sickness of any kind on board the steamer. All the steerage passengers with their baggage will be sent to Galloupe's Island, where they will be detained and their effects fumigated.

STEPS BY GOVERNOR FLOWER.

A PROCLAMATION ABOUT THE DISORDER.

HE DIRECTS THE SHERIFF OF SUFFOLK COUNTY TO GUARD AGAINST VIOLENCE—TO FIGHT THE INJUNCTION.

The purchase of Fire Island for the use of healthy passengers on cholera-infected ships has aroused such opposition among those living in the town of Islip, that Governor Flower felt he was needed in the city yesterday. He had been in Syracuse, travelled by night train to Watertown, and Sunday night spent his third night on a sleeping-car. On his arrival in this city about 7:30 yesterday morning, he went to the Windsor Hotel, accompanied by his private secretary, Colonel T. S. Williams, and Professor Charles A. Collin, the legal representative of the Attorney-General. It was not long before the truth of the reports of threatened mob violence at Fire Island was verified, and before 10 o'clock the following proclamation was made:

For the relief and protection of the passengers on board the cholera-infected vessels now quarantined in the port of New-York, I have caused to be purchased on behalf of the State certain property at Fire Island, in the County of Suffolk. The State, through its officers, has taken possession of said property, and passengers from the infected vessels are to be transported thither without delay.

In spite of this official action by State authority, it is represented in the public press that citizens of Suffolk County are preparing forcibly to resist the landing of said passengers or the use of the State's property for purposes of quarantine, and have already, through local officers and citizens, made hostile demonstration to that end.

I, therefore, direct the Sheriff of Suffolk County to use all his powers to resist any attempted interference with the lawful exercise of State authority in taking possession of said property, and I command him to see that the said property is properly guarded against all violence and that the Quarantine officers are amply protected in the discharge of their duty.

I also warn all persons against illegal interference with the use of Fire Island as a quarantine station, and I direct all peace officers of the county to enforce obedience to the laws and compel respect for State authority.

Failure to comply with the injunctions of this proclamation will be considered sufficient cause for removal from office.

(L. S.) Done in the city of New-York this twelfth day of September in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, Governor.

By the Governor:
T. S. WILLIAMS, Private Secretary.

The proclamation was telegraphed to the Sheriff of Suffolk County, at Riverhead, and must have been received by him before it was known that Judge Barnard had granted a temporary injunction restraining the health officers from transferring the quarantined passengers to Fire Island.

The granting of this injunction was a matter of surprise to Governor Flower. He talked freely to a Tribune reporter about the hasty action of the people of Islip. "It is a cruel thing on the part of the people behind this injunction," he said, with emphasis, "and yet I believe they would be ready to take care of a cholera case, if one should develop among them. I don't believe they have acted with deliberation." As the Governor continued to talk he became quite excited.

"To think of those people, healthy and well, being cooped up on shipboard, with that terrible scourge raging all around, is horrible. Why, I would be willing to fill the Executive Mansion with them—if the health authorities would permit," he reflectively added. "I don't see how there can be any possible danger to the people of Islip and the surrounding towns. They will be separated from the quarantined passengers by a stretch of at least six miles of sea water."

The Governor was asked what he would do about the injunction. "Well, I don't know anything about it, yet," he answered. "I wish I did. All that I know about it I have heard from newspaper men. It has not been served on me. Of course, I have to make other people preserve the law, and I must respect it too. I don't know upon what grounds the injunction was founded. All I know is that I issued my proclamation before I knew anything about the injunction. If the passengers were landed on Fire Island before the injunction was served on John Doe or Richard Roe, or the other persons joined with me in the order of Judge Barnard, I am advised the injunction will have no legal effect. But if the captain of the Cepheus should have landed the passengers after the injunction had been served, I am informed that such a proceeding would be contempt of court, and could be prosecuted. I shall not direct any proceeding that may be considered contrary to law. As soon as the injunction is served on me I shall direct that legal proceedings be taken to overthrow it. In fact, I have just ordered Corporation Counsel Jenks, of Brooklyn, to examine the affidavits, so that he may be ready to act at once when the papers are served. Corporation Counsel Clark, of New-York, will also take part in the proceedings, if necessary."

