press an opinion regarding the cause of death, but gave the impression that he was reasonably certain that Knox died from a disease other than cholera.

He said that no quarantine had been placed on the ship, and there was little likelihood of such action, as it was believed that there was no danger of infection emanating from the vessel.

Interest in the New Brunswick Case.

President Wilson said that he knew nothing officially about the cases of supposed cholera at New Brunswick and other New Jersey towns.

At 10 o'clock it became known that one of the Board of Health's physicians had gone down to New Brunswick last night for the purpose of investigating the Carr case.

That the Board was very much interested in the case of Carr was shown by the leaking out of the fact that it had taken possession of the canal-boat and had placed a sanitary policeman on board.

The boat is now moored at the foot of Thirteenth street, in the North River, and will be held for several days.

President Wilson decided just before noon to place the State of Nevada under quarantine, and this was done, a guard being placed on the ship similar to those on houses where cholera has occurred.

Cases Requiring Investigation.

The number of diarrhœal cases demanding investigation was not so marked this morning, although the inspectors of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases had their hands full with that line of work. To an EVENING WORLD reporter Dr. Roberts said that since 9 o'clock yesterday morning at least fifteen cases had been investigated, but no cholera was discovered. It was reported, however, that there was a very suspicious looking case in East Fourth street, where a man had died in a state of collapse after showing cholera symptoms.

Another man named Smith died yesterday on the second floor of the tenement at 460 West Thirty-first street. This case was reported to the Health Board by Dr. Rooney, of 317 West Twenty-ninth street, who declared that it looked very much like cholera.

Quarantine Not to Be Raised.

Dr. Roberts was indignant over the published statement that the quarantine in some of the houses where suspected cases were found would be raised to-day.

"Quarantine will not be raised on any house where a death from cholera has occurred, or even where there have been suspected cases," was Dr. Roberts's emphatic remark. "At least, there must be a seven days' quarantine in every house," he added, "and then there will be seven more days of watching. The utmost care and scrutiny shall be exercised wherever quarantine is established. So far as I know the time of quarantine in no house expires to-day and will not for a week at least yet."

Dr. Roberts said that the four immigrant girls now isolated in the Reception Hospital were in good health. So far there has been no sign of sickness among them. They will be detained for a week longer, however.

Mary Connerly's Ailment Not Cholera.

It was said this morning that Mary Connerly, the servant girl who was placed in the floating hospital, and who has turned out to be suffering from a disease other than cholera, will be transferred to Bellevue Hospital to-day. Ever since she was removed from the house at 692 Second avenue, a cholera suspect, she has been a source of much concern to the health officials. Her ailment, it is said, has proven to be a blood disease.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Brennan was a visitor at the Health Board meeting. He came, he said, to shake hands with President Wilson and incidentally inquire if the latter thought he was aiding him all he could.

Street-Cleaning Department's Work.

The big Commissioner went away smiling over the assurance from President Wilson that the Street-Cleaning Department was doing its duty in the present emergency.

There will be a meeting of the Health Board this afternoon.

The twenty-five physicians added to the Summer corps for service during the present emergency were sworn in this morning, and reported for duty to Dr. Roberts.

Dr. Edson Contradicts a Report.

Dr. Edson was much annoyed to-day over the publication of an article in a morning paper, in which he was quoted as giving the impression that in his opinion Charles McAvoy, who died Sept. 11 from a definite cholera, according to the biological examinations of Drs. Biggs and Dunham, was not the victim of that disease.

The article formed an absorbing topic of vigorous discussion by President Wilson and Dr. Bryant.

Dr. Edson assured his superiors that he did not for a moment question the results reached by Drs. Biggs and Dunham, but, on the contrary, was satisfied with their decision.

The matter was adjusted by a decision on the part of Dr. Edson to write a letter to the newspaper in question disclaiming the sentiments expressed in the article.

Speaking of the matter, Dr. Edson said to an EVENING WORLD reporter: "Even if I thought Drs. Biggs and Dunham had reached wrong conclusions I would not be unprofessional enough to say so in a newspaper. McAvoy, I am satisfied, died from cholera. I never for a moment questioned it."

Word was received at the Health Board that the Academy of Medicine would meet tonight to consider the Board's invitation to take its organization for fighting off a cholera epidemic.

RUGIA'S PEOPLE TO LAND TO-DAY.

Sanitary Reports from the Ships Held in the Lower Bay.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 19.—There was quite a change of scene at both Upper and Lower Quarantine this morning. The fleet of plague ships in the lower bay had been decreased by the removal of the Rugia, after two weeks' rigid quarantine, to Upper Quarantine, and on board the Moravia preparations were being made for going up to the city and landing her passengers at Ellis Island.

The Rugia will probably not go to her dock, but will be lightered in the bay and at once made ready to put to sea. This is also the programme for the Normannia.

