A BOON FOR IRELAND

Is Mr. Morley's Death Blow to the Old Policy of Coercion, But

THE TORIES SAY IT IS A BLUNDER!

England's Building and Loan Associations Are Mismanaged.

NEW YORK WILL NOT BE QUARANTINED

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LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Conservatives assert that the Liberals are doubtfully asking whether Mr. Morley's revocation of the proclamation under the coercion act is not a tactical blunder.

Liberals whose appreciation of craft in politics overtops their sense of principle, think that Mr. Morley ought to have delayed the revocation of the proclamations until the very eve of the reassembling of Parliament. He could then, according to their line of argument, have met Irish clamor and satisfied Irish pressure by doing what he has now done under a mere sense of fidelity to pledges, backed by the hope that the Nationalists will respond to the confidence he places in them.

The Liberals know the intensity of the desire of the anti-Parnellites to support Mr. Morley's initial experiment toward Irish self-government. What they ask is: Will the anti-Parnellites' influence prevail? Will Ireland, freed from coercion, have such a quiet winter as will justify Mr. Morley's sudden action?

All Depends Upon the Parnellites.

The Unionists say, of course, that with the restraints of law removed the irreconcilables will show themselves and outrage will become rife. It is a part of the sadness of the position of the genuine Irish patriots among the Parnellites, that they are largely suspected of readiness to co-operate in a renewal of disorder, or, at least, are not ready to use their influence to control the eruptive forces.

Although the numerical strength of the Parnellites is not great their disturbing power is immense. If they have not the priests and wealth of Ireland on their side they are still in close touch with the core of of the heart of the people. Nowhere are they yet utterly extinct of power in any district. They still dominate Clare and Dublin and greatly influence Galway, Roscommon, Cork and Waterford. Upon their forbearance depends the success of Mr. Morley's first stroke in behalf of Ireland's independence.

Although the run on the Birkbeck Bank was almost concurrent with the collapse of the London Provident Bank and with the failure of several small provincial building societies, it has not had any apparent influence on the money market. It would be wrong to suppose that the members of haute finance were without anxiety.

Mismanagement and Dishonesty.

All over the country, in Wales and the North of England, especially, these workingmen's institutions, combining banking and building operations, are falling to pieces, chiefly through mismanagement, but often through the dishonesty of directors.

The Birkbeck Bank is the largest institution of the kind, with close connection with some of the great banks and obtained offers of assistance to stop the run which was threatening to spread to a greater financial sphere. The newspapers gave loyal aid to check the panic, abstaining from every hint of possible disaster and giving prominence to every reassuring statement the bankers wished to circulate. The position to-night leaves the public half convinced that all is right, although just cause for anxiety exists everywhere.

Throughout England there are 2,700 building societies, with liabilities of over £50,000,000. Many of them are known to be utterly insolvent. Even if the panic brings no further disastrous developments, one result will be an amendment to the law under which they are allowed to exist.

The Effect of Cholera on Traffic.

In view of the effect of the outbreak of cholera in New York on goods and passengers arriving at British and other European ports, the representative of the Associated Press to-day interviewed John C. New, the American Consul General here. Mr. New said there was no reason to suppose that any change would occur. Traffic would continue as usual. He had heard nothing from the British authorities, nor any suggestion from business men that the existence of isolated cases of the disease in New York would in anywise alter the present arrangements.

Mr. New added that he did not believe cholera would become epidemic in New York or other parts of the United States. When the authorities in America had to tackle anything like that they took a tight hold and kept it. Within his own consular boundaries cholera, so far as trade was concerned, was utterly untelt. The amount of trade during August exceeded that of the corresponding month last year, and business continued to increase this month. His own information concurred with that received by the English authorities.

No Cholera in the United Kingdom.

Mr. New further said there is no cholera within the United Kingdom. This was marvelous, considering that England is the channel through which some of the worst class of continental emigrants poured. If by any chance cholera did become epidemic in America, he felt assured that it would not cause the authorities here to do anything to inconvenience American arrivals, but he could not even anticipate the question of precaution against the United States arising.

The representative of the Associated Press has sought to gain information from the London agents of the Hamburg-American Packet Company concerning the statements in American papers that written engagements were given to some of the Normannia's cabin passengers that that vessel carried no emigrants. The agents decline to speak one way or the other, but said they might controvert the statement, though if they did it would only lead to newspaper controversy and do no good to anybody.

