessary to reaind the reader that these near approaches to the planets are only apparent, as even Mars is more than 130 times as far from us as the moon is.

But we musn't be so narrow-minded as only to take an interest in our puny little solar system where distances are measured only by the millions of miles. Let us cut oose from the earth and try to grasp things as they really are, not as they seem from our tiny planet.

Then our sun immediately dwindles into an ordinary star, perhaps smaller than the average, and this handful of satellites, even the great Juniter, sinks into a nothingness so absolute that a 40-foot object glass could never even detect them from the depths of space.

In the Rea'ms of Infinity.

WE are now in the realms of infinity; trillions of miles at the lowest calculation must be traversed to reach one star from another These self-luminous bodies which seem so tiny to an observer on the earth surpass our planets in size as a mountain does a mouse. The figures representing their distances from the earth are meaning less to our finite minds; but we can form a fair idea of the immensity of these distances in this way: Giance at a group of houses or trees a quarter of a mile away; then take a dozen steps and you will see they have noticeably changed their positions with reference to each other. We perform the same experiment on a large scale every six months, but not with the same result. Perhaps you noticed the Dipper last March. If so, look at it now. Has it changed its shape or appea ance in the slightest? Not a bit of it; and yet since March the earth has changed its osition by the diameter of its orbit, or 190,-

We must conclude then that 190,000,000 niles is quite an inconsiderable quantity when applied to stellar distances. If you have never tried to realize this fact before, the stars ought to have a new meaning for you as you take another look at them and make an attempt to grasp their immensity.

Brighter Stars Now Visible, Some of the brightest stars in the sky are now visible. Follow the handle of the dipper toward the southeast, and you cannot miss the glitter of Arcturus, the chief twinkler in the constellation of Bootes. Now look directly overhead and you will see an equally bright star shining down on you from the constellation of the Lyre. This is Vega, and a close comparison of it with Arcturus will show a declared difference in color, the former having a plaish tinge and the latter a ruddy glow like Mars. About Il o'clock a third star of the first magnitude may be seen rising in the northeast, just under the well-known constellations of Cassio pein and Perseus. Glittering in the midst of the lesser lights which form the constellation of Auriga, the pearly white Capella comes up to dispute the sovereignity of the northern heavens with Autumn and Voga. These are sometimes called the three northern brilliants, and with the exception of Sirius, are the brightest stars visible in this latitude. Though forming a notable trio they can scarcely rival the beauty of our three neighbors in the southern skies. There are many other easily distinguished constellations but we have not space this morning to enumerate them all. The observer certainly ought to notice the beautiful Northern Cross set in the milky way a little to the northeast of the Lyre. It is composed of second magnitude stars and is a part of the constellation of the Swan, The square of Pegasus is easily recognized rising in the southeast, and the writhing Scorpion with the reddish first magnitude star Antares ought not to be overlooked. It lies far to the south near the horizon and a little to the west of the Milky way. Besides being a very fair imitation of the figure of a scorpion, this constellation also presents the figure of a large kite upside down with Anares at one corner.

With the exception of Auriga these constellations may be seen in these positions at September 1-this evening THE DISPATCH readers should look out for WYLIE.

WON A BRIDE AND SAVED A FORTUNE.

The Beneficiary of a Celebrated Ann Arbon Will to Fu'fil Its Conditions.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Aug. 31.-Toward the latter part of September James L. Babcock, of Ann Arbor, Mich., will be several hundred thousand dollars richer than he is now. It will all be brought about by a wedding in which he will be one of the principal figures, the other contracting party being Miss Ella Stanley Butler, of this city. In 1889 James Lane, a wealthy uncle of Mr. Babcock, died in Ann Arbor. Mr. Lane in his will, after comfortably providing for all of his relatives, including Mr. Babcock, made provisions that the residue of his es tate, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, should be held intact for five years. If before the end of the five years his nephew, James L. Babcock, had married, he was to receive the entire estate; otherwise it was to be divided among all of the heirs, includ-ing Mr. Babcock. ing Mr. Babcock.

