PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

1892-TWELVE PAGES.

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

ONE CROSS ISN'T ENOUGH ON YOUR BALLOT

To Vote Even a Straight Ticket Under the New Ruling on the Baker Law.

THE OPINION OF HENSEL

Sweeps Aside the Forms Which Have Been Heretofore Recognized.

INCONSISTENCIES OF THE ACT

Pointed Out by the Attorney General, Who Makes a Compromise Decision.

Minor Provisions Have to Be Disregarded to Secure a Practicable Interpretation-One Mark for the Electors and State Officers, and Another for Each Group of District, Judicial and County Candidates-Chairman Reeder's Ideas Sustained by the State's Legal Representative-A Party Designation Can Be Given to Tickets Placed in the Field by Nomination Papers, Contrary to the Previous Plan-Radical Changes Calculated to Confuse Even the Intelligent Keystone Voter.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13 .- Attorney General Hensel this afternoon completed his opinion on the form of ballot required under the Baker law, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, ? HARRISBURG, PA., September 13. Hon. W. F. Harrity, Secretary of the Commo

DEAR SIR-I beg to acknowledge your communication of the 6th inst., inclosing to me three several forms of an official ballot prepared by you under the provisions of the act of June 19, 1891, and marked, respectively, Exhibits "A," "B" and "C," with reference to which you say that since the form "A" was prepared and sent out to the County Commissioners, Sheriffs and others, doubts have arisen as to the order in which the names of candidates should be printed and as to the proper construction of the term "groups" in the ballot reform set; and with relation to which you ask to be advised whether the form "A" is incorrect in any particular, and as to what is the proper form of official ballot to be issued by your department.

A Form of Ballot Selected.

Upon an examination and comparison of the several forms which accompany your letter, and after some effort to as certain the intention of the Legislature as expressed in the act of June 19, 1891, and after due consideration of many suggestions which have been made upon this subject, and some consultation with those most interested in the subject of ballot reform, I have concluded, and now advise and instruct you that exhibit "A" is incorrect in some particulars; that exhibit "C" is not strictly in conformity with the law, and that exhibit "B" is in strict conformity therewith, and is the form which should be issued by your department and sent to the County Commissioners, Sheriffs and others to guide and direct them in the printing of the ballots to be used under the new law.

As you suggest, the principal subject of doubt and discussion has been the order in which the names of the candidates should be printed, particularly as to their arrangements in groups.

Incongruous Clauses in the Bill.

It is a part of the well-known history of this legislation that the act as originally drawn was framed upon recent legislation upon the same subject in some other States and countries; and that when some of the sections of the original bill were radically changed, others, which had been made to conform to a general and harmonious system, were not refashioned or adapted to the changes made in other sections. As a result there are some incongruous, if not conflicting, clauses in the bill at length. I am of the opinion, however, that they can be reconciled upon the whole in such a manner as to protect and secure the main object of the bill, viz., that which is expressed in the third paragraph of section 14, that "the ballot shall be so printed as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidntes by a cross mark in a sufficient margin at the right of the name of each candidate." At the same time it was provided that a voter might designate his choice of all the candidates of a political party or group by one cross mark in the margin to the right of the party name or political designation of such group.

A Safe and Sura Guide Pointed Out. In my opinion, these two provisions-one to permit persons desiring to vote the straight and entire party ticket to do so at the least trouble and inconvenience, and the other to afford to voters a clear opportunity for independent voting-turnish a safe and sure guide in the construction of such portions of the act as may appear somewhat obscure and incongruous.

It is to be borne in mind that as the election law of Pennsylvania stood before and at the time of the enactment of this law, "groups" of candidates were recognized in the provision made for voting with different tickets and in different ballot Boxes for "State," "county," "judiciary" and other officers, in Dewalt's appeal, decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, May 2, 1892, in which the so-called Baker ballot bill, for the first and only time has been reviewed by the highest court, the Chief Justice, delivering its unanimous opinion, said: "The act recognizes the machinery of politics, such as political parties, nominating conventions, and other matters, by means of which effect is given to the popular will," and it found in this phase of the law no constitutional objection.

Omissions and Defects to Be Connected.

