

IT IS ON THE MORAVIA.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK OVER THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Other Vessels Arriving With the Epidemic on Board—The Deaths at Sea—Precautions Taken by the Health Authorities at New York.

Several plague-stricken steamers with hundreds of immigrants on board have been lying in the lower bay of New York harbor. These are the Moravia, the Normannia and the Rugia, which were detained at quarantine. Six deaths were reported last Monday morning. The Moravia arrived on Aug. 31, and had 366 passengers. Twenty-two had died on the voyage. The Rugia, from Hamburg, came in last Saturday, with 98 cabin and 436 steerage passengers. She reported 23 deaths at sea

quarantine tug and steamed out to the Moravia.

They had been aboard scarcely three minutes when they hurried back to their tug, steamed back to quarantine, and reported to Dr. Jenkins.

Dr. Talmage carried a long white envelope, which he handed to Dr. Jenkins. It was a list of the 22 people who had died on the Moravia, and attached to it was a certificate from Dr. David Israel, the ship's surgeon, certifying that the passengers had died of cholera. There was a quiet talk between the health officer and his assistants. It was easy to see that every preparation had been made for the protection of the public health. There was no flurry or excitement, but the officials talked long and earnestly.

While Dr. Jenkins and his assistants had been in conference, the Moravia had been making preparations to get under way. Her bow was headed toward New York, and as the steam winches could be heard

regarding the fumigation of wool and hides, they must stand the consequences when they knock at the door of our ports.

There is also a loud complaint from the cabin passengers who come to America in vessels that are obliged to undergo the disinfecting process. They complain that the rules laid down for the steaming of personal effects works a great loss to handsome and richly made garments, such as silks, satins, and other fine fabrics. Many appeals have been made to the Secretary of the Treasury for a modification of the regulation in this respect. Secretary Foster says he cannot discriminate in favor of the wearer of silks against the wearer of woolen goods. Rich and poor coming from infected ports will all be treated alike.

Speaking of a conference at Washington, Secretary Foster said:

"It is well for the public to know that the state authorities and the steamship companies are both acting in perfect accord

TICKLED THEIR VANITY.

Historical Incidents that Show How Men Can Be Flattered.

During the early existence of the French revolution, a rabble of men and women were rioting in the streets of Paris. Lafayette appeared and ordered a young artillery officer to open fire upon them with two cannons. The officer begged the general to let him try first to persuade them to withdraw.

"It is useless to appeal to their reason," said the general.

"Certainly," answered the officer, "and it is not to their reason, but to their vanity I would appeal."

The officer rode up to the front of the mob, doffed his cocked hat, pointed to the guns and said:

"Gentlemen will have the kindness to retire, for I am ordered to shoot down the rabble."

The street was cleared at once, for none could brook the idea of being classed with the scum of the city.

During the agrarian riots which disturbed England in 1732, a mob of rick-burners and machine-breakers appeared at the old mansion of two elderly ladies.

The walls of the hall were decorated with suits of armor and antique weapons—pikes, halberds, swords and battle-axes. The mob clamored for the weapons and for drink. The ladies refused their demands, and when the mob seemed ready to resort to violence, Miss Betty, the elder of the ladies, went up to the leader, a hideous-looking man, and said:

"You, too, of all the people in the world! I'm not surprised at these poor misguided creatures. But that such a good-looking intelligent man as you should attack two defenseless women does astonish me. You are the man I should have looked to for protection. But you are not the man I took you for. Never again will I trust good looks."

There was no standing up against that compliment. The man took off his hat and said:

"Come, old lady, we ain't so bad as all that; only give us some beer. We would not harm a hair of your head."

"No; I know that," retorted Miss Betty.

"You can't; I wear a wig."

The mob roared with laughter and retired without another word.

In a Colorado Camp.

A purely philanthropic saloon keeper on Battle Mountain has made a touching bid for public favor in the following sign:

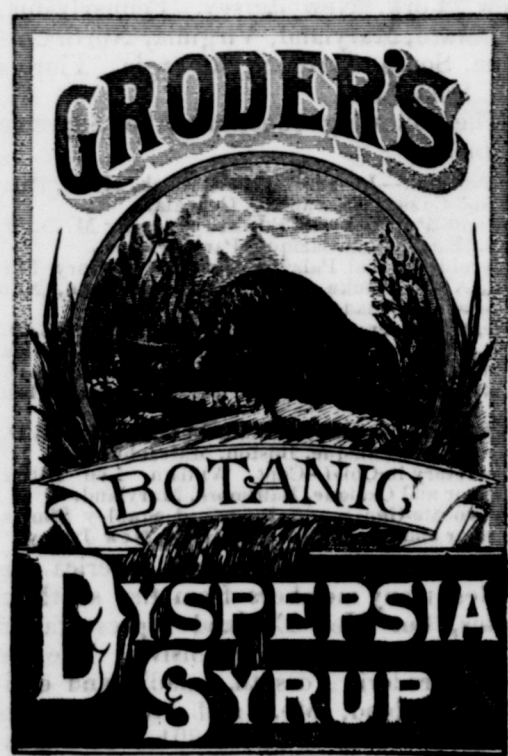
BOYS, Come in and write home to your good old mother. Paper and envelopes free. Remember, she is thinking of you. Best whisky in town.

