ORTS CLOSED TO IMMIGRANTS

peedy Action Taken at the Conferences of President and Cabinet.

DAYS' QUARANTINE FOR VESSELS FROM INFECTED CITIES.

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enlar Issued Applies Only to Shins _{burrying} Immigrants and to Those Not Aircyons Aflust All Mails and the Bagage of All Passengers to Be Disin ected Almost a Panic lu Stocks When he Order Became Known.

the Order Became Rhown.
WASHINGTON, Sep. 2.—The issuing of the realer quarantining vessels from ports foots! with cholera for 20 days meets gibt general favor everywhere, and the resident and his advisers are heartily

While the quarantine will apply to ves While the quarantine will apply to ves-ls from all ports, it is assumed that eath officers will inave discretion in the sater, and will be allowed to act as they e fin in the case of vessels that come our non-infected ports, and that have to be in the case of the decleration.

the practical effect of the declaration the product enect of the declaration (a 20 days' quarantine, it is believed, fill be to stop immigration from Europe of the time being.

Steamship companies, it is argued, will Scamsnip companies, it is argued, will of bring immigrants to this country and upport them for a long period before beyone allowed to land.

The following is the full text of the circles.

REASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON - GENERAL, PHIED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL

SMANICE,
WASHIGTON, D. C., Sep. 1, 1892.

Collectors of Customs, Medical Officers of
the Marine Hospital Service, Foreign Steamship Companies, State and Leval Boards of

sup temprairs. State and Lord Bourds of Houth.

It having been officially declared that choiars is prevailing in various portions of Russia, Germany and France, and at certain ports in Great Britain as well as Jsia, and it having been made to appear that unnigrants in large numbers are coming into the United States from the affected districts aforesaid, and that they add their personal effects are liable to in troduce cholera into the United States, and that essels conveying them are thereby addrect menace to the public leath, and it having been further shown that under the laws of the several States that quarantine detentions may be imposed upon those vessels a sufficient length of time to insure against the introduction of contagious disease, it is hereby ordered that no vessel from any foreign port carrying immigrants shall be admitted to enter any jort of the United States until said vessel from any foreign port carrying immigrants shall be admitted to enter any jort of the United States until said vessel from any foreign post carrying immigrants shall be admitted to enter any jort of the United States until said vessel from the united States until said vessel from the united States until said vessel that the undergone a quarantine detention of 20 days unless such detention is forbidden by the laws of the State, or regulations made thereunderland of such greater number of days as may be fixed in each special case by the State suthorities.

This circular to take immediate effect,

This circular to take immediate effect This circular to take immediate effect, casept in cases of vessels afloat at this date, which will be made the subject of special consideration upon due application to the department.

(Signed) WALTER WYMAN, Supervising Surgeon General United States Marine Hospital service.

CHARLES FOSTER, Secretary of the Treasury.

sury.

approved, Benjamin Harrison.

Secretary Foster said after the confer-ice that the circular would apply to the sistas well as pussengers and merchan-

mails as well as passengers and merchandise.

Shortly after noon the President, Attorney General Miller, Secretary Charles Foster, Assistant Secretary Spaulding and Dr. Wyman, Surgeon-General of the United State Marine Hospital Service met in conference at the Executive Mansion.

Attorney-General Miller was called into the conference to define the power of the President to suspend the operation of law admitting immigrants into the United States during the prevalence of a Peskilence abroad; also to give his opinion as to what extent the prohibition of immigration could be enforced under the State quarantine regulations and, in a word, to counsel with the President upon all matters affecting his legal powers to act.

Secretary Foster as the head of the

Secretary Foster as the head of the Treasury Department, which has the direct enforcement of the immigration laws as well as the general supervision of the Marine Hospital service, was naturally present to inform the President as to what action had already been taken, and Assistant Secretary Spaulding and Dr. Wyman as the officers under whose persenal direction all action is taken were there to inform the President as to the details of the work already done and contemplated and to receive such suggestions as bedeemed wise in the premises to put into practical effect.