Regarding the question of the port authorities here making any restrictions on traffic with New York on account of cholera there, the agents thought they knew better; that a quarantine system like the American would not hold here, and trade would go on as before. The detention of the Normannia, the agents added, obliged them to bring the Columbia back to Southampton without a single passenger aboard in order to meet the Normannia's engagements.

A Record Breaker Under Contract.

The White Star Company has commissioned the Great Belfast shipbuilders, Harland & Wolff, to build an Atlantic steamer that will beat the record in size and speed. She has already been named "Gigantic," and will be 700 feet long, 65 feet 7½ inches beam and 4,500 horsepower. It is calculated that she will steam 22 knots an hour, with a maximum speed of 27 knots. She will have three screws, two fitted like the Majestic's and the third in the center. She is to be ready for sea in March, 1894.

The last shipment of California fruit was sold here at unsatisfactory prices. The experiment was not a success and will not be repeated. The *Times* publishes a letter from San Jose, Cal., which was written with the hope that it may cause many Englishmen to pause before trying fruit ranching, which, the writer says, is wholly overdone. The writer also wishes to dispel the illusion that California is healthy. He says that in the interior valleys, where the raisin industry is carried on, intense heat and malaria prevail. Another drawback, he says, is the fact that the Englishman is at a disadvantage. He gets no assistance, and is looked upon as an interloper by his American neighbor.

Miss Hicks, a working tailoress delegate, told the Trades Union Congress that she knew a fever den in London where the Duke of York's trousers were made, and that she made trousers herself next door. This statement, which was meant as an attack upon the sweating system as laying open high and low alike to infection, has been disproved in the case of the Duke of York. Royalty's clothes are produced in a great factory which employs many men, which largely supplies America, and which is kept in good sanitary condition. But Miss Hicks was right in affirming that the high prices paid to the fashionable tailors do not insure customers against the production of garments in fever slums.

JUST A SPECK OF WAR.

Controller Grier Submits a Statement of the Recorder's Expenditures.

Controller Grier has submitted to the County Commissioners a statement showing the excess in the expenditures of the present incumbent of the Recorder's office, George M. Von Bonnhorst, as compared with his predecessor, W. H. Graham. A summary of the Controller's statement is appended:

Number of clerks, 1891	651
Number of clerks, 1890	469
Increase of clerks over 1890	182
Number of papers, 1890	26,689
Number of papers, 1891	26,549
Loss over 1890	140
Revenues, 1890	$57,849 75
Revenues, 1891	57,789 75
Loss over 1890	$ 59 00
Expenses, 1891	$34,977 50
Expenses, 1890	26,945 00
Increase over 1890	$ 8,032 50
Less $,200 papers of 1890, finished in 1891, allowing ten clerks at the average of three papers a day to each clerk, or 30 per day, or 750 per month, five months to do the work, at $45 per month for each clerk, or $450 for the ten	$ 2,250 00
	$ 5,782 50

The receipts of the office, showing 140 papers less in 1891 than in 1890, and also the revenues for 1891 $59 less than 1890, with the large increase in the years of 1891 of 182 clerks over 1890, according to the sworn return of the Recorder to the office of the County Controller, as required by law.

The gain for 1890 to the county, including the Recorder's salary for the year, in the expense account was	$25,190 00
The gain for 1891 to the county, without the salary of the Recorder, which has not been drawn pending court decision, is	22,813 25

Recorder Von Bonnhorst was out of the city last night. His friends, however, claim that when retiring from office Recorder Graham left three months' work behindhand for which the fees had been paid and credited to Mr. Graham but that the work was done at the expense of the present incumbent's term.

Controller Grier could not be found last night. He went to Braddock early in the evening and later in the night he went into the country on business.

A MESSAGE FROM DIAZ

Opens the Mexican Congress and Conveys Interesting Information.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 16.—Congress was opened by President Diaz to-night. In his address the President said the United States legation had consented that negotiations be opened for the irrigation of land on both sides of the Rio Grande river, and these negotiations were now in progress. The mixed commission of engineers appointed to re-establish the boundary posts between the United States and Mexico had decided the limits would be changed on account of alterations in the current of the Rio Grande. The work of the commission had not yet been begun, owing to the failure of the United States Government to provide funds to defray the expenses of their representatives. Marauders who for some time infested the frontier and caused much trouble to the Mexican and Texas troops had disappeared.