Indigestion.

HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate.

Promotes digestion without injury and thereby relieves diseases caused by indigestion of the food. The best remedy for headache proceeding from a disordered stomach.

Trial bottle mailed on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.



THE KIND THAT CURES.

GUARANTEE.

"This is to certify that we have given any dealer the privilege of selling (6) bottles Groder's Botanic Dyspepsia Syrup for Five Dollars, (\$5.00) and guaranteeing it to give satisfaction to the purchaser, and in case it does not, if he will return the six empty bottles he purchased at one sale to the dealer who signs this contract, the dealer will refund the five dollars, and we agree to make good to the dealer the amount he pays out."

The Groder Dyspepsia Cure Company, Ltd., SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

This is to certify I have sold Mr. _____ six bottles Groder's Botanic Dyspepsia Syrup at one sale. Signed _____

If the purchaser to whom the above dealer gave this contract will fill out correctly a statement of how the medicine effected him, and will testify it did him no good, by returning the six empty bottles he purchased at one sale, the above dealer will refund the five dollars he paid for it.

Results.



EXAMINE the wash closely when Surprise Soap is used.

NOTE that white goods are made whiter; colored goods brighter; flannels softer.

You will see that not the slightest injury has been done the finest laces or tenderest fabrics.

The fine results of the Surprise Soap washing is sufficient reason for its use—to say nothing of its economy; its labor saving properties.

'Tis not only for washing clothes that Surprise Soap is good, but it will clean everything that needs cleaning.

SURPRISE Soap is pure Soap. THE ST. CROIX SOAP CO., St. Stephen, N. B.

Caught

on the

Fly.



GET your clothes dyed at Ungar's and you will never be caught with a shabby suit. No need of buying new clothes when the old ones can be made to look like new, and that is what Ungar does with them.

Ladies' dresses go through the same transformation at Ungar's Dye Works.

Think it over before you throw aside articles that you think have seen their day. They may be as good as ever, when that faded look is taken off them.

Do you do your own washing?

Why not let people who are in the business do it for you? You will never be caught with a tossed up house. Send your laundry to Ungar's this week.

BE SURE and send your parcels to UNGAR'S Steam Laundry and Dye Works, St. John, (Waterloo street); Telephone 58. Or Halifax: 82 and 84 Granville street. They will be done right, if done at

UNGAR'S.

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(Late of SHERATON & SELFRIDGE).