Nearly every newspaper in the country noticed this strange will, and, as a result, Mr. Babcock was the recipient of hundreds of letters from maids willing to share the fortune with him. The bride was born at New Haven, Conn., and for a time lived at St. Johns, Mich. Of late years she has lived in Waukesha with her stepmother.

Even Worse Than Cholers Minneapolis Tribune.] There are some things that cannot be kept out by quarantine. Oscar Wilde is coming over late in the fall.

NO HALF-WAY MEASURES!

bould the President Call an Extra Session to Suspend All Immigration? The following communication, which voices the attitude of THE DISPATCH, appears

under the above caption in the New York Sun of yesterday: If Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, knows and does his duty, he will, without a day's delay, convene both Houses of the Congress, under the power lodged in the Executive by the third section

of Article II. of the Constitution, This power applies to extraordinary occasions. The present occasion is indeed extra

ordinary. Upon the meeting of Congress the Presi dent will recommend the passage of legislation so amending the immigration act of March 3, 1891, as to enable him by proclamation to suspend immigration altogether until such time as the bar can be let down with safety to the health and lives of the people of the United States,

It the President already possessed the power to suspend immigration without further legislation, there is no doubt that he would now exercise it promptly. He does not possess that power.

If Congress were now in session, there is no doubt that the enabling legislation would be adopted speedily and unanimously. Con-

gress is not in session. The assembling of Congress during a vacation of that body is a costly and inconvenient proceeding. This consideration should not weigh one centigramme. Nor should the slightest regard be paid to the idea that the call of an extra session will seem like a precipitate measure, and perhaps occasion an unnecessary panic in the community. No essential measure of protection is pre cipitate. The adoption of such a measure would quell panic, rather than excite it. It would be better if the bars had been put up ten days ago. It will be immeasurably better to put them up now, than 20 days, or 30 days, or 40 days hence, when the mischief of delay has already been done, and the pestilence has gained a footbold upon this conti-

nent. I believe that all physicians, all health officers, all persons of common sense will agree that the total prohibition of immigration during the season of danger is the only certain and effective way to shut out the Asiatic cholera. The State Boards of Health in no fewer than 24 States have already declared for the policy of complete isolation, and have recommended that immigration be suspended from cholera infected countries. But immigration from cholera infected countries can be shut out only by closing our doors to immigrants coming from any European port. The tide turned back from one infected seaport will find its way hither through a dozen other channels There is the same danger by way of Bremen. Glasgow or Liverpool as by way of Hamburg, Havre or Antwerp. The gross inefficiency of the British quarantine against the continental ports has already been demonstrated. Anything short of the absolute stoppage of immigration for a time, and the closing of the gateways at Ellis Island and elsewhere against all comers, is a half-way measure which may be regretted in terror and in mourning when it is too late.

Will President Harrison hesitate? The traditions are against summoning the Con gress suddenly to Washington in any emergency less urgent than the imminence o war. But here is a power whice has already declared war against the people of the United States, which is even now mustering its forces for invasion, and which wages warfare from six to nine times deadlier than the mortality of the battlefield.

STOP IT NOW.

The Flood of Immigration Now a Menac to Public Health.

Pittsburg Press, 1 In spite of the attempts in some quarters to convey the impression that choice a is not so bad in Hamburg and other infected cities as has been represented, it is well under stood that the epidemic is raging with terri ble violence across the seas, and that it wil be almost a miracle if this country escape consequence of allowing people to land from a Hamburg vessel. The lesson to us is obvi ous, and it should be acted on before it is too late. It is simply to suspend immigration altogether. So long as hordes of foreigners are allowed to come into the country every wask at New York and other ports, so long come, too.

The quarantine regulations are good, and will exercise a powerful influence in pre venting some dangerous persons and things from getting into the United States. But they will not overcome the danger alto-gether. The way to do that is to strike at the very root of the evil and to forbid absolutely the landing of steerage passengers until the winter has fairly set in. Had this regulation prevailed at English ports, it is possible there would not be any cases of cholera in London to-day. After the disease shall have got a foothold in the United States, we may hear the wondering cry: Why were immigrants allowed to come in when we knew they might bring the germs of disease with them?' Quarantine and fumigation are very wel in their way, but they can hardly be termed

preventive measures when the disease has got here. Prompt stoppage of immigration may help us now. In another week—another day-it may be too late.