The Suevia, too, which was detained at Lower Quarantine, although she was not an infected ship, had also moved up to the upper station, where she will be held until her second cabin passengers have all been disinfected and the ship thoroughly fumigated. She carries no steerage passengers.

The other ships at Upper Quarantine at sunrise this morning were the French liner La Bretagne, from Cherbourg Sept. 10, with 427 cabin and no steerage passengers; the Thingvalla liner Norge, from Copenhagen Aug. 30, with 59 cabin and 705 steerage passengers; the Washington City, a British tramp, from Hamburg Aug. 27, and the Cambria, from Huelva Sept. 1.

The Anchor line Furnessia, from Glasgow Sept. 8 with 629 cabin passengers and no steerage, arrived at 6.55 this morning. All on board are well, and the ship will probably go up to the city before evening. Among her cabin passengers are L. W. Brown, United States Consul at Glasgow, and Prof. Jerome Allen.

The Cambria was passed at 7.15. At 7.50 El Mar from New Orleans arrived and was passed five minutes later by Dr. Sanborn.

There is no sickness on the Norge or the Washington City, but as the latter comes from Hamburg, although she has no passengers, she will be held indefinitely.

The Norge will be held for several days, although she comes from uninfected ports. The Norge is included under the Federal twenty-day regulation.

The Record at Midnight.

Since Dr. Byron's midnight report no news had been received from the lower bay up to 9 o'clock this morning.

There were three deaths of children yesterday, one each on the Bohemia, Scandia and Wyoming. Only the death on the Bohemia is believed to be from cholera, however, the others resulting from measles. On this basis, including the thirty-seven patients who recovered from the cholera, the record of deaths and sick this morning was as follows:

Ships.	Deaths at sea.	Deaths in port.	Total deaths.	Sick.	Total cases.
Moravia....	22	1	23	2	25
Normannia	5	11	16	25	41
Rugia.....	4	5	9	14	23
Wyoming..	0	1	0	1	1
Scandia....	34	5	39	21	60
Helligoland	2	0	2	0	2
Bohemia...	11	1	12	41	53
Totals.....	76	22	98	103	201

Wyoming on the Plague Ship List.

Dr. Byron's diagnosis of the disease of one of the Persian children as cholera, brings the Wyoming back into the list of plague ships. Her cabin passengers, although they refused to go Saturday, yesterday went willingly to Fire Island.

To-day her steerage passengers, with those of the Scandia, will go to Hoffman Island to take the places of those from the Normannia and Rugia, who were transferred to Camp Low, Sandy Hook, yesterday. To-day, also, the Rugia's cabin passengers will be released from the New Hampshire and sent directly to the city.

The Bohemia's cabin passengers will go to the New Hampshire, but her steerage people will remain on board the ship until room is made for them on Hoffman Island by the transfer of more suspects to Camp Low.

The Helligoland has been thoroughly cleaned and will probably go to her dock to-morrow, but her crew will not be allowed shore leave for several days.

The transfer boat William Fletcher came up to Quarantine this morning at 10 o'clock for water, preparatory to removing the Wyoming's and Scandia's steerage passengers to Hoffman Island, which, Dr. Jenkins said, would be done immediately upon her return.

Jenkins on the Nevada's Case.

Dr. Jenkins was very much astonished when informed this morning that a death had occurred among the crew of the State of Nevada, suspected to be from Asiatic cholera and that another member of the crew was sick.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that the death mentioned was due to cholera or that there was any infection aboard the ship when she was cleared Saturday.

"The State of Nevada arrived on the night of the 14th, and was the first to come under the President's proclamation directing that all foreign ships carrying immigrant passengers be detained twenty days. I had resolved to hold the ship for the period mentioned, unless directed to release her by the Federal authorities, whether or not there were any suspicious circumstances connected with her voyage. She sailed from Glasgow, which is not an infected port, Sept. 2, and was consequently twelve days at sea. There was no sickness among the crew or passengers during the voyage, but nevertheless the steerage and baggage were fumigated en route and every precaution taken to prevent the breaking out of any contagion.

"On arrival here she was again fumigated under the direction of Dr. Tallmadge, who, with the assistance of Dr. Sanborn, made a careful examination of every person aboard the ship. They were found without exception to be in good health.

Release Is on the Collector's Order.

"When the Steamship Company was informed of the fact the officers appealed to me to release the ship, which I could not do. I did, however, give them a clean bill of health, which they presented to Collector Hendricks with the result that an order was issued by him, with the sanction of the Treasury Department, for the release of the Nevada. This was served upon me and I at once allowed the ship to pass.

"I am convinced that there was no contagion or indications of infection aboard the ship when she left Quarantine."