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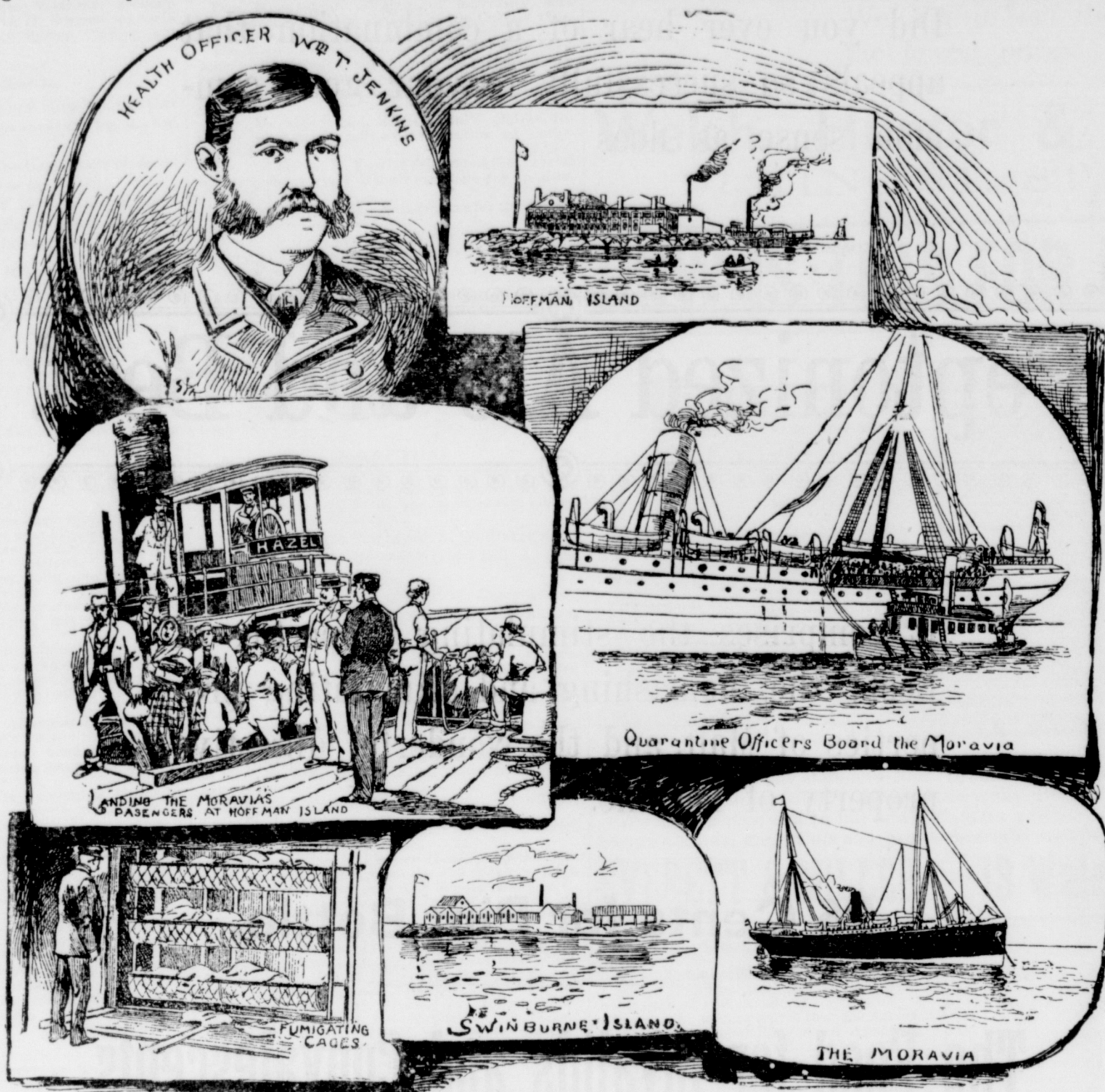
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CHOLERA IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

from cholera and ten cases on board. One death took place soon after her arrival. The Normannia also came in on Saturday with 483 cabin passengers and 482 immigrants. There were five deaths on the voyage, and three cholera cases were on board, all of which resulted in death on Sunday. The vessels will be detained until all fear of further contagion is past, the persons who are ill being sent to Swinburne island, while other passengers are removed to Hoffman island.

The arrival of the Moravia heralds what may or may not be a cholera epidemic in America such as is raging in Europe. The Moravia was halted near the Narrows, her prow again turned seaward by vigilant quarantine officers, and her infected crew and passengers landed on an island where science will have its hand to hand struggle with the malevolent disease without danger to the inhabitants of New York.

The peril of the plague now lies in fresh arrivals—in the certainty that the deadly bacillus has crossed the seas and may leap ashore from any steamship now arriving from the cholera infected ports. After hearing authentic reports from New York, President Harrison abandoned his trip through New York State, so long planned and pleasantly anticipated for to-day, and announced privately to Mr. Hallford that he should at once return to Washington. "The danger may not be eminent," he said to another, "but delay may be fatal, and this is not a moment for delay."

In Europe the day was one of fear and trembling. In Liverpool preparations were made to isolate cases of the scourge. At that port and at Queenstown steps were taken to secure the disinfection of all baggage. Hamburg was startled by the discovery that the truth about the terrible nature of the visitation had been suppressed. In that city, too, many deaths were reported and numbers of new cases discovered. In Paris there were reported 122 cases, while in Havre the scourge was still running its fatal course. In other European countries the efforts to stamp out the maldy were found not to have had the desired effect.

At Washington the situation was regarded as so grave that propositions were discussed to prohibit all immigration and postpone the opening of the World's fair. The Moravia has been due for three days, and much anxiety was felt by the health officials. It was thought that if the cholera came here it would arrive in a Hamburg vessel, and for that reason a close watch was kept to see that no one had any communication with the vessel. The steamship reached quarantine at 9.30 o'clock Tuesday night, and in accordance with the orders of Health Officer Jenkins no one was allowed to board her.

The health officer had concluded that the best time to visit the steamer would be at day light, and it was not until after breakfast Wednesday that he and his assistants went on board. Although the Moravia was the first ship to get into quarantine after sunset Tuesday night and the first that ought to have been boarded, the health officers did not pay any attention to her until they had visited the entire fleet at anchor off the statue. Then they returned to breakfast, after which Drs. Talmage and Sanborne boarded the

hoisting the anchor, the crowd assembled at quarantine dock thought that she had been released from quarantine. Such was not the case.