"there may be inconsistencies in some of its provisions; and its practical working may disclose the omissions and defects which will be doubtlessly corrected by the Legislature in the future. The law itself may be regarded in the light of an attempt on the part of the people to secure a pure, free and

unintimidated ballot." This law, in the first section, makes it your duty to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary or "advisable" by the act, conferring thereby upon you a wide discretion in the origination, adoption and promulgation of such forms as would be best adapted to effect the general purposes

of the act. Keeping in view all these considerations, I am clearly of the opinion that the provisions in section 14, "that the names of all candidates so nominated by such political parties shall be arranged in groups, as presented in the several certificates of nomination, under the designation of the office, with the party descriptive words or politi-cal appellation at the head of each group,"

The Certificates of Nomination shall determine the arrangements of the groups; and that, for example, the candidates presented by the certificate of nomination from a State Convention and Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial or Representative conference, caucus or convention shall each comprise, constitute and be arranged in a distinct group, with the party descriptive words or political appellation at the head of each such group, and the designation of the office over the candidates named for the particular office; that is to say, in the present case, and referring to the form "B," which you have provided for the present election, the candidates elector, Congressman at large, and Judge of the Supreme Court, being certified to you from a State convention, in one distinct certificate, shall constitute a group to be arranged as on the form exhibited, with the political appellation at the head of the group and the designation of the office immediately over the names of the nominees therefor respectively, beginning on the left of the ticket with the Republican which polled the highest vote at the last preceding election, followed to the right with the Democratic which secured the next highest vote, followed by the names of the candidates nominated by nominating papers, arranged under the designation of the office in alphabetical order, according to the sur-

The Party May Be Designated. While the act does not expressly require the political appellation of candidates presented by nomination papers to be printed with them, it is certainly not forbidden; and ass ection 4 of the act contemplates that nomination papers shall specify the party or policy represented, I am of the opinion that it is entirely proper to append to the names of the candidates presented by nomination papers and arranged in alphabetical order the descriptive party words or politi-cal appellations which have been specified in their nomination papers, respectively.

I am further of the opinion that in all cases of district candidates for Congress, of Senators, Representatives and of judges, law and associate, each should constitute a distinct group, with the party descriptive words or political appellation at the head of each group, the groups to be printed in the same order as the groups of State candidates, beginning on the left, in the present year, with the Republican, followed by the Democrat, by those presented by nomination papers and by the column of blank spaces for names to be inserted by those desiring to vote for persons whose names are not printed in any form or surveyless. are not printed in any form or any place or

Confusion and Injustice to Be Avoided.

I am mindful that it has been suggested and urged with much force that the arrange ment of the groups in parellel party col umns, which is provided for in some ballo reform laws, but not expressly prescribed in that of Pennsylvania, is not admissible, bu I am confident that any departure from this order, which you have adopted in the form would not only work unbounded contusion and injustice, but would defeat the main purposes of the bill, which, being as I have cited them, clearly expressed, should govern and overrule minor inconsistencies. To arrange all the various groups for the ame offices in the same column, one party following below the other, instead of ar ranging them so that each party shall have its descriptive words or political appella-tion at the head of its own column and over each group in this column, would require the ballot to be of enormous size and the arrangement of the name and groups or its face to be misshapen and misleading. The list of all the candidates presente office, followed by the proper number of blank spaces which the act seem to call for, may as well be extended from the left to the right of the ballot as from the top to the bottom, and the order in which the groups are directed to be printed, viz., the order of the vote polled by each political party at the last preceding election nay, in my opinion, be construed to apply to all the groups without doing violen the spirit or letter of the act.

What the Cross Marks Can Do. I am also of the opinion that in the form "B" which you have submitted to me, and which I approve, the effect of a cross mark to the right of the word "Republican" or 'Democatie" where it first appears on the form submitted is equivalent to a mark against the name of every elector, the two candidates for Congress-at-large, and the candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of that party, these all constituting one group. In order to cast a ballot for any particular candidate for Congress, Senate, Representative or Judge, in any one of the groups following, it will be necessary for the voter to designate his choice by cross mark in the margin to the right of the party name or political designation in each of these respective groups, or to the right of name of each candidate for whom be desires

In the city of Philadelphia, or any oth er district where the different nominees on the county ficket are presented, each by a different certificate of nomination and from a different convention, each will of course constitute a group; whereas, in other por-tions of the State, where the entire county ticket, other than the offices I have above specified, may be nominated by a single onvention and presented in a single certificate of nomination, I am of the opinion that they together constitute and should be arranged in one group with the descriptive party words or political appellation at the head of the group, and a cross mark in the margin to the right of such party name shall be equivalent to a vote for the entire

Very respectfully yours, W. U. HENSEL, Attorney General.
The effect of the change of the form of ballot distributed by Secretary Harrity will be to encourage independent voting and some of the Republican organs are already condemning it because of this fact.