"Should you have released the ship as early as you did had not Collector Hendricks's order been served on you?"

"No. I would have held her twenty days in conformity to the President's proclamation."

Regarding the cases of cholera reported from Elizabeth and New Brunswick, Dr. Jenkins said he could not account for them.

Yellow Flag on Bohemia Again.

It was reported from Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock that the yellow flag is up on the Bohemia.

Dr. Kenyon, of the Marine Hospital Service at Washington, arrived at Quarantine this forenoon and held a conference with Dr. Jenkins. He declined to state the object of his visit.

Drs. Tallmadge and Sanborn say that there are probably new cases aboard the Bohemia or she would not fly the yellow flag. No reports from Lower Quarantine have been received this morning.

The National line steamship Canada, from London Sept. 3, has arrived at Upper Quarantine.

WAS IT CHOLERA ON THE NEVADA?

Fireman Knox's Death Declared to Have Been Due to Other Causes.

It was reported in several morning papers to-day that John Knox, forty-one years old, a fireman on the Allan State line steamship State of Nevada, who died at 7 o'clock last evening, had shown all the symptoms of Asiatic cholera, and that the ship had been quarantined.

Capt. Maine, of the Nevada, told an EVENING WORLD reporter this forenoon that Knox had died from diarrhœa and that there was not at any time a belief that he had cholera.

"We sailed from Glasgow Sept. 2," said the captain, "and we have not been exposed to cholera. Knox was a rather delicate man, and has been ill for some time. When he died I notified the health officers, as I am always required to do in cases of death while we are in port.

"Dr. Roberts, of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, visited the ship last night, but did not even suspect that Knox might have died of cholera.

"We came into port last Wednesday, and having exhibited a clean bill of health were not detained at Quarantine."

TWO DEATHS ON THE SCANDIA.

Neither Was from Cholera—A New Case from the Bohemia.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 19.—The following despatch, dated Swinburne Island 1.05 P. M. has been received by Dr. Jenkins from Dr. Byron:

"Dr. Abbott is just back from the ships. He brings two bodies from the Scandia, those of Regina Gestoff, aged sixty-six, who died of heart failure, and Christine Oelson, aged eight months, from marasmus.

"There is one new patient from steamship Bohemia, Scholen Chazan, aged sixteen years.

"With this exception our patients are out of danger, and the island will soon be free from cholera patients."

ALL QUIET AT BABYLON.

South Shore Residents Realize the Futility of Opposing the State.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 19.—Everything is quiet this morning along the south shore, from Babylon to Sayville. The general feeling prevails among the natives that, now the Wyoming's passengers have been quietly landed on Fire Island, there is little use of opposing the State health authorities except through legal channels.

Lawyer W. P. Read, who has been the prime mover in the opposition to the use of Fire Island station, is still active, together with Eugene Fischel, his partner, in causing further complications, and Mr. Read says that the Board of Health of Islip will meet tonight, but what action would be taken Mr. Read professed not to know.

The fact that the notice to quit within three days, served on Manager Wall last Saturday, expires to-day, it is thought will induce the local health board to send Sheriff Darling and a posse across the bay to enforce the order.

Easy to Induce an Outbreak.

There is evident an under current of ill-feeling among the claimers, and it would take very little to cause another outbreak should opportunity offer to recapture Fire Island. The better classes of south shore residents are now realizing that no lasting bad results will follow, provided the island is only used as a temporary refuge.

Col. Alfred Wagstaff, who summers here, said to an EVENING WORLD reporter this morning:

"The newspapers are giving the public a wrong impression concerning my attitude. I am not opposed to the occupancy of Fire Island as a temporary refuge for healthy passengers from infected ships, but I do not favor making it a permanent quarantine station.

"I very reluctantly signed the protest to Gov. Flower, Sunday week, together with B. D. Silliman and Gen. Isaac Catlin. I am satisfied that the business interests on the South Shore of Long Island will not suffer, provided Fire Island is only used temporarily."

No Sickness on Fire Island.

The telephone between Babylon and Fire Island is now working admirably. The report from the Surf Hotel at 9.30 o'clock was that there was no sickness there, and everybody was happy.

August Belmont is here and has tendered the use of his steam launch to Dr. Voight and Manager Wall. This will render communication between the mainland and the island much more rapid.

At 9 o'clock the soldiers relieved from duty by the arrival of the last detachment from Brooklyn, left Fire Island and took the 10.10 train for home. Col. Austen went with them. Seventy-seven men, under command of Capt. George D. Russell, of Company C, arrived on the 8.50 train from Brooklyn, and crossed over to Fire Island.

They will repel any move on the part of the natives to regain possession of the island after the notice to quit has expired. There are now 125 officers and men on Fire Island.