Immigration Should Be Prohibited. Philadelphia Inquirer. 1

Health Officer Veale says that if he were President and had the power, he would issue a proclamation to-day prohibiting all immigration. The inability of the authorities of Great Britain to keep cholera out of England, Scotland and Wales, in all of which countries it is reported to have found lodgment, confirms Major Veale's opinion that safety is only to be found in the prohibition of immigration. The Western States are foremost in asking for an entire prohibition of immigration, and such action would have the approval of the country.

Saf ty the Supreme Law.

New York Press.] The safety of the people is the supren law, and the interests of foreigners must give way to the paramount issue of our own security. The press and the public will up hold the strictest measures that may deemed necessary for the protection of the American people from the scourge of Asia and Europe.

With the example of Hamburg's terrible affliction before us it would be criminal antine to its fullest and harshest limits. SUGAR PRODUCTION GROWING.

Harsh Quarantine Advocated.

New York Recorder. 1

Searly a Fifty Per Cent Increase in the Number of App leants for License. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.- \ statement pre pared at the Treasury Department shows that there have been filed 6,763 application

for licenses, as sugar producers, during the fiscal year 1893 under the law paying a bounty for its production.

They were made up as follows: Cane sugar, 649; beet, 6: sorghum, 2, and maple, 6, 106. Last year the applications aggregated 4,990. The increase in the number of applications is in those producing maple sugar.

The Summer Girl in Luck, ore American.]

It is well for the summer girl that the is nearly over, since a suspende strike is imminent.

For Once They Are in Line. New York Press.! Even the free traders favor pro-

A HARVEST HOME

Under the Auspices of Grace Episcopal Church-Reunion of the Boyd Family-An Orange Fete This Afternoon-Gossip of Society Circles.

THE Harvest Home festival, under the auspices of Grace Episcopal Church, Mt. Washington, commenced last evening on grounds surrounding the residence of Mr Thomas H. Ashford, corner of Virginia avenue and Kearsage street. Hundreds of Chinese lanterns and several locomotive headlights threw their reflection upon the grand old maples and sycamores that over relieved here and there with stacks of wheat, earrying out the idea of a harvest home There were two handsomely decorated pooths devoted to the sale of lemonade, icecream, cake, etc. Their ornamentation was rather odd, consisting mainly of sheaves of golden-rod, garlands of sunflowers twine golden-rod, garlands of sunnowers twilled about the posts, and festoons of fruit and vegetables, melons, beets, carrots, grapes and other products of the earth. A large dancing platform, with the Americus Mil-tary Orchestra in attendance, was a power-

tary Orchestra in attendance, was a powerful attraction to the young people, the dancing lasting from 8 to 12.

Mrs. Thomas F. Ashford, Sr., is the general manager. She has arranged this festival in the hope of raising \$140 to pay for the arcade connecting the church with the chofroom, where the members of the choir chunge their regular apparel for episcopal vestments, and back again. This arcade was finished recently. Hitherto the choir boys have had to go out in all weathers during the service, but the arcade will keep them under cover now.

The lemonade and candy booth was under the direction of Mrs. Turbett, assisted by Miss Cora Bowman and Miss Mary Ashford. In the other booth ice cream was dispensed

Miss Cora Bowman and Miss Mary Ashford.
In the other booth lee oream was dispensed
by Mrs. Niven, her aids being Miss Becky
Torrence, Miss Hattie Lowe, Miss Nettie
Ashford and Miss Jennie
The floor managers of the dancing platform were Messrs. Thomas Ashford, Jr.,
George Brokaw, Harry Bowman, Call Hunter
and Harry Braun. The cashler was Mrs.
Samuel Harper and the doorkeepers were
Messrs George Libracound Theorem 5 Messrs. George Johnson and The

There was a very large attendance, visit-ors going from the East End, Sharpsburg ors going from the East End, Sharpsburg and other places. The festival will continue to-night and to-morrow night.