Every precaution against the introduction and spread of cholera in Mexico had been taken, and every possible measure for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the country would be adopted. It was expected that the Tehuantepec Railroad would be completed within 15 months. All steps were being taken to avoid any increase in the National debt, and a small loan of £600,000 would be more than sufficient to meet every demand.

THEIR PRISONERS MIXED UP.

How McKeesport Constables Happened to Lose Their Italian Captures.

MCKEESPORT, Sept. 16.—[*Special.*]—Constables Downing, Collians and Eline, of this city, had an exciting time last night with several hundred Italians in North Versailles township. They were charged before Alderman Skelly by E. A. Elm, a farmer, with wilful trespass. They were laying a pipe line for the Carnegie Gas Company through the farmer's property without his permission.

About 50 men were put under arrest on the Elm place, and the officers started with them to town. On an adjoining property the men under arrest got mixed up with another gang of Italians, and the constables were unable to distinguish their prisoners. However, three bosses were picked out. They were brought here and entered bail in the sum of $4,550 for a hearing. To-day Elm appeared, and the attorney for the company was also on hand. The costs in the case were paid and Elm signed an agreement to allow the company to proceed with the work for a certain sum.

GAS CONSUMERS MEAN BUSINESS.

How Chicora Citizens Intend to Bring Their Company to Time.

CHICORA, Sept. 16.—[*Special.*]—Owing to an advance in rates, a big indignation meeting was held last night. Speeches were made by the most prominent citizens and business men denouncing the company and advising against the use of their gas.

A committee reported a statement, to be signed by the consumers and to be presented to the gas company, saying that if the rise is not taken off they will abandon the use of gas on the 1st of October. An ironclad agreement was also adopted which bound the subscribers under a penalty of $50 to refuse to use gas from the company at the increased rates. A committee was appointed to negotiate with outside companies with the view of bringing another gas supply here.

A RIVAL TO THE READING.

Boston Capitalists Form a Syndicate to Market Nova Scotia Coal.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—[*Special.*]—Boston capitalists have bought up all the coal mines in Nova Scotia, and propose to fight the Reading combine. The general impression is that coal will be put upon the free list, and if so there will be a chance to fight one coal monopoly with another.

President Henry M. Whitney, of the West End Street Railroad, is at the head of the new syndicate, and he is at present in NovaScotia in connection with the big deal. Nova Scotia coal can be landed in Boston considerably cheaper than can the coal from Pennsylvania, and even with the duty now imposed the price would not be any higher than the figuers charged by the Reading combine.

THE WORLD'S FAIR PROGRAMME.

W. C. P. Breckenridge Will Be the Orator on the Day of Dedication.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The final programme for the dedication of the World's Fair buildings was settled to-day. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, will deliver the oration. There has been some hostility to Mr. Breckenridge on account of his attitude on the World's Fair appropriation, but this has been smoothed over.

The next most important action of the Arrangement Committee was the substitution of Cardinel Gibbons for Archbishop Ireland to deliver the closing prayer. The Archbishop is to appear on another programme the same day.

THE FAIR TO GO ON.

Unless Cholera Sweeps the Country the World's Columbian Expo

WILL BE HELD JUST AS INTENDED.

The Grand Army Encampment Will Also Not Be Postponed.

WASHINGTON FILLING UP RAPIDLY

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The managers of the World's Fair will not listen to the proposition to postpone the National Exposition because of threatened cholera plague. Director General Davis is here to consult the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of taking proper precautions to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States by way of exhibits to the great exposition. Secretary Foster, Assistant Secretary Nettleton and General Davis went over the subject together, and they are confident that measures may be taken to keep out the disease without interfering with the fair.

General Davis said the managers of the Fair were willing to accept such restrictions as the customs officers think best to impose, and they will cheerfully co-operate with the Treasury officials in seeing that the regulations are carried out. Secretary Foster said he thought there would be no need of trouble about the proper fumigation and disinfection of those exhibits coming from infected or suspected districts, and the Custom House officers will be duly notified on the subject.

Big Reduction in Customs Receipts.