HICKS A LATE COMER

The Republican Nomination in the Twe tieth District Not Made Till Yesterday -A Question Now as to Whether the Name Can Be Regularly Placed on the Official Ballot.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13. -[Special]-Josiah D. Hicks, nominated to-day in the Twentieth district for Congress, arrived here to-night at 11:15 o'clock to file his In the same opinion it was suggested that nomination papers, accompanied by Messra.

Morse, of Blair county, and Meyers, of Cambria, two of his conferees. The papers were accepted at the State Department, but it is not certain his name will be placed regularly on the ballot prescribed by the Baker law, which is construed by Secretary Harrity to require filing of nomination papers to be closed on September 12. The Attorney General will doubtless be called on for an opinion to settle the controversy as to the last day for this work.

A special from Bedford says: The Congressional deadlock of the Twentieth district was broken at noon to-day on the two hundred and thirteenth ballot, when H. Scott Mullin, one of the Ashcom conferees, voted for Josiah D. Hicks, of Blair county, whose nomination was then made unanimous on motion of John Scott, of Somerset. There are many who think that the honor for winning one of the most stubbornly fought political fights in which all the tricks and cunning schemes of some of the shrewdest political workers in the district were put forth, can be laid at the door of a woman, and that woman the wife of the winner of the fight, Mrs. Josiah D. Hicks, who arrived here yesterday, and from the able manner in which she championed her husband's cause, and her pleasant, dignified manner and her convincing arguments, led husband's cause, and her pleasant, dignified manner and her convincing arguments, led many to believe that she alone can be given the credit of breaking the deadlock, which might have continued for several weeks to

THE PRESIDENT ALARMED

AT THE SERIOUS CONDITION OF HIS WIFE'S BEALTH,

Mrs. Harrison's Trouble Considered to Be Cancer of the Stomach-A Consultation of Eminent Physicians-The President

Constantly at Her Bedside. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 - [Special.]-Private letters received here from Loon Lake give the information that the affection of Mrs. Harrison is almost undoubtedly cancer of the stomach. This information is almost professional in its source. It is also said that the President will not leave Mrs. Harrison, even for so important event as the opening of the Grand Army Encampment, if the latter be unable to travel, and in case she can be able to endure the journey he will bring her on with him to Washington this week, and later take her to some quiet and healthful resort in the South. Judging from the news to-day from the lake, and the judgment of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, who returned to this city yesterday, the prospects of the re-turn of the President in season for the Grand Army ceremonies are not bright.

A telegram from Loon Lake to-night says: President Harrison makes no effort to conceal his great anxiety over the con-dition of Mrs. Harrison, and has been at her bedside during nearly the entire day. The whole family share his deep concern, and all are evidently apprehensive of a continu-ance of the present unfavorable symptoms. They are doing their utmost to cheer up the patient, and have succeeded so well that she is not fully aware of the extreme gravity of her case. She rested comfortably during

the day, and Dr. Gardner, who was in constant attendance upon her, said there had been a slight improvement since vesterday.

Dr. Dougherty, the New York specialist, is expected to arrive here woon. He will be brought from Malone on a special train over the Webb road. He saw Mrs. Harrison several times while she was in Washing-ton, and his examination here may reveal the exact changes that have occurred since the exact changes that have occurred since then. It is expected that an official bulle-tin will be issued in regard to the case after the consultation of the two physicians to-night. The family prefer to say nothing in regard to Mrs. Harrison's symptoms until this medical examination has determined the precisee nature of her malady.

Dr. Trudesu, of the Saranac Sanitarium, tion to-morrow morning, with a view to de-termining whether Mrs. Harrison is phys-ically able to stand the fatigue of a trip to Washington. She has frequently expres a desire to go there, and the transfer will be made if it is deemed advisable.