"If the injunction should be served on me now (2 o'clock) I am sure it could be overthrown by 5 o'clock. It makes no difference if the order is made returnable for Thursday morning. Professor Collin tells me that an independent motion may be made, and it makes but little difference where Judge Barnard may be when it is served. He may be in court, in chambers, at his home or on the street."

The Governor was asked what action he should take in case the mob at Fire Island refused to let the quarantined passengers land after the injunction had been dissolved.

"If those people should refuse to obey the orders of the Sheriff, as contained in substance of my proclamation, I should not hesitate a moment to send a regiment of militia at once to take possession of Fire Island. It would not take more than an hour to get them down there on a special train. If the injunction should be dissolved within an hour or two those poor people would be landed to-night. This is now too important a matter to dilly-dally."

The Governor was frequently interrupted in his general conversation by callers and other matters. Once he had to stop to sign the official copy of the proclamation, which was sent by Detective Heidelberg to be served on the Sheriff of Suffolk County.

Mr. Heidelberg said that, mob or no mob, he would serve the proclamation on the Sheriff, if he had to climb over fences and through windows.

Louis Balch, secretary of the State Board of Health, called on the Governor and informed him that the president of the State Board would be in the city late in the afternoon. It is expected that these officials will be able to smooth over the difficulties that have confronted Dr. Jenkins. Seth Low, president of Columbia College, was one of the callers. He said that the Columbia could not be obtained from the Hamburg-American Line, because she is now loaded, but if Dr. Jenkins would release the Wieland from Quarantine she might be used immediately by the cabin passengers of the Normannia in case they were not landed on Fire Island.

Governor Flower also received calls from N. C. Jessup, J. Rhinelander Dillon, Alonzo B. Cornell and others. Oliver Sumner Teall volunteered his services in any capacity in which he might be useful. He told the Governor that he was not anxious to go, but he thought this was a time when people should offer their services and not criticise. The Governor kindly thanked Mr. Teall for his proffered services, and said that at present there was no need for them. The Governor received a telegram from Adjutant-General Josiah Porter, which said: "I will call early this afternoon to see if I can assist in any way."

About half past 2 the Governor, Colonel Williams and Detective McClusky, specially detailed by Superintendent Byrnes, started for the police boat Patrol. As the Governor was going down the steps of the hotel from his rooms he met Mrs. Flower and affectionately kissed her goodby, saying that he was on his way to Quarantine, but not to fear that he would bring the cholera back with him. On the way to the boat the Governor called on Corporation Counsel Clark, who joined the party. The object of the visit was to confer with Dr. Jenkins on what was best to be done.

The police boat Patrol came down the bay at 4:15 p. m. yesterday and tied up at the pier at Upper Quarantine. She literally blazed with gold lace on the uniforms of the little army of police inspectors, captains and sergeants aboard of her. The most resplendent group surrounded a stout man in plain black clothes, and when he appeared on the upper deck of the steamboat a whisper ran through the awe-struck crowd of Tammany men, "The Governor." The word was passed for Dr. Jenkins, and he came down the bluff on the run and boarded the boat. A telegram had been sent to W. Bourke Cockran asking him to come to Quarantine Station and with his legal knowledge aid in the conference, and the State Board of Health tug State of New-York brought him down a few minutes after the Governor had arrived on the Patrol. Colonel Williams, the private secretary of Governor Flower, was the only person besides the Governor, Dr. Jenkins and Mr. Cockran, present at the meeting, which was held on board of the Patrol. It lasted about half an hour, and after it was over the party came up the pier, watched in respectful silence by the assembled multitude. Even Mr. Sullivan, the custodian of the rope which keeps the unhallowed from the quarantine pier (unless they have a "pull"), was overawed, and lost his bravery for the first time. He dropped his club (made of a quarantine broomstick), and tried to raise the rope that the Governor might pass under it, but it didn't work, and the Governor had to stoop ingloriously. On their way up the pier the party had been joined by Quarantine Commissioners Allen and Muller, and all at once went to the telegraph office, where they remained for a long while, sending dispatches. When they came down again, Governor Flower looked around him at the expectant crowd of newspaper men with a pleasant smile, and asked them what he could do for them. He wouldn't, however, do what they wanted, and that was to tell them what had been decided at the conference. He did say, at last:

"I will obey the law. An injunction has been issued and I will abide by it. But if I were not the Governor of New-York State, I would run the risk of going to jail for sixty days and would get those people ashore on Fire Island to-night."