At the Treasury Department the financial returns from customs for the 15 days of the present month show a falling off in the custom receipts of something over $3,000,000 for a similar period last month. The Treasury officials do not attribute the decrease to the cholera, although they concede that the importations may have been in a measure reduced by the epidemic in Europe. It was expected there would be a marked decrease in the receipts for the present month, because the revenues for last month were unusually large.

Secretary Foster, of the Treasury Department, says there is no longer any occasion for an executive proclamation prohibiting immigration. He is convinced that the steamship companies will carry out their promises to take no more immigrants or second-class passengers until further notice. They have made a formal declaration in writing to that effect, and they will carry it out in good faith. Under the circumstances there is no further necessity for amending or enlarging the recent executive circulars establishing the 20-day quarantine.

Present Regulations Considered Good.

The reports from New York to-day were such as to inspire the Secretary with the idea that the worst is about over in New York, and he believes the present regulations are sufficient to hold the disease in check. He was a little annoyed when he received information this morning that the Jersey Railroad had refused to carry supplies to Ft. Low at Sandy Hook. He immediately authorized the Government authorities to make arrangements to send the necessary supplies to the camp by a boat.

An attempt was made here to-day to start a sensation by circulating a report that two cases of cholera had been discovered in this city. An investigation was promptly made by Surgeon Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, and Health Officer Hammett, and they quickly pronounced the report groundless.

No thought is longer given to the scheme of postponing the Grand Army Encampment, and even the announced purpose of quarantining against persons from New York City or any who pass through that city has also been abandoned. The visitors are pouring into the city. It is already apparent that the Grand Army will be but a small part of the army that will invade the capital before the day of the opening of the encampment, and that the capacity for entertainment will be taxed to the utmost.

Camping Out May Be Necessary.

The low fares are bringing not only the men folk but the women and children as well, and already a cry goes up on account of the difficulty of securing a place to sleep. Those for whom bed and board have been secured are lucky, as without such forethought they would possibly be forced to camp out as a number of veterans did last night.

One grizzled old fellow, who was all through the war, and who has attended every annual encampment of the Grand Army, called at headquarters last evening, weary with a long trip and asked to be assigned to a bunk in a tent or in the barracks. He was told that as he had not applied for lodging before the free list was exhausted he would have to shift for himself.

"All right," said he, cheerfully. "I've done that before, and so here goes." In the elegant rooms of the headquarters he opened his ancient gripsack, took out an army blanket that looked as though it had seen service during and ever since the war, wrapped it about him, lay down on the floor, and was soon snoring. He was allowed to sleep there till this morning.

Bound to See the Old Capital.

Any number of old boys have already been taken care of at the police stations, as they have neither money nor a place where to lay their heads. They are bound to see the old town through which they marched in grand review in '65, if they could rake together money enough to pay their fare one way, trusting to the god of wars for couch and rations and to get them back home. Most of the early arrivals, however, are of the very comfortable class, and the thousands of impecunious who are always present at these encampments are yet to come.

So far the cholera scare does not seem to have reached the visitors. They are too busy sight-seeing and tramping about the great stretches of barracks and tents in the parks to think of the possibility of infection. The thousands of tents in the several parks make a wonderfully picturesque spectacle, and suggest to most of the visitors more of the actuality of war than they have ever seen. This evening and to-morrow the last touches will be put on the decorations the unusually tasteful stands and pavilions will be finished, and all be complete for the final influx of visitors on Sunday and Monday, with nothing to mar the perfection of the arrangements except the distressing illness of Mrs. Harrison, which is now certain to detain the President at Loon Lake, thus disappointing tens of thousands, not the least of whose anticipation in connection with the encampment was that of shaking hands with a real live President of the United States.

CAMPAIGN ORATORY with portraits by De Grim in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

A Second Degree Verdict.

KITTANNING, Sept. 16.—[*Special.*]—The trial of Henry Hartman for the killing of Andrew Sweeny was finished this afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree. The verdict is explained by the fact that Judge Reyburn confirmed one of the defendant's points that the shooting was not premeditated. Hartman's defense was that he shot to protect himself and his aged mother, whom Sweeny was beating.

Cruel to His Wife.