PLENTY OF MONEY LEFT.

The Pennsylvania World's Fair Commisioners Not Spending All Their Fund. HARRISBURG, Sept. 13.-[Special.]-Colonel John A. Woodward, Assistan Executive Commissioner of the Board of World's Fair Managers of this State, proposes to have Pennsylvania's exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition embellished by photographic views of typical farms and farm buildings from all parts of the State. All the leading farms and their features will be represented by one or more pictures which will be with the showing their characteristics. Colonel Woodward is now preparing a list of Pennsylvanians whose buildings are neat, well-managed and well-kept, and would make a oleasing picture of a Pennsylvania farm

Of the \$300,000 appropriation for the display of Pennsylvania products at the World's Fair, \$221,208 96 are unexpended. The Pennsylvania building at Chicago has

JOINED A BIG TRUST.

The Largest Wall Paper Manufactory Goes

Into the Mammeth Combin NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 13 .-[Special.]-The wall paper manufactory of Janeway & Carpenter, in this city, has joined the trust known as the National Wall Paper Company. The Janeway & Carpenter concern is one of the largest of its kind in the country, and was once di-

rectly opposed to the trust, Colonel Jacob J. Janeway, the senior member, saying as late as Friday last, that he would not go in. Crosswell & Washburn, of Philadelphia, went in the same time as did Janeway & The employes of Janeway & Co., another wall paper concern in this city, and also a member of the trust, are greatly exercised over the possibility that the manufactory here will be soon closed. Janeway & Co. have notified their employes that they may

prepare to expect a temporary shut-down at COTTON SPINNERS REDUCE WAGES.

Decreased Trade Responsible, but th Workmen Won't Stand the Cut. LONDON, Sept. 13.-The Master Cotton Spinners' Federation of Great Britain has decided to reduce the wages of employes 5 per cent on account of the depression in trade.

Firms representing 80 per cent of the whole trade favored such a reduction. The workmen, who contend that a restricted output will be sufficient to meet the difficulty, intend to strike against the proposed

A TOWN TRUSTEE SHOT DOWN.

He Was Prowling Around After Dark in MITCHELL, IND., Sept. 13 - Henry Tow trustee of Marion township, was shot dead by Town Marskal Moore at 2 o'clock this

Moore, hearing blows on a stairway over Burton's drug store, hastened to the place and found a man in the dark evidently trying to gain entrance to the store. Tow on seeing Moore began to fire, striking him on the hand. Moore immediately returned the fire, killing him almost instantly.

Illinois Has an Earthquake. ANNA, ILLS, Sept. 13.-This city was visited by quite a severe earth shock at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Windows and dishes vere rattled perceptibly.

AND THERE'S JOY

Among the Normannia Passengers, Who Are Now in

FLOWER ACTED QUICKLY

And Swears to Enforce Law Even at

Good News From the Quarantine Station-The Yellow Flag Not Raised Yesterday-Serious Looseness Said to Exist at the Fire Island Station-Free Access Between Ship and Shore-No Fears of Further Trouble From the Clam Diggers-Dr. Jenkins Jeered and Afterward Cheered by the Tourists Who Have Been Detained.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BABYLON, N. Y., Sept. 13.-Fire Island has capitulated and Babylou has fallen. The Normannia's passengers have all been landed and made as comfortable as possible.

Through the prompt action of Governor Flower the temporary injunction obtained by the Board of Health of the town of Islip, restraining Governor Flower and Health Officer Jenkins from using Fire Island as a quarantine station, was vacated this morning.

Dr. Jenkins carried the good news aboard the Cepheus this afternoon. When his presence on board became known over a hundred passengers, including women, shouted: "You scoundrel," "You ruffian," "All this is your deing." The Doctor's explanation soon quieted them down, however. He further announced that troops would see that there was no interference with the landing of the passengers at Fire Island, also helped to put the detained tourists in good humor.

Jeers Turned Into Cheers. After all on board the Cepheus had been convinced that a landing was to be made soon cheers took the place of jeers, the band at the same time playing "America." Soon after Sheriff Darling received a dispatch from Governor Flower instructing him to aid in the work of landing the passengers, as the injunction had been vacated. Senator McPherson, A. M. Palmer and P. T. Wall came ashore for the purpose of locating rooms for the use of the weary ones.