Private Secretary Halford, after the conference adjourned, said to a reporter that there was no likelihood of the President and the President of the President was no likelihood of the President of the President was no likelihood of the President development of the President development of the President of the President of the President development of the President development of the President development of the President development of the President of the President development of the President of

there was no likelihood of the Presidentisating a proclamation on the subject nor was there any occasion for unsecsary alarm. The President had Recessary alarm. The President had deemed it prudent to come here and personally confer with his associates on the cholera situation and acquaint himself with what had been done rather than to make the milker himself. hake the subject one of correspondence. The latter course would involve con-stantials time and labor and not be nearly

As a result, the circular above given has been issued by the Treasury Debatteen, approved by the President, find supplemental instructions to Collectory Customs and Marine Hospital officer foncering further restrictions to for concerning further restrictions to the introduction of cholers into United States: Additional inspectors being appointed in the New England appointed in the New England at the Canadian border.

ical inspection will be established at St. Albans, Newport, Richford and Island

Pond, Vt.
The President expressed himself during the consultation (which lasted two hours) as entirely satisfied with the steps thus far taken by all the United States officers.

The protection of the Canadian border is receiving close attention.

The Secretary of the Treasury received a letter from the Covernor of Michigan requesting him to detail an additional force of inspectors between Detroit and Sault Ste Marie during the prevalence of

Secretary Foster replied that the re-

Secretary Foster replied that the request would be granted and an extra force of medical inspectors will be detailed for duty in Michigan.

The United States Consul at Hamburg cables the Department of State that the Hamburg Packet company are disinfecting all their vessels although they will carry no more steerage passengers.

disinfecting all their vessels although they will carry no more steerage passengers.

Our consul at St. Petersburg cables August 31st as follows: "Shippers claim impossible disinfect wool hides as required by Treasury instructions. Ships loading. What shall I do?"

The Treasury Department is considering the matter and will make reply soon.

Mr. Wanamaker, the Postmaster-General is determined that cholera shall not be admitted to the United States through the mails if the postoffica department can prevent it. He 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 asfe mail communications between vessels undergoing quarantine and the nearest United States postoffice.

In accordance with these instructions Capt. Brooks, Chief of the Foreign mails bureau, is having all foreign mail funigated and thoroughly disinfected, but has not yet determined upon what shall be done regarding the mails from Quaran tined vessels.

IS CHOLERA IN NEW YORK ?

A Suspected Case Discovered in An Ens Side Tenement.

New York, Sep. 2. A suspected case of cholera has been discovered in the heart of the tenement-house district on the east side. Shortly after 7 o'clock last night Dr. Beck was summoned to the tenement No. 96 Orchard street. In a room on the fourth floor of the building he found a man lying on a sofa, suffering

ment No. 96 Orchard street. In a room on the fourth floor of the building he found a mar lying on a sofa, suffering great agony

The man said he felt pains in his bones, and that his stomach ached and that he vomited freely. Dr. Beck immediately became suspicious when he saw the case and asked the mae, who was a foreigner, his name and how long he had been in the country. The man replied that his name was Joseph Etuniniz, that he was 35 years old, and had arrived in this country on Sunday last by the attention of the country. The man replied that his name was Joseph Etuniniz, that he was 35 years old, and had arrived in this country on Sunday last by the steamship Russia by way of Hamburz.

The doctor, after affording the patient some temporary relief, reported the case to the police, saying that the symptoms and the fact that the man only came to this country recently by way of Hamburg, led him to believe that he was suffering from choiera. The police promptly notified the Board of Health and an inspector was sent to the house.

The authorities are reticent, but it is believed that the case is one of genuine Asiatic cholers.

Mayor Grant last evening issued an earnest appeal to the public asking them to aid the authorities in their efforts to prevent the entrance of cholera into the city. He urges that the order regarding cleanliness, issued by the Health Department, be implicitly followed, and asks law-abiding people to report and lack of sanitary requirements that may come to their notice.

The Moravia, which was sent from Quarantine to Gravesend bay, where she remained during the night, has been sent to Lower Quarantine, two miles south of Swinburne island.