Sheriff Darling, of Suffolk County, declared to a reporter this morning that he should act only upon orders from Gov. Flower, and should disregard the resolutions adopted by the Islip Board of Health.

WHO LET CHAPIN ASHORE?

The Ex-Mayor Will Not Exonerate Jenkins nor Tell How He Landed.

A great deal of comment has been caused by the statement that ex-Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, who was a passenger on the Hamburg-American Packet steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which reached Quarantine at 2 o'clock Saturday morning from Southampton, was allowed to leave the ship before the passengers had made their declarations and had their baggage examined by the Customs authorities.

The Fuerst Bismarck, after some delay, was granted a permit to land by the Health Officer, and reached the Hoboken pier Saturday evening.

It is said that Mr. Chapin was not among the passengers when the landing was made, and that he called at the Custom-House yesterday to make his declaration and explain why he came ashore without a permit.

It has been claimed that Mr. Chapin was taken on board the health officers' tug and landed at Staten Island, carrying part of his baggage with him.

This is denied by Dr. Jenkins, who says Mr. Chapin was taken off by the shore inspector's boat Gov. Hill.

"I received a letter from a Mr. Kelly, of Brooklyn, several days ago," said Dr. Jenkins, "asking that Mayor Chapin be permitted to leave the Fuerst Bismarck, and I replied that he would be treated exactly as were the other passengers. Any statement that Mr. Chapin was taken off in the Quarantine tug is absolutely false."

The Custom-House authorities claim that they are investigating the affair, and that if it is found that Mr. Chapin violated the law the captain of the Fuerst Bismarck will be liable to a fine of $1,000.

An EVENING WORLD reporter called at Mr. Chapin's house in Brooklyn to-day and found that Mr. Chapin's family is staying at Lenox, Mass.

Mr. Chapin was afterwards found in his office at 102 Broadway. He refused absolutely to explain how he came ashore or who allowed him to leave the Fuerst Bismarck.

"I violated no Customs law, or any rule of the Quarantine authorities, and that is all I can tell you," were his exact words.

"If Mr. Jenkins was not responsible for letting you come ashore will you not relieve him of suspicion by saying so?"

"No; I will say nothing."

"Will you say whether it is true that you came ashore before the other passengers?"

"I will not, on the other side of have no such nonsense as quarantine laws. In Paris a man can go wherever he wants to," added Mr. Chapin, with a tinge of anger in his accent.

"Then you are not in favor of quarantine laws?"

"I won't say another word," concluded Mr. Chapin.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 19.—Dr. Jenkins said to an EVENING WORLD reporter this forenoon:

"There was no favoritism shown to Mr. Chapin whatever. He was not allowed to leave the ship until the vessel was formally released from Quarantine. Then, by permission of Collector Hendricks, he was allowed to go up on the revenue cutter. It was perfectly proper and entirely regular."

AT THE SANDY HOOK CAMP.

Dr. Hamilton Kicks the Turbulent Second Mate of the Rugia.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

CAMP LOW, SANDY HOOK, Sept. 19.—The formal opening of Camp Low and the declaration of strict quarantine within its lines has, within less than twenty-four hours, turned a deserted beach into a small town, alive with the stir and bustle of 1,050 people, speaking nearly every language under the sun. The 700 detained persons who were landed here yesterday from Hoffman Island include forty-five Americans who were cabin passengers, but were compelled to return home in the steerage owing to the lack of proper accommodations, provided for the Summer travel, by the Hamburg-American Packet Company.

The camp was reinforced at 7.30 this morning by the arrival of the steam tug William Fletcher with 350 people from the Hoffman Island detention hospital. The new arrivals were received in quarantine at the Hoffman Island authorities, who sent them away from there at 5.45 o'clock without anything to eat or drink. It was 10 o'clock before they could be led here.

Dr. Hamilton Kicks the Rugia's Mate.

The sufferings of the women and children as they were detained in the broiling sun on the wharf were great. The children, the children crying loudly for water, while Second Officer Porzelius, of the Rugia, who came down in charge of the new arrivals, shouted and ordered the poor people about. This officer has been placed by the company in control of the immigrants during their enforced confinement. His conduct here this morning, while the immigrants were waiting to be registered, annoyed the camp officers to such an extent that ex-Surgeon-General Hamilton rushed up to him and seizing him by the throat shook him until his eyes bulged out of his head with terror.

"If I see you interfere with any one in this camp," thundered Gen. Hamilton, "I'll put you in irons."

The mate began to explain that he was in charge of the immigrants, but a vigorous kick from the Commandant's boot sent him into a corner, where he muttered curses on everything and the General in particular.

Some of the Scandia's People Sent.

Gen. Hamilton was highly indignant on finding among the sick children twenty-fifteen of the Scandia's passengers, who have been on Swinburne Island during their detention. He loudly denounced Dr. Jenkins for sending these people here to mix with people from Hoffman Island, who have not developed any sickness.