The American flag which had been waving gently from the foremast, was hauled down, and in its place the sinister yellow quarantine color was raised. The steamship got under way, and proceeded for about a quarter of a mile until she reached the open channel, where she turned and steamed back past quarantine. Her destination was the lower bay, where the Health Officer has decided to hold all vessels.

The Moravia left Hamburg August 18 with 388 steerage passengers and a crew of 75 men. She was out of port only one day when sickness broke out. At first the ship's surgeon did not know exactly what it was, but as a precautionary measure ordered all those who became ill to the ship's hospital. They were carefully isolated and slept in rubber sheets. The first death was that of an eleven-month old baby named T. Butzensky, who died on the same day that he became ill. Within the next 24 hours there were ten others taken sick and the number continued to increase. Children were those principally affected, and out of the 22 deaths twenty were of children. They had all the symptoms of Asiatic cholera, coldness of the body and cramps.

On the following Monday the deaths numbered 22, while two other adults were sick, though on the road to recovery. Of those who succumbed to the disease thirteen were Poles, three from Hesse, one from Austria and five from Prussia. All were buried at sea and their effects destroyed.

President Harrison has practically suspended foreign immigration by issuing an order that all steamships from foreign ports bringing immigrants shall be subjected to a quarantine of twenty days at the port of arrival before landing passengers.

This order applies to all steamships leaving foreign ports on and after September 1, and may be enforced against all steamships now on the bound hither, at the discretion of health officers.

On the announcement of the President's order the Inman line company immediately cabled to all its European agents directing them to suspend all immigrant business. The other principal steamship companies, all of whose head offices are in Europe, also issued similar orders.

As about 50,000 European immigrants are brought over a month the order will have an immediate and far reaching effect.

The agents estimate that the loss to the steamship companies will be not less than \$2,000,000 a month.

The Consul at St. Petersburg has cabled the Secretary of State that the shippers at that port declared that they found it impossible to carry out the disinfection order with regard to wool and hides provided for in the treasury circular of July 8. He also informed the department that the steamship companies were loading their vessels in spite of his protests. When this subject was brought to the attention of Secretary of the Treasury, Foster, he said that he could not prevent the vessel owners from taking in any kind of a cargo they pleased, but he could prevent them from landing it in this country. If they insist upon disregarding the treasury regulations

and in hearty co-operation with the government, all being determined to exhaust their legal power to accomplish the prevention of the introduction of the dreaded disease. With everything that we may do, except absolute embargo of commerce, there is more or less danger, though remote, that it may creep in through seamen and in other ways. The Post Office department is cordially co-operating. From the moment that this department had knowledge of cholera in European ports, vigorous measures were taken to place a cordon of quarantine around the entire country. This department is gratified with the thoroughness with which the work has been done.

The Postmaster General has signed a letter instructing the Superintendent of Foreign Mails to immediately take such steps as may be necessary and practicable to thoroughly disinfect the mails reaching the United States from foreign ports at which contagious diseases are said to be prevailing; and to facilitate sale mail communications between vessels undergoing quarantine and the nearest United States postoffice. In accordance with these instructions Capt. Brooks, Chief of the Foreign Mail Bureau, is having all foreign mail fumigated and thoroughly disinfected, but has not yet determined upon what shall be done regarding the mails from quarantined vessels.

Many people on Staten Island are beginning to take the alarm as during former outbreaks of cholera. In 1867, when cholera visited the island, it came by the sea, and the districts nearest to the shore were those which suffered most. Comparatively few are willing to accept the idea that the disease may not reach the land though no infected person touches the shore, and though physicians positively declare that cholera cannot come through the air and that it is only infectious, but not contagious.

H. S. Wiegand, a representative of an art publishing firm, has called at quarantine to say to say that if the firm's goods were fumigated by steam they would be ruined. Other New York importers of fragile goods feel very gloomy, but the present quarantine rules are imperative.

There is as good an authority as Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, New York's ancient and distinguished medical practitioner, for the statement that there is quite as much danger of the introduction and spread of cholera in winter as in the milder seasons. The doctor said recently that the worst ravages Asiatic cholera had ever made in Russia occurred in midwinter when the temperature was bitterly cold. This fact of history and this opinion of one of New York's most eminent sanitarians give a rather startling interest to the official announcement just made from Washington that immigration from the infected ports of Europe would be practically suspended until frost comes.

The authorities at Washington are evidently proceeding upon the idea that frost will kill off the cholera germ as it does the yellow fever animal, and that precautions against its importation may be relaxed after arrival of freezing weather. Dr. Sayre says distinctly that the conditions of New York in the winter, due to overcrowding of tenements and the uncleanness of the people who swarm together in these places, are more favorable for the propagation of the cholera than in warm weather.