THE seventh reunion of the Boyd family of the United States is in progress at the the Seventh Avenue Hotel. The family is very large, and one of the best known in this part of the country. Some 200 members were present when C. N. Boyd, of Butler, Pa., made the address of welcome in the ordinary of the hotel, at 2 o'clock in the after noon, most of whom had been meeting each other and renewing old acquaintanceship in the corridors and rooms of the building. There are a number of ministers among the Boyds, and professional men predominate Responses to the address of welcome were made by Dr. J. F. Wilson, of Poulan, Ga., who represented the family in the South, and Rev. A. E. Boyd, of Irwin, Pa., who is the Eastern representative. Rev. T. S. Negley, of Kenneth, Pa., President of the convention than the college of the convention. vention, then delivered an interesting address, telling of the early days of the family in this country, and recalling many events in which the listeners were concerned more or less directly in nearly every instance. The address was received with breathless attention, and was heartily applauded at its clove. After the address there was a business meeting. In the evening there was a social gathering in the same room, when music added to the general enjoyment.

To-day a reception will be given, most likely, to the Fultons. The first Mr. Boyd married a Miss Fulton, and there is a large kindred of Fultons in this neighborhood. An address will be delivered this afternoon by Mr. Sias W. Fulton, of Livermore, Pa. vention, then delivered an interesting ad-

THE orange fete on the grounds of Mrs. A. W. Cadman at Edgewood, which will take place this afternoon, will attract a very large attendance. It has been looked forward to for so long and with so much pleasurable anticination that it may be called one of the

THE mute school at Edgewood is to be opened next Wednesday. The building has undergone general repairs, and everything is in excellent condition for the resumption of study for the winter. The industrial school for girls that was to have been ready by this time, will not be opened until some time in November. The industrial school covers all branches of housekeeping, in-cluding cooking, bedmaking, sweeping and dusting, washing and ironing and every ac-complishment necessary to good housekeep-ing. The girls are away from their homes ten months in the year, and the manage-ment of the school consider that instruction in housekeeping duties is essential to a com-plete education for American girls. covers all branches of housekeeping, in

Social Chatter. MR. AND MRS. W. R. KUHN, of the Kenmawr, will celebrate the fitth anniversary of their wedding September 5. It is to be one of the principal society events of the fall season. Assisting Mr. and Mrs. Kuhu in receiving will be Miss Minnie Kuhu, niece of Mr. Kuhn; Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Kincaid.

The Homewood avenue school, a very handsome building, will be formally opened to day with a public reception. The florists were busy with the decorations all day yesterday, so that it is fair to presume the interior will present a pleasing appearance when the guests arrive. A BANQUET was given in Braddock last evening by the St. Thomas Cornet Band to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the organization. The guests included a number of the most prominent business men of Braddock, who are active or honorary members of the band.

"MAPLE SHADE," the new U. P. Home at Wilkinsburg, will present a busy scene to-day. An all-day sewing meeting is to be held by the members of the Board of Mana-gers. They will work on ciothing and house gers. They will wor linen for the Home.

DR. Holmes, of Shadyside Presbyterian Church, who is on his vacation, is expected home by Sunday, the 11th inst. On that will commence the regular two Sunday services. The Sunday school will reopen Sunday, the MRS. MAURICE I. COSTER and family, or Summerles street, East End, has returned

MRS. CHARLES CLAPP, of the East End, has

THE Church, of the Ascension, Shadyside, open next Sunday with the regular ser-THE Pennsylvania College for Women will

The Fate of the Kicker.