"Governor, will you call out the National Guard to protect the property?"

"No," said he: "certainly not. The Sheriff has a proclamation issued by me to preserve the peace."

"Well, suppose he can't do it," was asked, "and the hotel is burned down in the meanwhile?"

"Well," answered the Governor, "they'll have to burn it. But the Sheriff has received orders to preserve the peace, and if he doesn't, off goes his head."

The Governor evidently was much put out over the report that the National Guard might be ordered out. This rumor originated in a telegram which Dr. Jenkins had sent to Governor Flower, asking him to call out the National Guard. The Governor re-embarked on the Patrol after making this statement and was taken back to New-York City.

His arrival at Quarantine was later than had been expected, a circumstance which disappointed Edward S. Stokes, of the Hoffman House, and the Democratic party exceedingly. He had waited at Quarantine all day, and his steam yacht, Fra Diavolo, had been lying at the Quarantine pier since noon. This is a privilege which is accorded to no other craft except those connected with the Quarantine service. But then the Fra Diavolo is virtually in the Quarantine service now, and she has become a daily visitor. Mr. Stokes spends much of his time there. Yesterday J. Sergeant Cram came down on her, and Richard Croker was a frequent visitor for several days.

Governor Flower reached the Windsor Hotel at 9:30 last evening. He was accompanied by Colonel T. S. Williams, his private secretary, and Detectives McClusky and Mullaly, of the New-York Central Office, who had been with him during the afternoon and evening. When he dismissed the detectives in the hotel corridor the Governor requested them to report to him again at 9 this morning. The Governor went at once to his apartments. He looked fagged out, but it was no wonder, for he had spent three hours in a fruitless search for Judge Barnard all over Brooklyn. He wanted to see the Judge personally, and explain to him his views of the situation.

The Governor found waiting for him at the Windsor last night Professor Charles A. Collin, of Cornell University, his personal counsel in the State Department; Corporation Counsel Clark, who will represent the Board of Health of New-York City in the injunction proceedings, and Dr. Lewis Balch, secretary of the State Board of Health. Mr. Flower was soon joined also by Mayor Grant, Police Commissioner Martin, President J. Sergeant Cram, of the Dock Department, and E. S. Stokes, who had undertaken the running of the Surf Hotel at Fire Island and the care of the quarantined passengers. E. R. Johnes, the lawyer employed to search the title of the Fire Island property for the State, also reported with his papers, to the Governor, but the latter told him that he had more important matters than title searches on his hands just at present, and Mr. Johnes soon withdrew.

The situation was discussed with the Governor by the counsel and others present. It was plain to all that nothing could be done toward having Judge Barnard's injunction vacated until the State obtained a copy of the papers upon which the injunction was granted. It seemed an intolerable hardship to the distressed passengers on the Cepheus to be obliged to wait until Thursday to begin even the argument of the question before the court, and Judge Barnard was severely criticised for putting it over for such a period of time when every moment was torture to the unfortunate and innocent people in quarantine. Professor Collin told the Governor that he had succeeded in seeing Judge Barnard in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, but the judge had not the papers, neither, it was discovered, were they filed in the clerk's office of Kings, Queens or New-York counties. The professor said the judge had expressed a readiness to entertain a proposition to change the date so as to bring on the proceedings to-day. But without the papers in the case nothing could be done.