This afternoon Governor Flower notified Sheriff Darling, of Suffolk county, that the naval reserves and soldiers were on their way by water. The Sheriff immediately replied that no troo were necessary, as the mobs had all left Fire Island and would respect the law. It thus became apparent that the Baymen's war was over.

the Windsor this afternoon suggested to him that his ordering out the troops might lose him some votes on Long Island. He replied: "I don't care a - for votes, but I am going to put down law-breakers and put the State in possession of its property." The Quarantine Is a Farce,

Mr. Sammis, the Fire Island hotel man, who has sold his property to the State, says the whole thing has been exaggerated. The Baymen were excited by people who had political friends to serve, he said, and were ed to make a demonstration when the Cephus attempted to land yesterday.

The Associated Press sends the following:

spondent. That was that the quarantine of the people on Fire Island is a farce of the very worst description. The correspondent stood there and watched at least a dozen boats come from the island to the main land and there land loads of people, who, it seemed from their conversation generally, and from the admission of several, have been in close communication and conversation with the Normannia's detained cabin passengers. Ex-Senator Otis, for instance, in his yacht, landed quite a cargo of people from Fire Island, includ-ing Detective Sergeant McCloskey and Mr. Orowley, of Inspector Byrnes' staff. A number of newspaper correspondents also landed, some of them laughing and joking over their experiences. It is said that when the steamboat Ripple left for Fire Island on her last trip she carried about a dozen Babylonians and others who were going to Fire Island to spend the night and come back here in the morning. This will give some idea of the quarantine farce as

Lively Scenes at the Landing

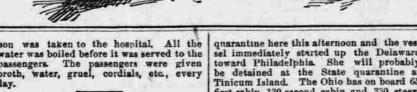
The passengers of the steamer Cepheus were landed at 8:10 P. M. on the dock in front of the Surf Hotel. Great bustle followed their arrival. Considering the fact that 500 guests arrived within five minutes, it was natural that some confusion should result. Everyone was good-natured, how-ever, and waited patiently until assigned to their quarters. Such progress was made by the temporary hotel clerks that inside of two hours all were comfortably located. No distinction was made in the distribu-tion of rooms. It was all a lottery, but there was no grumbling, everyone was too happy. Gray-haired men jumped about in the sand like boys. The second cabin pas-sengers were put in the westerly end and the first cabin the easterly. At 6:30 sup-per was served. It would be difficult to find a happier crowd anywhere.

THEY WERE NOT PRIGHTENED. Passengers on the Scandia Deny That There Was a Panic on Board.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.-In a communication dated September 11 the cabin passengers of the cholera stricken steamer Scandia addressed to the Hamburg-American Packet Company the following:

We have feit well, bodily and mentally, ever since the beginning of the voyage, so well, in fact, as if we had not gone through a voyage of fourteen days of almost constantly voyage of fourteen days of almost constantly bad weather, and this favorable frame of mind has only been injured by reports abounding with lies. We were not even aware of the disease being on board before we arrived in this port, consequently there could not have been a panic among us, as published. We therefore feel obliged to emphatically object to the faise reports. We authorize and even request the Hamburg-American Packet Company to publish this.

In a document from a number of the steerage passengers to the company they say the vessel was washed and disinfected say the vessel was washed and disinfected every day, as often as it was feasible, from stem to stern. The passengers were kept on deck as much as possible and were only allowed to go below during the night and at meal times. Twice a day the passengers had to pass before the doctor and were examined as to their state of health. As soon as a suprision case was discovered the next.