Investigation showed that seven of these people were discharged from Swinburne Island Sept. 14, four on the following day and one Friday and yesterday respectively.

As soon as the Health Officer found out this state of affairs he had the Scandia's people isolated, and they will be quartered by themselves in new barracks now being erected.

Mr. Scheidt's Complaint.

Jacob Scheidt, of 237 Third avenue, New York, is among the American citizens confined here. He has two children with him, and his wife is laid up in camp suffering from illness occasioned by having been compelled to sleep in a room on Hoffman Island, the floor of which was constantly wet. During the woman's detention at Hoffman Island she fell through the cot on which she was lying and gave premature birth to a child.

Mr. Scheidt alleges that the surgeon on the island refused to attend her for nearly an hour, and then sent her a mustard plaster. Her condition is now very precarious.

So far no cases of sickness are reported in the camp, but the health records will not continue as clean as at present unless some other method is enforced for the removal or refuse without wheeling it past long lines of tents occupied by detained passengers.

A Police System Established.

Dr. Hamilton has announced as the result of the trouble here this morning that he will establish a police system in camp and set aside two rooms as cells for the detention of offenders. A rumor is current here that the tug Tallmadge, which is being used as a despatch boat by the commandant, has been seized and quarantined up the bay by order of Health Officer Jenkins. Gen. Hamilton has telegraphed for particulars, and if this is true will send the revenue cutter Grant to recapture the tug and bring her here. She carries official stores and mail, as well as the stores for the reporters, who will be on short rations if she does not arrive tonight.

A machinist and two firemen were found among the detained passengers and were hired to work in the camp steam laundry, which will be ready to go into operation tomorrow.

Gen. Hamilton wired Commandant Erben, of the Navy-Yard, to send two steam launches for use here as patrol boats along the camp water front. The United States steamship Nantucket has been ordered here for guard duty and will arrive Wednesday.

A DIFFERENCE IN QUARANTINE.

Distinction Between Tweedle-Dum and Tweedle-Dee Causing Comment.

Staten Islanders are asking questions about the distinctions made at Quarantine. They say that last Saturday the transfer boat William Fletcher, which under quarantine seizure has been transferring the sick, the well and the dead at the lower station, came to the upper Quarantine dock and was moored there from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Not only this, but Capt. Muller, of the Fletcher, came ashore and mingled with the newspaper men and others. Dr. Jenkins was certainly aware of this, the Staten Islanders say, because Capt. Muller visited the Health Officer's house.

When the storm-tossed Cepheus, driven from Fire Island, came up to Upper Quarantine for coal and water, having on board the second cabin passengers of the Normannia, not one of the weary passengers was allowed to put his foot on shore lest he might possibly spread the dread infection.

Yet eight burly policemen, who had been with the quarantined passengers for forty-eight hours, unrestrainedly clambered on the dock, walked ashore, and even got a meal before they returned.

The Staten Islanders are not alone in asking questions about the difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. From Fire Island it is reported that people from shore can mix with the detained passengers comparatively unrestrained.

Dr. Voight, it is said, has been so negligent as to fail even to attempt to apprehend several passengers who, by bribing baymen, are reported to have escaped.

That the Quarantine regulations should be so rigid with regard to some people and so lax as to others is therefore becoming a matter of comment.

MORE TROOPS FOR FIRE ISLAND.

Another Detachment of the Thirteenth Ordered on Duty.

Another detachment of the Thirteenth Regiment left for Fire Island at 8.30 this morning. Capt. George D. Russell, of Company C, was in command. The detachment numbered seventy-five men.

Capt. J. H. Russell, of Company E, and Lieuts. Byers and Jennings accompanied the detachment.

Capt. Cochran, of Company I, has been at Fire Island for several days with 150 men of the Thirteenth. The attitude of the people of Islip led to the call for more troops, and Col. Austen issued a call yesterday afternoon for 100 men to leave with him for Babylon last night. Only thirty-five men could be found. He took these and left orders for the remainder to follow this morning. Adjutant Clayton and Quartermaster Werner are at Babylon with Col. Austen. Ordnance-Sergt. James McNevin is now in charge of the Thirteenth's Armory.

The impression among the men who remain behind is that the men who have been at Fire Island the last week will be relieved by the new-comers to-day.

THE COMMISSION'S POWERS.

Allegation that Dr. Jenkins Has Ignored the State Quarantine Board.

The following interesting statement was made to-day by an eminent lawyer of this city:

"The passengers of the steamship Wyoming did not know that instead of by openly rebelling against the order of Dr. Jennings to be transferred to Fire Island they could have avoided the transfer by appealing against the decision to the Quarantine Commissioners.