At the Governor's suggestion, Corporation Counsel Clark called up Dr. Jenkins at Quarantine on the telephone, and learned from him that the only injunction papers known to exist had been served on Captain Pierce, of the Cepheus. The Doctor said that he would go himself at once to Babylon by train, and if possible would communicate with Captain Pierce, secure the papers and bring them to the Governor at the Windsor during the night. As it was within an hour of midnight when Dr. Jenkins undertook this mission, it is not likely that he was able to accomplish it, and get the papers to New-York much before morning. When they are received and examined, the counsel for the Governor and the State said that they could form their plans of procedure to vacate the injunction, but not sooner. It is understood that when the case comes up, Professor Collin will appear for the Governor; Corporation Counsel Clark will represent the Board of Health of New-York, and Almet F. Jenks, the Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, will appear for the Health Board of that city.

In speaking of his movements yesterday Governor Flower said last night: "I visited Quarantine this afternoon on the Police Patrol boat and had a long conference with Dr. Jenkins. I believe that he is discharging his duty intelligently and vigorously, and is deserving of encouragement instead of censure.

"I told the Doctor that legal steps would be taken immediately to have the injunction vacated that the passengers on the Cepheus might be landed at Fire Island. I have asked Corporation Counsel Clark, of New-York, and Corporation Counsel Jenks, of Brooklyn, to represent the State in the injunction proceedings. It is a matter of great regret to me that Judge Barnard's order is not returnable until Thursday, but I am determined to take all possible legal measures to have the matter judicially decided forthwith. It was to explain the case fully to Judge Barnard that I chased all over Brooklyn after him to-night. I am sorry to say without success. Until the papers served on the captain of the Cepheus are received, we can do nothing. I expect them during the night, so that we may be able to begin operations as soon as the courts open in the morning."

Corporation Counsel Clark said last night that application to vacate Judge Barnard's injunction might be made to another Supreme Court Judge, but it must be a Judge in the same county (Kings), and with notice to the other side. Such proceedings might not effect the object desired, which was the speediest possible action so as to release the imprisoned passengers from their painful position.

AT THE VARIOUS STEAMSHIP OFFICES.

THE AMOUNT OF FOOD SENT ON THE STONINGTON—A LETTER FROM DR. STIEGLITZ.

At the office of the Hamburg-American Company yesterday, Mr. Boas said: "I have seen complaints in the papers about the amount of food we sent to the Stonington. Here is a list of things put on board," and he exhibited the following list of foodstuffs, enough to feed a small army, which he said had been sent aboard that ship:

Ten barrels flour, 600 pounds pumpernickle, 30 pounds salmon, 1,000 bottles seltzer, 3,083 pounds beef, 1,093 pounds roast beef, 30 fresh tongues, 36 smoked tongues, 65 smoked hams, 60 pounds sausages, 15 pounds barley, 50 pounds buckwheat, 1 keg red wine, 1 keg white wine, 24 pounds oatmeal, 115 glasses of jelly, 100 pounds green peas, 100 pounds white peas, 100 pounds farina, 25 bushels potatoes, 220 pounds spring chickens, 227 pounds broiling chickens, 245 pounds turkey, 252 dozen eggs, 100 pounds steak codfish, 80 pounds bass, 3 cases lima beans, 3 cases spinach, 60 tins mushrooms, 3 cases Eagle milk, 7 tubs butter, 18 tins cheese, 300 loaves white bread, 300 pounds dillons, 12 cases oranges, 225 pounds bacon, 60 cases champagne, 2 dozen sherry, 2 dozen port, 3 cases brandy, 2 cases gin, 60 pounds rice and many other eatables and liquids.

Richard Deming, of the Stonington Steamship Company, said, in regard to the seaworthiness of the Stonington: "She was not intended for anything except a floating home for the passengers of the Normannia. As such she was in every way adequate. Her galley was small, it's true, for on Sound steamers only one meal is cooked for the passengers. A reputable firm was engaged to put the range in good order. I do not suppose that she would be as comfortable as the Normannia."