THE FLAG NOT SHOWN. Dr. Jenkins Reports the Situation Steadily

Improving-Only Two Deaths in the Fleet and They Were Not Caused by Cholera-Cases for the Day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.-[Special.]-The reports which Dr. Jenkins received to-day from the lower bay were very encouraging and showed that the improvement in the situation continues. None of the quarantined ships in the lower bay hoisted the yellow flag, and Dr. Byron gave all his at-tention to his patients on Swinburne Island. There were two deaths on the island to-

There were two deaths on the island today, for neither of which, in Dr. Byron's
estimation, was cholera responsible. His
census for the day, ending at midnight, was
as follows: Sick in hospital, 14; suspects,66;
deaths, 2; transferred to convalescent ward,
12; transferred from suspect to sick ward, 1.
The two deaths referred to occurred after this report was made. A child died in the night of bronchitis and a man died in the morning. The cause of his death is obscure, but Dr. Byron does not believe that

At Upper Quarantine to-day there was onsiderable work for Dr. Jenkins' depuconsiderable work for Dr. Jenkins' deputies, as there were many vessels to pass. A report that a case of cholera among the stokers had broken out aboard the Wieland proved to be unfounded. The Wieland's passengers were all taken off on Sunday. Dr. Walser made a final inspection of La Champagne this morning and decided to allow the cabin passengers to be sent up.

These stellmentips were released by Dr. Jenkins to-day: The Neustria, whoch got in to-day: the Aller, the Belgenland, the Chester, La Champagne, and the Neptune, which was also a to-day's arrival. The Bohemia, from Hamburg, on whose arrival all the interest is now centered, is not expected before Thursday, as she is a slow boat, although the storm may hurry her

RAILROADS ON THE ALERT.

They Take Measures to Prevent the Spread

of the Threatened Disease, CHICAGO, Sept. 13 .- All the Chicago railroads are adopting measures to prevent the transportation of cholera-infected immigrants into the West. No recent arrivals from Europe are now being brought from New York or any of the Eastern sea ports who are not armed with bills of health or certificates showing that the holders do not sail from a part of Europe afflicted with the

Ticket agents throughout the West have eceived orders to discontinue absolutely the sale of prepared orders until the danger is past. Instructions have also been sent to the agents of railroads and steamship companies in Europe to sell no more tickets while the President's quarantine proclama tion is in effect. This will stop the immigrant business entirely for awhile, and, of in the passenger earnings of the various

NO CASES IN TOLEDO.

The Report That There Were Seven Sick Proves to Be Unfounded.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 13.-[Special.]-Telegrams from northern cities have been received to-day asking if there is any truth in the rumor that seven immigrants are in quarantine here, all down with the disease. The only foundation for this is that last night 31 immigrants were taken from a Lake Shore train, disinfected and detained until to-night when they were sent on to St.

From there part go to Galveston and part to New Orleans. All came from Germany and six from Hamburg on the Elbe and Darmstadt. The Lake quarantine was raised to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury who would not authorize the hiring of the tug which the State had employed. There is great indignation over the matter

PROTECTING THE BORDER.

Detroit Sends Inspectors to Quebec to In spect the Disinfecting Apparatus.

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—The local Health Board met to-day and action was taken which will enable the Federal, State and City Inspectors to work in harmony hereafter in looking after the cholera quarantine. All quarantine matters will be referred to the local Health Officer, who will have full power to act.

A competent medical committee of two
will proceed to Quebec, Montreal and Grosse

Isle at once and inspect the disinfecting apparatus there, which, if found satisfactory, would be sufficient guarantee to pass those holding certificates from those points.

Zwindrecht Has Two New Cases, THE HAGUE Sept. 13 -Two cases of cholera and one death from the disease have een reported at Zwindrecht, in South The village is situated on the river Meuse. and a large part of the trade consists in supplying vegetables to passing vessels.

How Hamburg Got the Cholera VIENNA, Sept. 13.-It has been asce

sel immediately started up the Delaware toward Philadelphia. She will probably be detained at the State quarantine at Tinicum Island. The Ohio has on board 65 first cabin, 130 second cabin and 330 steerage passengers.

HUNDREDS OUT OF WORK.

Hamburg's Population Suffering for the urers Have no Work for the Laboring Population - Hucksters Cannot Sell Their Wares.

HAMBURG, Sept. 13.-Two hundred and thirty-seven new cases of cholera are re-ported yesterday. The deaths numbered only 97. The reports published in foreign papers that there have been 60 fatal cases of the disease in the jail are entirely unfounded. There has not been a single case of cholera among the prisoners.