Daniel Hatzfield was given a hearing before Alderman Kerr last evening on a charge of cruelty and neglect preferred by Agent J. W. Jack, of the Anti-Cruelty Society. It was alleged that Hatzfield, who lived on Troy Hill, Allegheny, seldom, if ever, stayed at home, and contributed nothing to the support of his wife and baby. He was fined $10 and costs.

NO LOVE AT LAST SIGHT.

A Wealthy Ex-Widow Sighs to Don the Weeds Again—Her Young Husband a Useless and Expensive Luxury—He Beats Her Every Day.

CHEYENNE, WYO., Sept. 16.—It was 13 months ago that Mrs. Elma Jane Nagle, a widow worth $500,000, married Charles A. White at the mansion of the bride in this city. They met at Hot Springs, Ark., in the winter of 1891, and it was said to be a case of love at first sight. White wished a division of the late Nagle's estate between the widow and her son, aged 16. Having secured this he filed for record at the County Clerk's office a week ago a power of attorney for the woman, and a mortgage on all she possessed to secure a note of $75,000 running 90 days. White immediately left for New York.

A petition for divorce has been filed by Mrs. White's attorney, in which it is charged that White has failed to contribute to the support of the family, though representing that he was receiving $10,000 a year as American manager for the London *Illustrated News*. Instead, he has increased the household expenses, setting up a stable, running a pack of hounds on the prairie and making frequent trips to Chicago and other places.

The petition further recites that White has beaten his wife almost every day during the last five months; has kept her a captive on the premises, and was once restrained from killing her only by the threat of the son who had a pistol. He has reviled the memory of the dead husband and forced the signing of the power of attorney and mortgage, after which he threatened to turn the plaintiff upon the world. White is about 32 and the woman is fully 50. The young fellow claims to be a journalist, and certainly has an acquaintance with many newspaper men.

MAN AS A MACHINE.

His Efficiency Is Far Eclipsed by Many of the Animate Creatures.

Prof. R. H. Thurston, in an article in the September *Forum*, says that every animate creature is a machine of enormously higher efficiency as a dynamite engine than man's most elaborate construction, as illustrated in the 20,000 horse-power engines of the Teutonic or the City of Paris, or in the most powerful locomotive.

"Every gymnotus living in the mud of a tropical stream," he adds, "puts to shame man's best efforts in the production of electricity; and the minute insect that flashes across his lawn on a summer evening, or the worm that lights his path in the garden, exhibits a system of illumination incomparably superior to his most perfect electric lights. Here is nature's challenge to man! Man wastes one-fourth of all the heat of his fuel as utilized in his steam boiler, and often 90 per cent as used in his open fireplaces; nature, in the animal system, utilizes substantially all. He produces light by candle, oil lamp, or electricity, but submits to a loss of from one-fifth to more than nine-tenths of all his stock of available energy as heat; she, in the glow worm and firefly, produces a lovelier light without waste measurable by our most delicate instruments.

"He throws aside as loss nine-tenths of his potential energy when attempting to develop mechanical power; she is vastly more economical. But in all cases her methods are radically different from his, though they are as yet obscure. Nature converts available forms of energy into precisely those other forms which are needed for her purposes in exactly the right quantity, and never wastes, as does invariably the engineer, a large part of the initial stock by the production of energies that she does not want and cannot utilize. She goes directly to her goal. Why should not man? He has but to imitate her processes."

THE SERPENTINE DANCE.

It Is Only a Development of King Pharaoh's Favorite Bee Dance.

London Truth.]

A learned correspondent writes as follows concerning the new dance:

"Numerous young ladies and gentlemen are claiming the honor of inventing or first introducing it. They forget that it is only a development of Pharaoh's favorite 'bee dance,' still to be met with on the banks of the Nile. It was brought into prominence about 35 years ago by Donato, the one-legged dancer at Covent Garden Theater. The dance wants figure and personal beauty first, and arms rather than legs afterward. The exertion of working the 80 yards of China silk into graceful folds is about equal to the muscular exercise involved in a performance with the Indian clubs, and the foot dancing is necessarily confined to a small space, for fear of entanglement. The serpentine dance would probably be classed as Spanish."

My correspondent might be right enough as to the date to which the dance goes back. I am no Egyptologist. He is in error as to the date of Donato, the one-legged dancer, who must have appeared nearer 5 and 20 years ago than 5 and 30. Time goes quickly enough, to be sure; but, speaking from memory, I should have said that Donato was in a Covent Garden pantomime somewhere well down the sixties.