When the Rugia came in here with cholera aboard Mr. Boas asked his family physician, Dr. J. H. Asch, to send a physician down to help the doctor of the ship. A young physician, Dr. Leopold Stieglitz, a friend of Dr. Asch's, volunteered to go down. Yesterday he sent a letter to Dr. Asch, of which the following is an extract:

When I reached the Rugia I found that excellent precaution had been taken to prevent the spreading of the disease. The cases of cholera were isolated, and all suspicious cases of sickness treated as cholera. The steamship was for the most part clean, though there was some dirt in the steerage. The passengers were at first very anxious to get up to the city, but we finally quieted their impatience. The passengers will now, I think, be relieved in ten or twelve days. As Dr. Hourchard, the ship surgeon, reported at once any case of sickness that occurred, and isolated all suspicious persons, it was impossible for any communication between the well and stricken passengers to exist.

The persons who were carried into hospital were, I think, the dirtiest set of human beings I ever saw. September 5 was the worst day we had on board. Every bed in the ship hospital was filled, and had another case broken out there would have been no place to put the victim. On September 6 the boat came to transfer the passengers to Swinburne Island. That was three days after the existence of cholera on board the Rugia was known to the Health Officers. How we got through those three days I don't know. It's a wonder that we didn't lose 50 per cent of the cases during the transfer. Until the steerage passengers are all taken away, I do not think the Rugia can ever be properly disinfected.

At 12:30 o'clock Mr. Boas received a dispatch asking that boats be at once sent to take the cabin passengers from the Wieland. Two boats were at once sent down and the passengers taken off and brought up to the city. The Wieland has been offered to Dr. Jenkins as a ship on which to place the cabin passengers of the Normannia or of other ships of the Hamburg Line.

At the office of the North German Lloyd Line the following telegram was received from Bremem:

"The 'Berlin Reichsanzeiger' to-day publishes a decree of Chancellor von Caprivi declaring Bremen to be free from infection and in no way a suspicious port."

CRANSTON'S WEST POINT HOTEL.
Open all winter. Cholera cannot reach it. Halls and rooms heated by steam and open grate fires.

THERE are 40,000 families in and near New York who buy the
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.
More than 700,000 copies sold throughout the country monthly in cities and the larger towns.

J.S.CONOVER&CO.
28 and 30 West 23d St.
Open Fire-Places:
A fine and large assortment of Brass, Bronze and Iron in new and elegant designs.
Mantels
in all woods, native and foreign, from our own special designs.
Tile
of every foreign make in rich enamel colorings, and Patterns for Floors, Walls, Hearths, Facings and Bathrooms.
Our new factory, with extensive facilities, enables us to produce the finest class of work at greatly reduced cost.
Foundry and Factory
526, 528 and 530 West 25th St

HEALTH OFFICERS ENJOINED

THEY CANNOT USE FIRE ISLAND YET.

JUDGE BARNARD IN BROOKLYN GRANTS THE INJUNCTION AGAINST GOVERNOR FLOWER.

DR. JENKINS AND OTHERS—ISLIP CITIZENS THE APPLICANTS.

An injunction restraining Governor Flower, Health Officer Jenkins and others from the use of Fire Island as a quarantine station, was granted by Judge Barnard in the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday, with an order to show cause on Thursday why it should be not made permanent. The officers of the Islip Board of Health, William H. Young, Julius Houser, John M. Howell, George B. Studley, Harry Clock, John J. O'Brien and George W. Gilbert, appear in the proceedings, and the defendants named are Governor Flower, Dr. Jenkins, S. S. Sammis, owner of the Surf Hotel, "John Doe," captain of the steamer Stonington, "Richard Roe," captain of the steamer Cepheus, and others interested.

The complaint drawn up in the case sets forth that the plaintiffs are charged with the preservation of health in the town of Islip and must take measures to secure it by excluding persons and things likely to introduce cholera or other infectious diseases. The complaint continues that Health Officer Jenkins has charge of the quarantine for the port of New-York and has no other jurisdiction. The law provides that quarantine shall consist of warehouses, docks, wharves, anchorage for vessels, floating hospitals, warding stations, burying grounds and residences for officers and men. These shall be situated in the Lower Bay, and not upon Staten Island, Long Island, or Coney Island, and that the anchorage for vessels shall not be less than two miles from shore; and that all persons arriving at the port subject to or having been exposed to the cholera must be detained at this quarantine by the Health Officer. The Supreme Court has maintained that the Health Officer is prohibited from establishing upon Long Island or Staten Island or Coney Island a hospital or place to which to remove from vessels subject to quarantine, persons in whom there is no present manifestation of the disease in order to detain them until time shall disclose whether they have the seeds of pestilence in them or not.