Minneapolis Tribune.] Plenty of work, good pay, fair weather, big crops, reasonable prices—the man that complains these days ought to live in a desert and be kicked to death by a camel.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE,

Colonel John P. Linton, Johnstown, Colonel John P. Linton died at Johns Colonel John P. Linton died at Johnstown yesterday in his 58th year, from Bright's disease and pneumonla. He was the Democratic candidate for President Judge of his district last year, but was defeated. He was prominent in State politics and was a close friend of William A. Wallace. He was largely interested in secret society work, and was Past Supreme Chancellor of the United States of the Knights of Pythiaa, and Supreme Commander of the hights of the Mystic Chain. He served throughout the war, entering the scryice as captain of the Citizens' Guard on the day following President Lincoln's first call, and was afterward promoted to Colonel of the Fifty-fourth regiment. He was a lawyer of great ability and unimpeachable integrity.

William Guffer, Pioneer. William Guffey, one of the pioneer settlers of this county, was buried at his home near Suterville Wednesday. Mr. Guffey was 71 years old and died Monday night of choiers morbus. He was a cousin of J. M. Guffey, the oil magnasie. Mr. Guffey's brother, Scott, is lying in a very critical condition at his home in Blythedale from an attack

Colonel Jesse B. Purnell, Bellaire. Captain Jesse R. Purnell died in Bellaire yesterday evening of hemorrhage after a lingering gliness. He was a 33d degree Mason and the only one in Beimont county. Mr. Purnell formerly lived in West Virginia and was Grand Master Mason of that State for a long time.

Obituary Notes. W. H. JENKINS, a Saltsourg resident and promi-nent Republican politician of Indiana county, died yesterday moraing. He was aged about 38

THE wife of Ex-Judge Samuel Hepburn, of the Carlisle District, died at Carlisle yesterday, aged 36 years. She was one of the most prominent ladies in Southern Pennsylvania. MRS. EMMA McCLOSKEY, a well-known lady of

Elizabeth, pased away last Sunday night at the age of 39. Deceased was the mother of James Mc-Closkey, a one-time prominent river man, and a sister of Mr. James Blair, of the Blair boller works, of this city.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Pekin boasts of 80,000 beggars.

-The 23,000 newspapers in America employ 200 000 men

-There are nearly 3,000 stitches in a pair of hand sewed boots.

-Covered carriages were first used in England in the year 1580. -Molasses has lately been used as botler fuel by Louisiana planters.

-The circular saw was invented by Bentham, an Englishman, in the year 1790 -The Swedish mile is 7,341 yards long, and the Vienna post mile is 8,296 yards. -A patent has been issued for a lock

-According to statistical reports 20,000 Chicago husbands are supported by their

which can be operated only by a magnetized

-A Brooklyn man has invented an electrical apparatus for automatically winding a clock. -"Jane Eyre" was the first work of Charlotte Bronte, written when she was 22

-Westminster bridge in London was first brilliantly illuminated by the electricalight in 1858.

-Indiana is claimed to have but one surviving soldier of the war of 1812. There are

-The United States is the richer by \$2,000,000 in money orders never presented

-A family in Marinette, Mich., has ru out of names, so their latest arrival has been christened "Thirteenth." -Solomon's Temple was 107 feet long, 36 feet wide, 54 feet high and had a veranda or portico 36 feet long and 18 feet wide.

Senola, Ga., has four sons who are said to have been born on the same day of the month a different years. -The boundary line surveyors have so far found no variations of the line between

-"Uncle" Wash Couch, who lives near

Mexico and the United States that will affect the original survey. -A hunting horn in Limoges enamel, made in 1530, and which is believed to have formerly belonged to Horace Walpole, was sold recently for 6,300 guineas.

-In speaking of the solidification of a body by cooling, Prof. Dewar sa se that water can be made to become solid by the evapora-tion of a quarter of its weight. -A Florida silver half dollar of 1760 is

worth \$10, while the Virginia silver half dollar of 1773 is valued at \$2. The pewter continental dollar of 1776 is worth \$3. -Small electric lamps are being tried by the London police, in place of the old-fashioned oil buliseyes. The experiments have proven highly satisfactory thus far.