ITALY MAY PAY THE BILL.

Frank Riley's Harrisburg Relatives Want Indemnity for His Murder in Genoa.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 16.—[*Special.*]—The Italian Government may be obliged to lay out a little money because of the murder of Frank Riley, of this city, in Genoa, recently. His relatives here have engaged counsel to secure reparation, if possible. At the time of the perpetration of the crime news was cabled that Riley had been killed by a keeper of a lodging house through malice toward him. Another story was that the man murdered him because the latter advised his comrades to leave the place on account of its bad reputation.

The attorneys who have charge of the case have written to Secretary of State Foster, asking whether the alleged facts published are sufficient on which to base a legal inquiry, and whether, if they were ascertained to be true, action looking to indemnity could be instituted. Riley's mother and brother reside in this city.

"TID-BITS."

EXPOSITION—"A hit, a palpable hit," the Exposition. Age cannot wither, nor custom stale, its infinite variety; its attractions are incomparable. A place where joy forever dwells.

EXPOSITION—"Come in the evening, or come in the morning: come when your're looked for, or come without warning," the Exposition is always glad to see you, and bid you welcome. Do not forget, however, that it closes October 22.

EXPOSITION—"The bearing of this observation lies in the application of it." We rise to explain that it is the Exposition we are thinking of; the application of the observation, therefore, is the Exposition. Suppose you go along with us to-night to see it?

EXPOSITION—"Love rules the camp, the court, the bower," so it is said, we are naturally partial to persons and objects we are interested in. That is why the Exposition is so popular. We all love it.

EXPOSITION—"One swallow doth not make a summer." One visit to the Exposition is no evidence that you have seen all its attractions; it takes several visits to thoroughly appreciate its magnitude and value.

[Something New To-morrow.]

Luella Place

Is the beauty spot of the East Liberty Valley. Visitors to Highland Park who fail to traverse and view the plan will miss a treat. The elegant roadways and sidewalks and the perfectly graded and sewered lots are well worth seeing.

For Buyers From Far and Near.

Assortment of furniture complete. No better goods made. Prices always right. SCHOENECK & SON, 711 Liberty street.

MRS. HARRISON BETTER

An Operation Improves the Condition of the President's Wife.

NONE OF THE DOCTORS WILLING

To Predict a Favorable Outcome of the Invalid's Illness.

MR. HARRISON TAKES A LITTLE EXERCISE

LOON LAKE HOUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—There was no particular change in Mrs. Harrison's general condition to-day, and at midnight the report was the same. The result of an operation for the removal of the fluid in the chest cavity has given the attending physicians some slight encouragement, as the quickness of her recovery from the shock of the puncture indicates the possession by the patient of considerable strength and vitality. The previous operations were performed under the most alarming conditions, and were resorted to only as extreme measures. On both occasions the patient's system sustained the shock with difficulty, and her recovery was slow and tedious.

One of the physicians present at the last operation remarked to-day that he would not have been surprised if Mrs. Harrison hap succumbed during its progress. It was therefore resorted to to-day with considerable misgivings, and the great success attending it caused corresponding gratification.

While the danger of a fatal termination of the case is not altogether removed by the successful treatment of the pleuric complication, the latter circumstance adds considerable to the ultimate prospects of the patient. The attack of pleurisy may be overcome, but it will still be necessary to clear the system of the destructive bacilli before hope of recovery can be reasonably entertained.

It is an open secret that none of the physicians who have attended Mrs. Harrison will venture a public prediction that she will certainly recover. The best that the most sanguine will say is that cures are recorded in cases where the same symptoms were present. Drs. Gardner and Doughty are each on record, however, as saying that there is no danger of immediate dissolution, except in the event of unlooked-for complications.

The President was so much encouraged at the success of to-day's operation that he went for a short walk in the mountains with Mrs. Dimmick. This is the first time for several days that he has left the cottage, except to get his meals. Telegrams of sympathy and inquiry were received to-day from Vice President Morton, Marquis Imperiali, of the Italian Legation, and General Palmer, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The latter expressed the sincere hope that Mrs. Harrison's condition would improve sufficiently to permit the President to attend the encampment in Washington next week. There is, however, no possibility of his being able to leave here for a week at least.