The complaint also sets forth the facts regarding the existence of cholera at Quarantine, and the purchase of the Surf Hotel on Fire Island, in the town of Islip, to convert it into an additional quarantine station and says that the Surf Hotel is upon a narrow strip of land between the Great South Bay and the ocean, and the waters of the bay are full of beds of oysters and other shell fish which belong to residents of the towns of Suffolk County and are of great value. The bay is bordered by residences, clubhouses and hotels, where many persons live and great numbers resort to the bay for fishing. The Surf Hotel, the paper says, is unsuitable for the purposes designed by Dr. Jenkins, as it is old-fashioned and provided with no facilities for receiving passengers from cholera ships or destroying germs of the disease. It has no drainage and the waters of the bay will be poisoned, and persons eating shell fish taken therefrom will become liable to the disease. The presence of the cholera passengers at Fire Island will stop the oyster trade and throw many persons out of employment. The value of property will be decreased in the Long Island towns, summer visitors will be driven away and the damages to the inhabitants will be incalculable, not only for the present, but in the future.

The application was presented to Judge Barnard by the counsel for the Islip Board of Health, and he granted the following order, making it returnable Thursday:

It appearing to my satisfaction that the plaintiffs constitute the Board of Health of the town of Islip, in said county, that said board has duly passed a resolution prohibiting the landing of passengers from ships hailing from cholera infected ports in the said town; that said resolution was duly published and brought to the attention and notice of said defendants; and that such landing would be detrimental and dangerous to the life and property of the inhabitants of said town and the public in general, and that said defendants thereupon are about to land such passengers and to establish a quarantine station in violation of plaintiffs' rights and the rights of the said public, and that plaintiffs have begun an action to restrain such violation of said resolution as appears by the summons and verified complaint herein, and the affidavits of William W. Hulse, Harry G. Clark and Edward S. Moore, and the plaintiffs having given the security required by law, ordered that the said defendants, and each of them, shall show cause at a special term of this court, to be held at the courthouse at Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., on the 15th day of September, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon after as counsel can be heard, why an injunction should not be issued restraining during the pendency of this action said defendants and each of them and their servants, agents and attorneys from landing passengers of ships bound from cholera infected ports on any part of said town and from doing any of the acts hereinafter mentioned, and why plaintiffs should not have such other and further relief as may be just. It is further ordered that in the meantime and until the further order of the court, said defendants and each of them and their agents, servants and attorneys be and they hereby are restrained and enjoined from bringing to the Surf Hotel or do any other place within the said town of Islip any persons, baggage, clothing, or any other thing the subject of quarantine, brought from any vessel, or quarantine station, or elsewhere; or any persons or things infected, or supposed to be likely to be infected with cholera, or from using said Surf Hotel or any other premises within said town as a building or buildings for quarantine purposes, or for the reception, care or treatment of persons from vessels quarantined or who may have been exposed to cholera.

Cause being shown, service of this order and the accompanying papers on or before September 14, shall be sufficient.

J. F. BARNARD, Justice Supreme Court.
Brooklyn, September 12, 1892.

The order was served as soon as possible upon the defendants who could be found. Corporation Counsel Jenks, of Brooklyn, received a dispatch yesterday afternoon from Governor Flower, to hold himself in readiness to appear in court, but he received no further directions and late in the day went out of town.

SYRUP of FIGS
ONE ENJOYS
Both the methods and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently, yet promptly, on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach. Prompt in its action, and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the more healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all, and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW-YORK, N. Y.

PREPARATIONS AT SANDY HOOK.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 1,600 PERSONS WILL BE FINISHED SHORTLY—A SUPPLY OF FRESH WATER ASSURED.

