

# BIG ENCAMPMENT

## Grand Opening of the G. A. R. Reunites at the National Capital.

### FAST FILLING WITH VISITORS.

Having its effect on the decorations, President Harrison cannot present the Grand Parade tomorrow.

Washington, Sep. 19.—Every train that enters the city is simply packed with veterans and visitors who have come to see the 26th annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The city presents a more attractive appearance than ever before in its history.

The first thing to attract the attention of incoming Grand Army visitors is the waving Stars and Stripes. No matter which way they move the glorious emblem of the United States and bunting of colors meet their eyes.

The decorations all over the city are artistic and business houses private dwellings being well ornamented. The government buildings, however, show the most prominent specimens of the decorator's art. The State, War and Navy building is elaborately decorated with the national flag arranged in many artistic ways.

The Executive Mansion is handsomely decorated. From the roof of the portico hang festoons of bunting, while blue streamers are drawn to the base of the supporting pillars, on each of which is a shield bearing an emblem of the army corps.

On Wednesday will be the meeting of the encampment at Albaugh's Opera House, the convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, parade of the Union Veteran Legion and a large number of corps meetings during the day. On Thursday there will be any number of camp fires, conventions and receptions. But the features of the day will be the reception of the encampment in the Pension Office Building in the evening. On Friday there will be excursions to Mount Vernon and elsewhere, camp fires, reunions and receptions.

headed by Mrs. John A. Logan. For this affair the rotunda of the Capitol has been gorgeously decorated.

The work of the encampment—that is, the business which brings them together each year—will be done on Wednesday and Thursday, but the great day, the great celebration of the occasion, will be tomorrow and to-morrow night. From 10 o'clock in the morning until the sunlight fades a line of veterans will march down Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol past the White House in grand review. They will march in double file, and will be dressed as nearly as well fed and well dressed peaceful veterans can be seen.

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# NO SIGNS OF CHOLERA

## New York Officially Declared to Be Free from the Dread Disease.

### NO DEATHS REPORTED FOR SIX DAYS

Not Even a Suspected Case, Now that the Nature of the Conery Girl's Illness is Known. A Death From the Plague in New Jersey—No Trouble Expected from Fire Islanders—The American Consul and Customs Inspector at Colon Rebuked—No Quarantine at Charleston.

New York, Sep. 19.—The city is free from cholera. No deaths resulting from that disease have occurred since September 13, and there are no suspected cases in the metropolis at the present time.

"With no deaths for six days and no suspected cases reported," said Secretary Emmons Clark of the Health Board this morning, "we feel justified in stating that cholera has been stamped out of the city."

The official report in the case of Peter Callahan disposes of the last death supposed to have resulted from cholera. Callahan was attended by Dr. John R. Gillespie of No. 319 East 55th street, who gave the cause of the man's death as "diarrhoea and exhaustion." The Board of Health having officially sustained this report, no room for doubt is left in this case.

Several branches of business are suffering more or less on account of the disease. Fruit and vegetable merchants are not doing more than one third of the business usual at this season of the year. The retail dry goods stores and other branches of shopping are missing many of their out of town customers.

The rumor that the Health Board doctors had made a great mistake in diagnosing the case of Mary Conery, the Reception Hospital patient, and that the young woman was encephalic and that Asiatic cholera had nothing to do with her case, created considerable amusement among the medical profession.

The 25 new doctors added to Dr. Morris's observation squad, bringing the number up to 75, are now at work. With the making of each infected house a special police patrol beat in the precinct in which it is located, a number of policemen are relieved of this duty, and the ordinary work of tenement inspection and cleaning which they direct can go on.

The Board of Health has instructed the sanitary superintendent to rigidly enforce the section of the Sanitary Code which provided that no bundles or baskets of soiled linen shall be carried on street cars.

The report of vital statistics for the past week shows that there had been 258 deaths, a death rate of 21.48 per 1,000. Of the deaths four were from cholera and ninety-eight from diarrhoeal diseases. The number of deaths during the previous week was 731, a death rate of 29.73 per 1,000.

The consensus of opinion from the Health authorities yesterday was that the health of the city was first class. While the danger of cholera is not yet over, they expect no epidemic. They do expect sporadic cases, but these can be readily attended to.

Even the cholera cannot materially lessen the number of people who flock to these shores. During the past week there were landed in this port 4,353 cabin and 3,621 steerage passengers. Usually the number of steerage passengers is four times in excess of the cabin passengers.

Three weeks ago, arrived in port, and cholera ship, arrived in port, and although six other steamers have brought the dread disease as far as the lower bay, and nearly one hundred vessels have come in with passengers in which the plague has gained a foothold, at no time since the first arrival has the outlook been so bright as at present.