"The Quarantine laws are little understood. Even the Commissioners themselves are somewhat befogged as to their powers and jurisdiction. Article 37, chapter 480 of the law, approved by the Governor May 5, 1892, says:

> Any person aggrieved by any decision or direction of the Health Officer may appeal there from to the Quarantine Commissioners, who shall constitute a Board of Appeal, which may affirm, reverse or modify the order of direction appealed from, and whose decision thereon shall be final.

"The law says that the appeal must be made by serving a notice on the Health Officer within twelve hours, and the Health Officer within twelve hours after receiving such notice shall make a return to the President of the Board, who shall immediately call a meeting of the Board, and the appeal shall be decided within twenty-four hours. The appeal acts as a stay of the original order.

"Many inquiries have been made as to what the Quarantine Commissioners are really doing in the present emergency to guard New York from cholera, and how far that authority extends. Their office has been daily overrun by people anxious to learn about the vessels detained at quarantine and the people aboard the ships. The Commissioners could give but little information. They would say they were expecting to hear from quarantine, but all the information came to them through the newspapers.

"It came to be understood that the Commissioners were nothing more than the custodians, or janitors, of the buildings on Swinburne and Hoffman Islands, for which they drew each a salary of $1,500 a year. This was an insult to the dignity of the men, each of whom is wealthy, and one of whom is said to shape the politics of Staten Island. They chafed under the reflection and tried to assert their authority. They felt aggrieved against Dr. Jenkins, who totally ignored them in all arrangements for detained passengers. They were especially angry at not being consulted about the selection of Fire Island.

"Article 16 of the Quarantine law says that the Health Officer shall board every quarantinable vessel and inspect the bill of health, manifest and health of all persons on board; and shall report the facts and his conclusions and especially the number of sick persons on board and their diseases to the Quarantine Commissioners. The Commissioners, at considerable expense, had a wire laid to connect their office, 71 Broadway, with Swinburne and Hoffman Islands and Quarantine, and engaged two operators, to get immediate information. But they only get orders for more provisions over the wires, while information still comes through the newspapers."

NO PLAGUE IN BROOKLYN.

Health Authorities Have Run Down Every Reported "Suspect."

Health Commissioner Griffin, of Brooklyn, denied this morning that there were any cases of cholera in that city. Health Inspectors had been sent to the houses of several "suspects," and reported that all the cases were cholera morbus.

Mr. Griffin has invited the following physicians to meet him this afternoon to confer on the question of further precautions against the landing of the cholera: Drs. D. G. Bodkin, J. H. Raymond, George M. Sternberg, Z. T. Emery, G. E. Fowler, R. C. Moffat, A. N. Bell, E. Hasbrouck and Harrison Wells.

WILL SAIL FOR HAMBURG.

Quarantined from a Fever-Suspected Ship, but Was Released To-Day.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 19.—Among the passengers who will sail on the Fuerst Bismarck to-morrow is Gustav Sanders, who lives near Hamburg.

He arrived at Quarantine Aug. 25, on the steamship Iroquois from Charleston, en route from Augusta, Ga. There was fever on board the Iroquois, and although Sanders was entirely well, he was quarantined on Hoffman Island and was kept there, with the hundreds of cholera suspects, until Saturday, when he was brought up to Upper Quarantine on the tug Archibald Watts.

He was not allowed to leave the tug, however, and ate and slept on board until to-day, when Dr. Jenkins concluded he was harmless and allowed him to go up to the city.

Mayor Grant Not Going to Fire Island.

There was a rumor afloat this morning that Gen. Porter and Mayor Grant were to visit Fire Island to-day. Both Gen. Porter and the Mayor denied that they had any such intention.

"I leave for Albany this afternoon," said the General to an EVENING WORLD reporter, "where I expect to remain for three days."

SAY SUSIE HAS CHOLERA MORBUS.

Elizabeth Hospital Nurses, However, Quit the Service in Alarm.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 19.—Physicians at the City Hospital here officially declare today that John Susie, who was believed last night to be dying with Asiatic cholera, has only a very severe attack of cholera morbus.

City Physician O'Reilly, who diagnosed the case yesterday and sent the man to the hospital, said to an EVENING WORLD reporter today that he is satisfied he was right in his judgment of the case.

The man is still alive, and it is thought now will recover. He lived at 119 Court street and has been a year in the country.

President Whelan, of the Board of Health, has just sent a telegram to Mr. Hunt, President of the State Board, to come at once to Elizabeth and investigate for himself.

A telegram has also been sent by the Board of Health to Dr. Jacobi, of New York, asking him to send to Elizabeth an expert in cholera symptoms.

The nurses at the hospital all left this morning rather than run the risk of being quarantined. Several patients in the institution who were able to walk have also, it is said, left.

Is This Young McPherson?