Dr. Sanborn reports that no new cases have occurred lies in the fact that her officers and crew have been condensing the Hamburg water for the past five days. They profess not to be alarmed over the possibility of another outbreak. The transfer of the Moravia's steerage passengers to Hoffman island is progressing rapidly. They are being bathed and furni

Cholera Scare Booms Sugar.

Cholera Scare Booms Sugar.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 2.—The cholera epidemic is likely to cause a sugar famine here and there was a boom in the trade yesterday, prices on all grades of hard sugars advancing. The wholesale price of granulated sugars has now reached five cents, which is the highest point that it has attained for two years or more, and it is likely to uo higher. is likely to go higher.

To Carry Cabin Passengers Only New York, Sep. 2.—The Iuman Liue management has decided to carry only first cabin and second cabin passengers from Liverpool during the month of Sep-tember

Little Room in London Hospitals.

Little Ruom in London Hospitals.

3,620 fever patients occupy all the beds usually available in the hospitals for emergencies. About 1,500 beds have been specially arranged for, however, to meet the requirements of a cholera epidemic.

Twelve Deaths in Peris.

PARIS, Sep. 3.—Twenty-one new cases
of cholera or Cholerine were reported in
Paris yesterday, and there were twelve
deaths from the disease.

School Vacations Prolonged Vienna, Sep. 2.—On account of the cholers the holidays of school children have been prolonged until the middle of October.

HARRISON IS AROUSED

Abandons His Trip and Returns to Washington.

ALARMED AT CHOLERA'S APPROACH

A Cabinet Meeting to be Held Imm ately to Baying Measures for Repelling the Threatened Invasion. The President Believes the Situation is Serious,

Washington, Sep. 1. President Har rison is again an occupant of the White House, having abandoned his proposed trip through Northern New York, and having come post haste to the capital to consult with his Cabinet regarding measures advisable to repel the threatened in-

vasion of cholera.

The President was the guest of Hon. Whitelaw Reid yesterday at Ophir Farm, near White Plains, N. Y. When the guests invited by Mr. Reid to

meet the President at dinner last evening meet the resident at differ last evening arrived at the mansion of the Vice-Presidential candidate they were informed that Mr. Harrison had decided to return at once to Washington. He arrived at this decision shortly after 6 o'clock, and within half an hour after he received messages from Secretary Foster of the Treasury Department and Attorney-General Miller, informing him of the arrival of cholera at Quarantine, New York, and asking that means should be taken to prevent the spread of the scourge.

The President first heard the news in regard to the Moravia through a telephone message received by Mr. Reid at Ophir Farm. Quickly following this came the dispatches from the Cabinet. arrived at the mansion of the Vice-Presi

came the dispatches from the Cabinet officers.

The President and Mr. Reid held a consultation immmediately, and it was decided that the President could best consult with his subordinates in the matter by going to Washington. Accordingly he left Ophir Farm at 9:30 o'clock and took a special train over the Harlem division of the New York Central at White Plains, reaching the Grand Central station in New York at 10 o'clock.

At midnight a regular Pennsylvania Railroad train bearing the President, Private Secretary Hulford and Executive Clerk Tibbott, left Jerser City for Washington, arriving here shortly before 7 a.m.

a. in.
The President has not abandoned his The President has not abandoued his proposed trip entirely. If he is not desired in Washington for more than a week he will return real can Lake, via New York city, and the route he intended to take. The arrangements of this journey are in the hands of the New York State Compaign Committee and the engagements attendy made will via ply be postroned, inless the in action of the compaign committee and the programment in the presence of the compaign committee and the engagements attend you will via ply be postroned, inless the in action of the compaign committee.

GUESTS OF MR REID

The Fraudent and His Farty Spand a Day at Ophir Farm.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sep. 1.—After deciding to return to Washington last evening, President Harrison sat down to dinner at Ophir Farm with a party of 15. It included besides the host and the memevening, rresident Harrison sat down to dinner at Ophir Farm with a party of 15. It included, besides the host and the members of his family, Chairman T. H. Carter, of the Republican National Committee; General J. S. Clarkson, ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Russell Harrison and S. V. R. Cruger

The dinner was pucely informal, and at its conclusion the party proceeded to the front of the Reid mansion, where friends, neighbors and people from White Plains to the number of 300, with two brass bands and the local G. A. R. post. had assembled.