A DEATH AT THE PENITENTIARY.

Hugh Girarde's Prison Life Is Suddenly Ended by Consumption.

Hugh Girarde, known as No. 9985 in the Western penitentiary, died in that institution about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon of consumption. He was between 25 and 30 years of age.

Last night Acting Warden McKean was seen at the penitentiary. It was late and the prison books had been locked up for the night. He said he knew but little of the man. He refused to give his name, but said the prisoner was known as "9985." Mr. McKean said that the man had been sentenced by the Pittsburg Court about the 1st of September, but what for or for how long he did not know.

Dr. Boyce, who is the penitentiary physician, said that the man's name was Hugh Girarde and that he was brought into the hospital department last Friday. The doctor also said that Girarde's mother lived on Robinson street, Allegheny. Yesterday she went down to the prison and was with her son when he died. She was greatly affected.

Inquiries among old residents on Robinson street developed the fact that the name Girarde was unknown there. Such a name and address could not be found in the City Directory. The Coroner will investigate the case.

KILLED BY HIS TWIN BROTHER.

James Hook Fatally Hurt by the Explosion of a Dynamite Cap.

James Hook, 10 years old, died yesterday at his home at the foot of Elba street. On Sunday last the lad and his twin brother, John Hook, were playing with a dynamite cartridge on a vacant lot near their home. Both had labored industriously to explode the cap and finally while both were leaning over the explosive it was set off by John. Pieces of the cap struck James Hook in the face, horribly mutilating him. He suffered untold agony until yesterday morning when death relieved him.

The lad's parents were greatly depressed over the accident. The Coroner's jury yesterday found that the killing was accidental.

Attorneys Engaged to Prosecute Garvin.

Edward Redpath, a brother of the young woman who was murdered by Frank Garvin on Friday last, is making preparations to prosecute the prisoner to the most extreme end. He has retained William Reardon and will also engage Major E. A. Montooth.

Their Membership Denied.

The trouble in the ranks of the International Divine Healing Association is on the increase. J. W. McFarland, who conducts the meetings, claims B. F. Hitchcock and Mrs. Fenton are not members of the association. They do not recognize their meetings.

THE HUM OF CITY STREETS.

THE Duquesne Traction Company commenced transferring passengers on the Wilkinsburg branch to the cable road at Shady lane yesterday.

ALBERT KOPTISKUM, an invalid 50 years old, was sent to the City Farm yesterday. He was boarding at 2821 Penn avenue, from which the family moved yesterday, leaving the old man lying on the floor of an unfurnished room.

CONSIDERABLE trouble is being felt at the Central Stock Yards in East Liberty with a disease among cattle known as the Texas fever. All cattle trains are quarantined outside the yards where the animals are examined and the cars disinfected.

RUBY SHIRMER, an 8-year-old girl living in Sharpsburg, had her foot badly crushed yesterday by a West Penn freight train. The accident occurred during an attempt to crawl underneath a car from one side of the street to the other. The limb will have to be amputated above the ankle.

MARY A. HARBERRY, aged 77 years, while driving between Coraopolis and Aliquippa yesterday, was thrown from the buggy by the horse running away, and had her leg broken. She was brought to the Homeopathic Hospital. On account of her age it is feared she will not recover from the shock.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Cliff street—A still alarm was sent to Engine Company No. 5 last evening for a slight fire in the house of Mrs. Ella Mullen at 44 Cliff street. The fire was caused by a defective flue and damaged the roof to the extent of $100.

Tenth street—An alarm of fire was sent in shortly after 6 o'clock last night from box 139, caused by a slight blaze in the roof of Oliver's South Tenth street mill. A spark flew into the rafters and ignited them. There was no damage.

PHILOSOPHY in prose and poetry by Nixon Waterman in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

THEY NEVER LOOKED.

A Case of Bronchial Asthma Caused by Nasal Polypii, Which, It Would Seem,

Could Have Been Relieved Years Ago by a Little Attention on the Part of Physicians—Statement of Mr. James Houston's Suffering and Final Cure by Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers.