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

BATH BEACH, L. I., Sept. 19.—The body of a boy about six years of age was washed ashore at Bath Beach this morning. The description of the body corresponds with that of Alexander McPherson, jr., the story of whose disappearance is told in another column. The Coroner here has notified young McPherson's parents.

IS IT TRUE CHOLERA?

New Brunswick Doctors Agree that Carr Had the Plague.

All the Canaller's Symptoms Indicated a Sporadic Case.

Official Precautions Allay the Alarm of the Public.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 19.—Members of the medical profession and the local health authorities of this city are unanimous in the opinion that the disease to which Capt. James Carr has fallen a victim is a genuine case of Asiatic cholera.

At the same time it is believed that there is not the slightest danger of further spread of the infection here, and that the precautions which have already been taken will effectually stamp out the disease.

The house where Carr died has been strictly quarantined and no one is allowed to leave or enter the building. A guard of armed policemen has been stationed near it by order of the Common Council, and they will remain on duty as long as there is any danger from that source.

The doctors say that the case is one of a sporadic character, the exact origin of which it is always very difficult to trace. In the present instance, however, the fact that Carr was brought into contact with the pest fleet at Lower Quarantine affords a sufficient explanation of the manner in which he might have become infected.

Carr was captain of the scow Harry Cahill, which lay at the Sixteenth street dump during the latter part of August and early in the present month. During this time Carr was employed in taking coal down to the pest ships in the lower harbor.

Carr's wife and child were with him on the boat most of the time. A few days ago this child was taken sick with a diarrhœal complaint, and the entire family went down to New Brunswick to the home of Carr's brother-in-law, John Connolly. Carr was taken sick after his return to the house Saturday night. He had been on a spree for several days. No pay Elan was called in the yesterday morning, when Dr. A. V. S. Baldwin, who happened to be passing, was asked by Connolly to come in and look at the sick man. He did so.

The doctor found Carr in a state of collapse, his body being cold, his face blue and his hands shriveled. He had been vomiting and purging violently. All of these are characteristic symptoms of true Asiatic cholera, and the doctor at once diagnosed the case as such and reported it immediately to the health authorities.

Carr died at 7.30 P. M., and as soon as the news spread about the town the inhabitants, especially those in the locality where Connolly lived, became very much excited.

The authorities wanted to quarantine Carr's relatives in the old small-pox hospital in Commercial avenue, but the people have strongly protested against this and have threatened to burn the structure. It is situated in a thickly populated portion of the town.

The authorities have taken possession of the building, and it is said that the members of Connolly's family will be moved there to-day. Carr's body was buried late last night. It was wrapped in a blanket soaked with some powerful antiseptic. The police refuse to tell where it was buried.

Dr. Walker, the Health Officer of Staten Island, has been here and has procured some specimens of the excreta from Carr's body for microscopical examination. He came here at the request of Sanitary Supt. Edson, of New York.

The people here are reassured by the active precautions which have been taken by the local health authorities in the matter, and their fears are now practically allayed. None of the other members of Carr's family except the baby has shown the symptoms of the disease. The child is now improving.

Resolutions were passed at a special meeting of the Common Council called by Mayor Van Cleef, appropriating money for use in case of an emergency, and forbidding rag picking on the city dumps in the future, as long as any danger of an epidemic exists. The printed rules issued by the New York Board of Health have been extensively distributed throughout the city.

It is said that Carr's physical condition and his dissipated habits rendered him peculiarly susceptible to infection. For several days previous to going to New Brunswick he had frequented the saloons and dives along the wharves. One of the quarantined vessels to which he was engaged in taking coal was the Wieland. There have been no cases of cholera on the Wieland thus far, and the ship brought over only cabin passengers.

The Cadman street public school, near the house where Carr died, was closed today by order of Supt. George G. Ryan, of public schools, and it is probable that pupils of other schools living in that vicinity will be prohibited from attending so long as there is any danger that they may spread the infection.

Dr. Wheeler, of New York, who was sent here by Dr. Edson, would give no official opinion this morning regarding the case, but concurred in the belief of local physicians that Carr died of Asiatic cholera.

Owing to the impossibility of getting information from Carr's widow as to his whereabouts before he was taken ill, the man's movements cannot be definitely traced.

Carr was intoxicated when he went to bed Saturday night and was taken with severe cramps, accompanied by vomiting and purging, at 4 o'clock Sunday morning.

Dr. Henry R. Baldwin said this morning that he firmly believed the case was Asiatic cholera, but he was confident that the prompt action of the Board of Health and the city authorities will prevent its spread.

Mrs. Carr, the dead man's widow, was reported to be suffering with cholera symptoms this morning.