The President, Mr. Reid and others made brief specches.

Private Secretary Halford said to a reporter that he saw Mrs. Harrison yesterday, and then she seemed to be recovering her health after her recent illness very quickly.

"The report that Mrs." Harrison is suffering from an incurable disease is nonsense," he said. "The President was much annoyed by the reports published to the effect that she is dangerously ill. If she were in that condition I am sure the President would never have undertaken this journey and left her."

Soon after the arrival of President Harrison ex-Senator Platt came in with Mr. J. E. Milholland. They were taken at once to Ophir Farm, where they were received by Whitelaw Reid and D. O. Mills.

Mr. Platt was ushered into the presence of President Harrison, who gave him a very cordial greeting. Mr. Platt remained several hours.

Trotting Record Broken Again

INDEPENDENCE, Ia. Sep., I.—Nancy Hanks yesterday clipped two seconds from the world's trotting record, made by herself in Chicago three weeks ago, and made the circuit of Independence's famous kite-shaped track in 2:05 1-4. All the conditions were favorable for a record treaking mile and Nancy proved herself fully equal to the occasion.

Gov. Abbett and the Reading Deal.

Gov. Abbett and the Reading Deal.

TRENTON, N. J. Aug. 31.—Gov. Abbett said in an interview that if the Attorney-General did not have the power to renforce the injunction issued against the Reading coal deal that he would probably call an extra session of the Legislature for that purpose. Attorney-General Stockton is preparing a suit against the Lehigh Valley railroad.

Died from a Rattler's Bite

WILESBARE, Pa., Sep. 1. — Patrick Hanley, while picking wild berries on the mountain yesterday, was bitten by a rattlesnake and died six hours later. In the effort to save his 'life six quarts of whiskey were poured down his throat.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 30. A message received from Richmond, Ky., last night, stated that Gov. Eagle, of Arkansas, was much worse and it was feared he was dying. Dr. Stucky, of Louisville, left at once for Richmond.

FOR THE LADIES!

A novelty in evening gowns is the combination of velvet with lace as a garniture for gowns of frail and delicate fabrics. A dress of pluk grenadine, with lace flounces on the skirt, has puffed sleeves of almond green velvet, a broad collarette of fine old point lace nearly overing the budice in the back broad collarette of the old point face mearly covering the bodice in the back and falling over the sleeves, and a chem-isette or baby waist infront, gathered to an up standin full and belted with a folded girdle of velvet.—[St. Louis Republic.

HOW TO CARE FOR LADIES' BOOTS.

Much damage is done by brushing off dried mid from thin calf and kid boots with hard bristle brushes, and still more

with hard bristle brushes, and still more by the use of common blacking. In the case of ladies' boots, made of fine and soft leather, both treatments are ruinous. When boots are very muddy remove the dirt with a damp sponge or a pain-ter's sash tool and a little water. Glare kid boots, &c., should be spongest, allowed to dry and then thoroughly pol-ished with a soft rag or handkerchief which is slightly oiled occasionally.— [New York World.

SPIDER: WEB DRESSES.

Spiders webs have been utilized for making a lady's dress, which is at present in possession of Queen Victoria, being a gift from the late Empress of Brazil, in 1877. For fineness of texture and delicate beauty, it is said to surpass the most valuable textile ever made. A drachm of spider's web would reach a distance of 200 miles, and although so fine, it is proportionately stronger than a bar of the most highly tempered steel. A web of equal thickness would bear seventy-four tons, while steel would break et fifty tons. Some spiders spin webs two and a quarter miles long. They are very voracious insects, often eating each other. When in full work, they eat twenty seven times their own weight every day, and only produce half a grain of silk. Converting their webs into garments is not of recent date, as it appears that Louis XIV, had a cont made of them. [New York News.]