Below is given the statement of Mr. James Houston, aged 70, of Tustin street, who was recently cured of bronchial asthma and nasal polypii by Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers. He had been treated by a number of doctors, and despite the fact that his nostrils were entirely closed so he could not get a particle of air through either one, yet, wonderful to relate, not one of these doctors ever looked into his nose, where existed the simple and easily removed cause of his trouble, the Nasal Polypii. Let the reader form his own conclusion. We simply state the facts as they come under our observation.

These doctors are the very ones who decry the professional standing of Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers because they employ the business method of letting the public know through the newspapers that they are prepared by special training and proper equipment to treat certain chronic affections as well as to show the results of a portion of their work each week. If Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers had done nothing else this last week than to relieve the sufferings of this poor old gentleman, who had had his confidence in medical men abused by the shameful and careless neglect of his former physicians, they would feel th e time well spent.

As has often been stated in these columns, Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers give every patient consulting them a careful and thorough examination previous to treatment, so they are prepared to recognize any abnormal condition that may exist, as this is necessary for a proper understanding of each case. When the trouble is recognized and a correct diagnosis made it is easy to apply the proper treatment. Those who are suffering from long standing diseases, heretofore considered incurable by their family physician, if wise, will consult these eminent specialists before giving up all hope. Remember what has been done for others can be done for you.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.

Mr. James Houston's Statement of His Suffering, Careless and Bungling Treatment and Final Relief by a Simple and Easily Applied Method by Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers.

"I used to work in the pipe mill of the Pennsylvania Tube Works," says Mr. Houston, "but over a year and a half ago had to give up on account of my disease getting so bad. I had pain all over my head, through my chest, stomach, back and legs. My throat was filled with mucus, which kept me hawking and spitting constantly, and my nose was stopped up so that I could not breathe through either nostril. This kept my throat, tongue and mouth dry and parched all the time. I

Mr. James Houston, Tustin St., near Seneca, City.

couldn't eat, couldn't sleep and at times could scarcely get my breath. I never went to bed at all, because when I laid down I smothered up so I couldn't get my breath. I had to sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath. Great beads of sweat stood out on my forehead from my strenuous efforts of trying to get air, till I fell back in my chair utterly exhausted, where I lay until another spasm would come on, when I had to go through the same thing, hour after hour and night after night. No one but my wife and myself know what I suffered.

"Finally, I became so bad I was confined to my house. It was just at this time that I read of the wonderful cure of Mr. Conrad Apel, of North avenue, Allegheny, who was about my age and whose symptoms resembled mine, and I wrote out a description of my symptoms and sent it to Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers' office. They sent me medicine which gave me so much relief that in six weeks' time I was able to be taken to their office. Dr. Byers, who was in the consultation room at the time, gave me a careful examination, and said my trouble was bronchial asthma, and that it was no wonder I could not breathe through my nostrils as they were filled with gelatinous polypii. He seemed surprised when I told him that, though I had been treated by several physicians, none had ever looked into my nostrils to see the cause of my not being able to breathe through them before. He told me the polypii was the cause of my asthma, and that they would have to be removed before I could hope to obtain relief.

"At different times he removed almost a handful from each nostril with but very little pain, and oh, what relief to be able to breathe once more through my nostrils. My asthmatic symptoms began to disappear from that time, and by continued local and internal treatment I have been brought from a state of such abject misery as but few can appreciate to a condition of as good health as anyone at my age could expect. The pains have disappeared, I eat well and enjoy my meals, am increasing in strength daily, being able to visit the office alone, breathe freely through both nostrils, and can go to bed now and sleep all night long without awakening.

"I cannot begin to express my gratitude toward Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers for their skillful treatment in relieving me of such agony and restoring to comfort and ease my declining years. If I had consulted them at first I would have been saved months of suffering and much money. One doctor charged me $5 for two bottles of medicine which did not do me a bit of good."

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And they treat and cure hemorrhoids and all rectal troubles,
And they treat and cure all chronic diseases;
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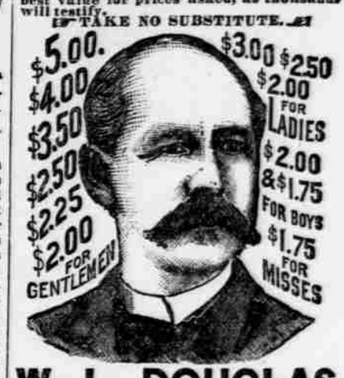

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