The amount of money that has been lost be because of the epidemic will probably

never approximately estimated. Every branch of the business has suffered. A num ber of manufacturers have been compelled to dismiss their workmen, having no orders and, therefore, nothing for them to do. Hundreds of men are loitering about the piers, finding it impossible to procure work of any kind. At many villages along the Elbe, the fishermen have ceased work because they cannot sell their catches. The fisherwomen and dealers in fruits here also are in a bad

and dealers in fruits here also are in a bad way. They are with almost nothing to eat, having been deprived of their sales. Several fatal cases of cholers have occurred at the Friedrichsberg lunatic asylum.

The Senate has accepted the ofter of the Altona Water Company to furnish Hamburg with an ample supply of pure water. This will tend to check the ravages of the disease the although early affect has been made as

for, although every effort has been made to supply the people with boiled water, many of them will persist in using unboiled water

TWO CASES ON SHORE.

Rumors That the Disease Has Gained Foothold in New York City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.-It was rumored around the Health Department this afternoon that two cases of cholera had been discovered in the city, Health Commissioner Bryan stoutly denied the truth of the report. He stated that two or three suspected cases of cholera had been reported and that they were now being investigated. He did not, however, believe them to be cholera. Chief Inspector Roberts, of the Health Board, said he had under investigation some suspected cases, but he did not think they were

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 13. - Sporadie

holers, but not of a dangerous character, has appeared in the State of San Luis Potosi. The press is calling attention to the danger of the introduction of cholera into Mexico by the way of Panama and other Pacific ports. The Plague Spreading in Belgium.

Sporadic Cholera in Mexico,

BRUSSELS, Sept 13. - Seven cases of cholera and three deaths have occurred in the village of Meix-Devant-Virton, in Belgian Luxemberg. New Cases Reported From Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 13.-There were reported in

this city to-day 45 new cases of cholers, and

deaths. In St. Quen nine new cases ve deaths were reported. The Captain of the Mass Dead. ROTTERDAM, Sept. 13.—The captain o the steamer Maas, from Hamburg, died here

NO INSPECTORS NEEDED NOW, so the Pittsburg Candidate for such a Place

esterday of Asiatic cholera.

Must Wait Awhile Longer. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. - [Special.] - Sec retary Foster will make no appointments of new immigrant inspectors for some time to come, and the Pittsburg candidate may therefore look forward to a long wait as about the only thing he will ever get. The Secretary said to-day that there is now no work for the immigrant inspectors already in office, as there are no immigrants, and

that many of them would have to be dis-The Secretary hopes to reach some under-standing in regard to the Allegheny postoffice site this week, as he expects from C. L. Magee, who is trustee for the three lots owned by Mfs. Graham, and who will probably be delegated to speak for the owners of the remainder of the property on the northwest corner of Ohio and West Dia-

CHICORA'S GAS RATES GO UP.

Winter Approaches and the Citizens Will Have to Pay More for Heat, CHICORA, PA., Sept. 13 .- [Special.]-This morning the officials of the Citizens' Light and Fuel Company gave notice that a new scale of rates would go into effect October 1.

After that there will be an increase of 50 cents per stove. This movement is the talk of the town, and a great many of the citizens talk of having the connections taken tained that the cholera was imported into Hamburg by coolies in four ships that last sailed from Black Sea ports.

The Ohio Ous of Quarantine.

Lewes, Del., Sept. 13.—The steamship Ohio, which arrived from Liverpool on Saturday, was released from the Federal

BRAVE WOMFN WILL VOLUNTEER.

CENTS.

THREE

Sister Sebastien Offers 500 Nurses if Cholera Enters the City.

INSPECTING THE SCHOOLS.

Chief Brown Orders That the Work Be Commenced This Morning.

Allegheny City Increases Its Force of Health Inspectors-A Defense of the Northside Drinking Water-Pittsburg Citizens Promptly Abating Nulsances -Copperss and Salt Being Used Liberally-The Ladies' Health Protective Association Suggests Prompt Sanitary Action-Dr. Lee Goes to Harrisburg to Ask the Governor for Money-His Excellency Was Not at Home-Smallpox at McKeesport.

The city officials have received assurances that, if cholera shall come here, there will be no lack of faithful nurses. The Catholic efiurch has agreed to supply 500 nurses, Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of Charity and the sisters of other orders of the church.