BLONDES IN THE SOUTH

BLONDES IN THE SOUTH.

"I believe the proportion of blondez is greater in the South than in the North," said D. G. Harrity at the Southern. "It is popularly supposed that the Aferage Southerner is a brunette. The writers of fiction heve pictured him as black of eye, swarthy of skin and spare of physique. Such types are the exception in stead of the rule south of Mas mand Dixon's mythological line. The South is chiefly peopled by descendents of faith haired races, English, Stotch, Gumans, etc., and they remin the physical characteristics of their ancestors. In certain districts there are many descendants of the early Spaniards and immigrants from the south of France, just as in the North there are districts peopled almost exclusively by Danes and Swedes; but, generally speaking, the Southerners are as fair-skinned and as much inclined to embonpoint as their northern countrymen."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HAIR DYEING.

There is no possibility of restoring gray hair to its original color unless by dyeing it. The heuna dyes for brown or black are the safest known. One must not, however, take the assertion of a renot, however, take the assertion of a recent manual for the dressing-room, that applying the henna paste and washing off two hours after with indigo water will "cause a bright reddish color lasting several days." If these directions were followed the victim would find more of a raven tinge, which could not be lost under months of mortification. Henna is one of the safest and most lasting hair dyes. According to Polak, the best is one of the satest and most lasting hardyes. According to Polak, the best authority on the point, a paste of one-third henna and two-thirds indigo applied for an hour to an hour and a half, will dye the hair from light to dark brown. The head cannot be too thorthall the party many materials. brown. The head cannot be one oughly washed with pure warm water after this process. It is months before the hair requires redyeing with this As all the researches of modern science

As at the researches of modern science have not yet discovered any way of re-storing the color of the hair without dye-ing it. I trust my readers will pardon me for preferring not to delude them on the subject.—[San Francisco Examiner.

THE FASHION IN SLEEVES.

Sleeves are shortening, and all those seen on dressy toilets reach only to the elbow, from which depends a fall of leep lace. A clever device to enable one to wear these short sleeves in the street are close-fitting undersleeves which are caught above the elbows with clastic bands, and which may be easily drawn off without, removing the bodice. Of course the glovemakers will rejoice at the identification of short sleeves, for they will increase, in a large degree, the sales of ong-wristed gloves. Many pretty fancies have lately appeared in new French eleves, which are designated as the "Mignon," the "Olga," the "Marquise," and the like. The latter is a very graceful short sleeve, with a full puff at the top ending in two narrow ruffles, from which falls a flounce of lace tied around above the elbow in a bow of ribbon. The "Olga" is on the mutton-leg order, only very much draped at the top, and caught up at the back with a bow and ends of ribbon, a similar ornamentation being arranged at the wrist. The "Mignon" is an extremely graceful sleeve, having the under part close-fitting, of a heavy meshed lace, with three flots of baby ribbon arranged at the back of the same. ranged at the wrist. The "Mignon" is an extremely graceful sleeve, having the under part close-citting, of a heavy meshed lace, with three flots of baby ribbon arranged at the back of the arm. The upper part of the sleeve is very full and gracefully draped, and caught at the inside of the arm with a silver-flating roe buckle.—[Frank Leslie's Weekly.]

folds of the silk laid from the shoulders. The edges, which do not quite meet in the neck, but form a slender V, are edged with delicate gray chiffou, scalloped at the edges with white silk. The back and the full bishop sleeves are gathered to a deep band of plain gray silk that is thorn-stitched in white silk and finished with frills of chiffon.