The experience of the past fortnight will undoubtedly go far to allay the general alarm that is felt at the approach of Asiatic cholera, and to show that science has at last triumphed over what has been the terror of nations for years.

As all ships containing steerage from Hamburg are in port, and all steamship lines have agreed to bring no more steerage until the cholera ceases to be epidemic in Europe, Dr. Jenkins declares that the worst is not only over, but that he does not look for any more cholera ships.

Only one new case has been reported during the past twelve hours. This was on the Bohemia.

The passengers now being detained at the different quarantine camps are becoming restless to get away. They are greatly annoyed, and in many instances abuse the Health Officers during their visits, pleading or demanding to know how much longer they are to be detained.

TO A CALIFORNIA JUDGE. Whitelaw Reid's Niece Soon to Be Married at Ophir Farm.

# UNEASINESS IN WASHINGTON.

## Fears That the Big Encampment May Bring Cholera to the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 17.—The appearance of cholera in New York occasions great uneasiness among the citizens of Washington in view of the fact that 250,000 strangers coming from all parts of the country will be crowded together here next week. Every arrangement has been made for the comfort of the guests, but the sanitary conditions will not be perfect, and would be favorable to the rapid spread of the disease should it appear here during the encampment.

The camp is on low ground with only temporary sewerage, and the school houses which will be occupied are not provided with the conveniences of dwellings. There will be no freight brought to the city during the encampment on account of the immense travel on the railroads and most of the food supply will have to be kept for a week. The authorities speak lightly of the danger, and they will do well to take greater precautions, is the general opinion, than they have yet taken.

The Federal authorities will do all they can to help preserve the healthful surroundings of the veterans during their visit. Secretary Foster said that he does not think there is any danger to the encampment from the cholera. He said that he did not regard the situation in New York as very serious, believing that the disease would not be allowed to spread. He did not think there was reason to apprehend its appearance here, nor that it would in any way interfere with the encampment.

### THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

#### His Right to Restrict Immigration in an Emergency Defined.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 17.—The following is the opinion rendered by the Department of Justice to the President, on his powers under the law to restrict immigration:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON.—THE PRESIDENT—SIR: By your telegram you ask for an opinion as to the extent of the powers conferred upon the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service and the Secretary of the Treasury, with your approval, to make quarantine regulations with reference to immigration from infected ports.

In answer I have to say that every Government is under obligation to take all necessary measures to preserve the life and property of its citizens, not only from foreign invasion but to adopt such sanitary measures as are calculated to protect the people from those pestilences which have been found nearly if not quite as destructive as war. This is but another application of the maxim that self preservation is the first law of nature, and it may be added, of nations.

The right of the State to enact sanitary measures to protect its citizens is conceded. The right of the United States to the same must be admitted.

### GOV. FLOWER THREATENED.

#### A Mysterious Box Sent to Him at the Windsor Hotel, New York.

New York, Sep. 17.—A mysterious box, which is believed to contain an infernal machine, was received by Gov. Flower at his cholera headquarters in the Windsor Hotel a day or two ago. The nature of the contents were fortunately discovered before any harm was done.

The box was followed up by a letter the contents of which indicated that it was inspired by the same disordered brain which planned the mysterious machine. The manly stand taken at Fire Island and in placing the unhappy passengers of the Normanna in the shelter provided for them by the State seems to be the only excuse for the outrage.

It was just after the Governor sent his personal check to bind the purchase of the Surf Hotel that the infernal machine fiend formulated his scheme. It would be unjust to accuse the representative of any particular set or class of men, but the inference is that the scheme of murder originated in the mind of some man in earnest sympathy with rioters at Fire Island.

### REVEALED BY DEATH.

#### A Cholera Suspect a Baron—He Was a Lieutenant of Uhlans.

NEW YORK, Sep. 17.—The Bowery lodger who died on Tuesday at Bellevue Hospital, under circumstances that suggested Asiatic cholera, was the Baron Von Wittken of Pomerania. His identity has been revealed by Alexis Schoenemark, who called on Gen. Clark at Sanitary headquarters to ascertain if the report of his friend's death from cholera had been contradicted, as it had been established that he had poisoned himself with arsenic.

Schoenemark said Von Wittken was 28 years old. His family were all military people and he obtained a lieutenantcy in the Uhlans Lancers in which regiment his father was a major. When he died his father inherited \$50,000. He squandered it within a year and came to America six months ago. He tried in vain to get employment and became despondent. The last his friend saw of him was on Monday, when he gave him fifty cents.