Thirty citizens from the Second Ward called upon Mayor Van Cleef and Judge J. Kearney Rice this morning and protested emphatically against the health authorities using the old hospital building on Commercial avenue for possible patients, and threatened to burn it if any attempt was made to use it. The Chief of Police placed a strong guard about the building.

FURNESSIA CLEAR OF DISEASE.

Statement by Physicians Who Are Passengers on That Steamship.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 19.—The following communication has been received from the steamship Furnessia, which arrived this forenoon from Glasgow:

ON BOARD THE FURNESSIA, Sept. 18, 1892.

In consideration of the restrictive quarantine in New York Harbor, the undersigned passengers, who sailed from Glasgow on the 8th inst., take pleasure in stating that we have this day made a thorough inspection of the ship and find perfect cleanliness and marked sanitary regulations; and further, we positively know that there is no sickness of any kind whatever among the passengers or crew, nor has there been during the voyage, with the exception of seasickness.

This examination was not only to corroborate the ship's surgeon's report, but to allay any alarm that may have arisen in the public mind in regard to contagious or infectious diseases on this vessel.

H. W. CARPENTER, M. D.,
Past Medical Director, State of New York, G. A. R.
C. H. DUNCAN, M. D.
E. ARMSTRONG DUNN, M. D.
Having had intimate knowledge of the conditions prevailing during the voyage, I hereby acquiesce in the foregoing statement. REV. W. BROWN,
U. S. Consul, Glasgow.

Christina Temple.

I SINCERELY BELIEVE that I should have been dead long ago if it had not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had a bad humor that would not yield to any treatment, and my stomach was very weak. I was hardly able to get around when I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began to improve slowly until, after I had taken some 10 or 12 bottles, I considered myself well once more. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA did me so much good that it seems as if it must do others good." MRS. TEMPLE, Boston, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Sold by all druggists.

CHICAGO'S SAILOR ROOSTER.

He Fights Everything, Particularly His Own Mirrored Image.

On the flagship Chicago there is a rooster which has been on board for about eight months, during which time he has delighted the crew and won his laurels on several battlefields, says the Baltimore *Herald*.

He was bought at Barbadoes on the squadron's way south last Winter, and was intended to be served for Christmas, but during the bad weather one day he crowed so lustily and seemed such an undaunted rooster that one of the officers interceded for him and his life was spared.

On the quarter deck are several big ventilators, which are partly covered with polished brass, making reflectors. Dick (for so the rooster was named) soon passed these ventilators and saw his reflection. His first air of startled surprise was met by the other rooster with one which entirely equalled it and upon this Dick ruffled his feathers and looked threateningly, only to be met, however, by one quite as defiant.

This was more than he could stand, and after prancing around a little he advanced to the attack, being promptly met by the other rooster. Then ensued a very comical encounter, for Dick struck at this ventilator with bill and spur, getting more and more mad every minute and furnishing side-splitting amusement to officers and men who were interested spectators, until finally, from sheer exhaustion, he was obliged to give up the fight and retire, having only the satisfaction of finding that the other rooster retired likewise.

This curious delusion lasted several weeks, and it became a common thing to see Dick either sullenly glaring at that other one or actively engaged in trying to damage him.

The crew was very fond of him, and when they went ashore for target practice on an uninhabited island Dick was allowed a run on shore.

At Ensenada, Argentine Republic, the ships lay alongside the stone docks of the Grand Canal and Dick was soon ashore over the gang plank. He was calmly picking up things when a dog came along, to which he promptly gave battle.

He fought him in the advance and retreat style, for they did each other no damage and confined themselves to short dashes, barking and threats from the dog and determined striking and spurring on the part of the rooster.

Dick several times had these fights, and at one time held three dogs at bay. He is most unusually pugnacious and attacks the ship's cats, and even a miserable goat which was brought on board at St. Thomas.

FROGS THAT ATTACK MEN.

Adventures with the Croakers of the Chickamauga.

People living on the line of the Chickamauga River are somewhat excited over a number of strange and enormous frogs that infest the neighborhood. These frogs—for they greatly resemble frogs—were brought to this country from the Mississippi swamp in A. D. 1866, and put in the Chickamauga River near this place.

They are said to be of enormous size when grown. These being very small when brought are just now beginning to show what they can do.

They are doing some mischief now, says the Savannah *Morning News*. One has been catching chickens and is thought to have been driven to the mountains for refuge during the high waters, and while on his way back to the river, being very hungry, he caught a chicken to appease his hunger until he reached the river, where he could get fish, as they live principally upon fish.

When driven away by high tide and starved for a few days they will attack a person. They are said to be good food for man, but have never been tried yet, as they are very hard to capture. The one that passed through would have been captured, but the man had to go to the house for his gun, and the frog made one leap and was out of a fair shot after devouring a number of chickens.

The Lafayette *Messenger* reports that M. M. Burrows, M