and the second

A SOCIETY OF INVALIDS. A correspondent of the New York Re A correspondent of the New York Re-corder gives a bright sketch of a most interesting society, which has members throughout the United States, Great Britain and its colonies, most of the countries of Europe and reaches even to China. It is called the "Shut-in Society," and all of its members are invalids, most of them being confined to their back. and all of its members are invalids, most of them being confined to their beds. It originated with Mrs. Jennie M. Drinkwater, of Madison, N. J., who was confined to her room by disease for fifteen years. She began a correspondence with another invalid similarly afflicted, and they organized by letter this society, whose membership now reaches into the thousands. The constitution provides that "To be a sufferer, shat in from the outside world, constitutes one a proper thousands. The constitution provided that "To be a sufferer, shat in from the outside world, constitutes one a proper-candidate for membership in this society." In order that unworthy persons may be prevented from becoming members of the organization, the constitution further provides that applicants shall "send with their application, if possible, the name of their pastor, or their physician, or of some associate members of the society, as an introduction." The "associate members," the constitution explains, are not themselves invalids, but, being in tender sympathy with the suffering, volunteer in this ministry of tow." Each associate member assumes the duty of corresponding with the members of the society living in certain States, or a certain district assigned to him or her, and is expected to subscribe at least \$1 s year. The society has organized a sort of circulating library, by means of which books, magazines and other literature is passed from one afflicted member to another, and many other expedients by which the painful tedium of the invalid's life is brightened. A constant interchange of letters is also kept up between members and associates, so that many invalids who have never seen each other's faces have become not only intimate acquaintances, but warm personal friends, and the term "letter friend" has become quaintances, but warm personal friends, and the term "letter friend" has become and the term "letter friend" has become a part of the vernacular of the society. A signal proof of the interest taken in this correspondence is found in the fact that many of the letters are written by persons who are unable to assume a sitting position, but write while lying upon their backs. [New Orleans Picayune.]

FASHION NOTES.

Next black kid ties have a fancy toe-

piece and foxing of patent leather.

Finely colored woolen dress goods similar to pingle are used for dressy

Fans of all kinds are seen; those of black china silk embroidered in flaunt-ing flewers and stalks of bamboo are tylish with any costume

The dress bonnets are flat, open wreaths of flowers, with the hair coiled in the centre and on eigrette or cockade of nation rithin in stiff loops at the side

Black edged paper for mourning has been replaced by dead-white, dull-finshed paper, stamped with the address a black letters and scaled with a mourning seal.

Black silk Russian blouses trimmed with silver cord and black Russian lace, and belted with old silver girdles, are among the striking things worn by ar-tistic women.

Big straw hats, targed up in a cavalier fashion at the side, have a long ostrich plume about the crown and a jewelled buckleon one side. Sometimes a half-blown rose, a knot of violets or a bow of ribbon is placed beneath the brim.

In all the children's dresses ribbons and flowers are running a race in the matter of adornment. A stylish dress for a girl of eight is made of a light gray crepon, trimmed with yellow moire ribbon.

Grenadine is the most popular of the nany transparent materials. Black ones many transparent materials. Black ones are adaptable to church and street wear when made up by simple modes, and even for more ceremonious purposes when more fancifully designed.

when more tancifully designed.

White crepons come in patterns of robes beautifully embroidered in colors. There are wide borders of scattered daisies worked in fancy silks, or of violets in their own color and in yellow, while narrower bands of the embroidery are provided for the waist.

A handsome set for trimming a con-

A handsome set for trimming a cos-tume comprises a neck and a waist piece made entirely of jet. The neck piece includes a collar band with pointed cape-portions and suspenders that meet the waist piece, which is a deeply pointed belt in two sections, and finished with fringe. fringe.

The fashion of the moment in jewels The fashion of the moment in jewels is to mount he pins and stars and floral sprays on a black or red satin ribbon, arranged across the front of the bodies from right to left. Tharas are less worn than formerly by ladies of high degree. The coronet is despoiled of its diamond stars, which appear in more modest arrangement in a comb, or pins studded here and there through the hair.

Bod is a picturesque feature of moun-

Red is a picturesque feature of mountain toilets and country costumes. Red cloth jackets and capes appear on the coach and in the carriage; red ulsters of coach and in the carriage; red ulsters of rough finished twilled cloth form part of the luggage with which the good natured outing young man is incumbered on the sailing or beating expedition, and red, sack coats, with enormous white buttons, are used for driving and morning wear.

Nun's waists of soft gray-dotted surah are made with hias fronts with light folds of the silk laid from the shoulders.