### German Beet Sugar Quarantined.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 17.—Two million dollars worth of beet sugar is in quarantine at the Delaware Breakwater, the Board of Health not yet having decided to pass it up. The vessels will probably be detained a week.

### All Quiet in Indian Territory.

# HAMBURG'S FILTHINESS

## The Tenement Districts in a Terrible Condition.

### EVERY SANITARY LAW DEFIED.

#### People Living on Refuse Meat—Glothes of Cholera Patients Hidden So That They Cannot Be Disinfected—The Mortality Especially Heavy in These Districts—2,400 Orphans Left a Charge on the Community—The Plague's Ravage Elsewhere.

HAMBURG, Sep. 17.—The thermometer here varies between 70 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit. The air is humid and oppressive, and the city is suffering under a dead calm.

There have been 637 fresh cases to-day, or 11 less than yesterday; 213 deaths, or ten more than yesterday; 345 burials, or 18 more than yesterday. In the cholera hospitals and barracks the number of patients is 3,998.

Some 2,900 of the patients now under treatment are of the dregs of the city's population. They live in abject misery in the filthiest quarters, and are of the class which has suffered most severely from every epidemic of the last fifty years.

The other 300 patients, with hardly a dozen exceptions, belong to the families of fairly prosperous artisans. Of the persons who have died of the cholera in the last three weeks, 3,010, or about 40 per cent., were children.

In 1,000 families both parents have been taken, and thus 2,400 orphans have been left a charge on the community. The Board of Health has just finished an investigation of the tenement districts of Hamm, Horn, Barbeck and Hammerbrook. An appalling condition of affairs was revealed.

A member of the investigation commission says that even since the outbreak of the plague the people have defied every law of sanitation. Hardly a tenement house was found in the four suburbs where any sanitary convenience whatever had been provided by the landlord. Ceasepools behind most of the tenements have been filled with decaying garbage, while in the houses, hardly thirty feet off, persons were sleeping seven or eight in a room.

Since the scarcity of employment has been felt, the commissioners said, the people in these houses have only had vegetables and refuse meat to eat. After death from cholera they have neglected to use any of the disinfecting materials delivered to them, and have put on dead men's clothes before sanitary officials were notified of the deaths.

The people from these localities have constituted consequently, two-thirds of the victims of the plague, and are still filling the hospitals with their sick. In Wand-back, where the cholera was supposed to have been stamped out, there were some 25 new cases and 13 deaths to-day.

The outbreak is said to be due to the impossibility of collecting all the clothes in the death rooms for disinfection. As soon as the people apprehend that officers are coming they smuggle away garments which they think might be injured by disinfection.

The expected rush homeward, prophesied for the last part of this week has not come, and probably will not come until the sick list and death list shall have been considerably shortened.

LIVERPOOL, Sep. 17.—A cargo of fruit arrived yesterday from Hamburg, consigned to dealers in London. As the fruit was sound, the health officers concluded they had no right to confiscate it, and most of it went to jam factories.

CADIZ, Sep. 17.—All vessels arriving from New York are under an order just issued, to be subjected to quarantine at Spanish ports. The passengers will thus be protected from catching a variety of diseases prevalent in Spain.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sep. 17.—The cholera epidemic is subsiding throughout Russia. To-day in St. Petersburg there were eight deaths from cholera, and fifty-nine persons were seized with the disease.

PARIS, Sep. 17.—There were four deaths from cholera, yesterday, in this city, according to the official report, and fifteen new cases.

GRAVESEND, Sep. 17.—Schooner Titanic, from Antwerp, is detained in quarantine at Gravesend, with one case of cholera on board.

STRETTON, Sep. 17.—There were seven deaths from cholera, to-day, in this city.

### The Newport Dilemma.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sep. 17.—Gov. Brown has not come to a decision in regard to the petition of Newport citizens for a special meeting of the General Assembly to authorize a city election in their favor to enable them to vote at the Presidential election, as they may not be able to do in the present deadlock. It is expected, however, that he will convene the Assembly the first week in October.

### Conductors for Coal Trains.

SHERMANSBURG, Pa., Sep. 17.—By orders just issued each coal train on the Lehigh division of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad will hereafter be governed by a conductor instead of the engineer as heretofore. By the new arrangement about 40 promotions to conductors have been made on the Mahanoy branch alone, and as many new men taken on.

### Will Pay 10 Per Cent. as Usual.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sep. 17.—The directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company deny the story published yesterday that the company would pay 8 per cent. dividends instead of 10, as heretofore. A director stated that the subject had not come up at any of the meetings of the directors of the road.