-Comparison of the results of the sunshine recorder at Greenwich, England, for 14 years shows that throughout the year the average daily amount of sunshine is little nore than three hours. -Investigations of rain drops lead to the

must be more or less hollow, as they fail when striking to wet the whole surface in-closed within the drop. -The nebula in Orion is a fine telescopic object now. The great black space in this ebula is known among unpoetic star-gazers sthe coalhole. No star has ever been seen

in this bole in the universe.

conclusion that some of the large drops

-Crystallized nitrogen is one of the greatest chemical curiosities. By cooling nitro-gen gas down to 367 degrees below the freezing point, and then allowing it to expand, solid snowlike crystals are formed. -If the sun gave forth sounds loud

stead of reaching us in the space of about eight minutes, as light does, would only ar-rive after a period of nearly 14 years. -Here is an idea of what a little snot of land may do in the way of production: The Island of Jamaica sells annually to the United States bunanas exceeding in value the entire apple, peach and cherry crop of -The German Government will not use

is claimed that, owing to the adoption of smokeless powder, white horres could be seen from a distance during a battle, and could be easily killed by the enemy. -Black glass was once used for mirrors, as well as transparent glass with some black substance on the back. It is related that the Spaniards found mirrors of polisi

any white horses in the army in future. Is

black ste among the natives of South America. -Caterpillars from six inches to a foot long are common in the vicinity of the Darling river. Australia. The natives twist them together and boil them in kangaroo grease. Travelers who have tasted this del-leacy say that it is not altogether unpala-

-The open fireplace in the new public library building at Machias, Me., will be constructed of stone which were used for ballast on board the British war schooner Margaretts, captured by the Americans near Machias during the early part of the Revolution.

-A device to be used in signaling along a length of fire bose is a recent invention. Wires are carried in the hose and insulated therefrom, so that by making battery con-nections a fireman from one sud of a line can send a signal to the other without leaving his post. -The African is better protected against

the evil effects of the excessive heat than his white brother in two ways. The texture of his cuticle is exceptionally well adapted to encourage free prespiration and his nat-ural temperament does not incline him to borrow trouble largely. -The free lunch enters of New York

not to mention the large quantities of cheese, Frankfurter sausage, pickles, olives, orned beef, macarrous, etc. -It is not often that asparagus the daintlest and most expensive of vegetables, is used as food for cattle, but the asparagus

cows and sheep. -Tremont street, Boston, is to be made wider, not by cutting off a slice from the fronts of the buildings from top to bottom, fronts of the buildings from the first story of but by taking a portion of the first story of each house to form an arcade extending the each house to form an arcade extending the length of the block, thus furnishing a for way sheltered from sun and rain and c taining a fine architectural effect with t

Lubber-How are we going, captain?

Madge-Why did you dismiss your carriage and abandon your afternoon shopping expe-dition when Mrs. Tedweller called yesterday? Mamma-Because she said ane hadn't a minute

ruin of this country.

Bosh! If it hadn't been for that dago Columous the country wouldn't have been disco

not claim: Whose smile is like a ripple on the sea When lighted up by tender sunset

"You didn't succeed very well with the

"What was the cause?" "She said she had twelve engagements on hand, and feared that the thirteenth might be unlucky." Biggerstaff-I saw a most remarkable

thing to-day.
Gildersi ceve-What was 11? Biggerstaff—A cha'claine watch, carried by a coung lady, which indicated the correct time.

"Didn't I see Mr. Hunker wink at you?" emanded Miss Blocker of her friend.

"Mr. Hunker merely communicated coultrith me," replied Miss Emerson, of Bostons

City consume daily two tons of potato salad, a ton and a half of beans, 250 gallons salad, a ton and a half of beans, 250 gallons of beef stew and a hundredweight of caviare,

crop has been so large all over Brun-wick, Germany, that in some villages no body can be found to pay a cent for a pound and whole basketsful were given to the

east possible encroachment on private prop-

JOLLYISMS FROM JUDGE,

Captain—Oh, about eight knots an hour. Lubber (with commercial instincts)—Net?

These Italians coming over here are the

RECRIMINATION. I know a woman fair as she can be, Endowed with charms that Venus could

But do not ask me if her soul is kind, Do not inquire if she aright can read; 1 She just now told me I ne'er nad a mind, Or if I had it sure had gone to seed.

"No; she was superstitious."