Chief Brown yesterday directed Superintendent O'Mars to gall upon the Catholic authorities and learn what they could do in the case of an epidemic. As Bishon Phelan is absent from the city the Superintendent called upon the vicar general, Rev. Father Wall, and told him what was desired. The two gentlemen visited Sister Sebastien, the Mother Superior of the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, on Webster avenue. After a short talk the Mother Superior said that if cholers should visit Pittsburg 500 nuns, most of whom are now engaged as teachers in the parochial schools, would offer their services as nurses. There are over 300 who can be drawn from the schools and convents of this city, and the remainder would come from Seton Hall at Greensburg. If this emergency should arise the parochial schools

would all be closed. She Was a Nurse in 1854. Mother Superior Sebastien has, of course, only authority to speak for the Sisters of Mercy, but Father Wall said that there was no doubt that the members of all the convent orders would at once offer their services for the sick. These are the Sisters of Charity, of St. Francis, of Notre Dame

and the Little Sisters of the Poor. Mother Sabastien was a nurse during the epidemic of 1854, and her experience then would be very valuable. Mercy Hospital. which is under the care of the Sisters of the limit of its accommodations, but if there be an epidemic the city would have to

establish temporary hospitals. Chief Brown yesterday ordered a thorough inspection and cleaning of the public schools, and it will begin to-day. Plumbing Inspector Taggert will have charge of the work, and will be assisted by the Inspectors of the Bureau of Health. Special attention will be given to the plumbing, the water pipes and drainage from the buildings. There have been no complaints that the school houses are in bad condition, but the inspection will be made as one of the numerous precautionary measures which the authorities have taken. As a matter of fact, the schools are believed to be well arranged for

sanitation. Carrying on Work in Allegheny, Major James McLaughlin, Superintendent of the Bureau of Allegheny, yesterday increased his force of inspectors to ten, and has all of them hard at work. He believes that city is better prepared than ever to ward off an epidemic. The water supply has not been shown to be bad. The death rate in Allegheny is lower than that of almost any other large city in the United States, and yet for years the people have been using water which the doctors declare to be vile. In 1854, when the cholers ravaged these cities, no precautionary measures were taken, Major McLaughlin says, until the placue was actually here. He thinks that there is no occasion for alarm among the people. All the main sewers in

among the people. All the main sewers in Allegheny have now been thoroughly cleaned, the last one, the Western avenue sewer, having been cleaned yesterday.

The conference of the Pittsburg officials was held yesterday. Chiefs Bigelow and Brown were unable to attend. The Mayor met some of the minor officials and the work going on was informally discussed. The reports on nuissuces are daily decreasing in number, and the people are readily responding to the orders of the health inspectors to clean their premises. There were only three reports laid before the Mayor yesterday morning. These alleged bad sanitary conditions are at Garfield, north of Penn avenue and east of the Allegheny cemetery, at a stable in the rear of a butcher shop at No. 3616 Fifth avenue, and in Park place or Abbott street, East End. Superintendent Andrews, of the Bureau of Highways, said that he had liberally used copperas and salt, but had saved several barrels of copperas for emergencies. The Mayor said that disinfectants should be used without stint, as the city could not afford to be parsimonious in the face of an epidemic. There will be a general conference of the heads of departments this morn-

The Women Take a Hand, The Ladies' Health Protective Association sat yesterday. The members spent some time discussing garbage, and they were of one mind that the complaint was well founded which Theodore Wood made concerning the presence of the dump boat before his residence on Duquesne way. The association voted to sppeal to Councils, and expecially to the Committee on Public Safety, to consider without delay the feasiand especially to the Committee on Public Safety, to consider without delay the feasi-bility of the scheme proposed by Roland T. Smith, to burn the garbage in his smokeless furnace at 80 cents a ton, saving 20 per cent to the city on the cost by the present sys-tem. The association was also of the opintem. The association was also of the opinion that Liberty avenue, where so much
decayed fruit and other refuse is thrown
into the gutters, should be swept and
scraped every night. Some of the members
of the association spoke of the urgency of
having clean cellars throughout the city.
Cellars in private residences cannot be
reached by the health inspectors in the
ordinary discharge of their duties, and the
secretary of the association was directed to
ask the newspapers to appeal to the people ask the newspapers to appeal to the people ta look well to their cellars.

Dr. Lee Falls to See the Governor Dr. Lee, Secretary of the State Board of