The days of the war were recalled to people who passed Sandy Hook yesterday. Rows of white tents were on the shore. Camp fires were sparkling in the early evening, and detachments of marines and artillerymen were tenting on the old camp ground. A mass of furniture, bedding, crockery, steam pipes and material of every kind was piled in the sheds and scattered about on the wharves. An apothecary shop, complete even to the sign, had been rigged up in a little shed by ex-Surgeon-General Hamilton, and is ready to furnish medicines of every kind to the people on the cholera ships or anywhere else in the neighborhood. The revenue cutter Chandler came down in the afternoon with a lot of cooking ranges, which completed the kitchen outfit, and the workmen and soldiers can now be supplied with meals cooked on the premises, instead of having them sent over all the way from Manhattan Beach. There are rows upon rows of shelves filled with crockery neatly stacked up, waiting to be used.

The old railroad shed on the end of the dock has been renovated to such a degree that the Sandy Hook passenger of the olden days would never recognize it. It makes a comfortable dining hall. The narrower sheds running back from the dock are all boarded in and a large part of them is ready for occupancy. The framework of a two-story hospital building stands on the beach to the north of the dock, looking like a gigantic bird cage. In twenty-four hours more it will be boarded in and floored ready for occupancy. The electric light plant is not in good working order yet, and Lieutenant Herring, of the cutter Chandler, left all his lamps down there for use by Dr. Hamilton's men.

The wells sunk on Sunday were too near the shore line and the water proved to be brackish. Other wells were sunk yesterday back upon the ridge that forms the boundary between the open beach and the underbrush, and the water obtained there was found to be satisfactory. Pipes will be laid from these wells down to the sheds. The pure water stratum is about twelve feet deep. If the wells are driven further the water becomes brackish again.

Camp Low, as this little mushroom town is called, will be in charge of Captain Mercer, of the receiving-ship Vermont. He will be assisted by Lieutenant Doyer and Lieutenant Newman, of the Marine Barracks, and by Surgeon Le Motte. The strict guard line has not yet been established, but people were not admitted unless they could state their business. Fifty marines were on duty and an additional force was expected. A detachment of artillerymen were also on the ground. About 200 carpenters and laborers added to these made the place populous. The revenue cutter Grant lay off the wharf all day. The deserted sound steamer Stonington swung at her anchor about half a mile up the channel.

Dr. Hamilton and his assistant, Dr. Rauch, were busy overseeing the unloading and disposition of the goods received. Dr. Hamilton said that he could not tell just when the preparation would be completed, but thought it would not be before to-morrow. When asked if it had been definitely settled whether immigrants or cabin passengers were to be landed there, he said that he did not know. There will be accommodations for about 1,600 people altogether in the buildings and the 400 tents. A steam-heating apparatus will be put in and supplied from a locomotive boiler.

SECRETARY FOSTER AND DR. JENKINS.

THEY ARE ACTING IN PERFECT HARMONY—ORDNANCE OFFICERS FEEL SORE.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Secretary Charles Foster returned to Washington from New-York at midnight last night and was at the Treasury Department early to-day. He was immediately besieged by bureau officials and other persons having business awaiting his action. Before leaving New-York yesterday afternoon the Secretary saw Health Officer Jenkins and had a satisfactory interview relative to the conditions now existing at Quarantine, the future disposition of passengers awaiting admission to the United States and other matters connected with the cholera. Secretary Foster says that he is entirely satisfied with the prospects. So long as the dread disease exists at the port of New-York the Marine Hospital Service will continue the presence of Dr. Hamilton, whose experience in maintaining effective quarantines during yellow-fever epidemics will, it is believed, enable him to be of assistance to the New-York health officials in the present emergency.

Secretary Foster said: "Dr. Jenkins and I had a most pleasant meeting with the two committees of the Chamber of Commerce and the citizens. We met on the most amicable terms, and are most heartily co-operating." This statement was in reply to a suggestion that some friction had developed between the National authorities, as represented by the Secretary and the State sovereignty, embodied in Dr. Jenkins. To show how earnest is the General Government in its disposition to co-operate with the State authorities in New-York, Secretary Foster gave out for publication the following letter addressed by himself yesterday in New-York to Dr. Jenkins, the health officer:

September 11, 1892.

My Dear Sir: The attitude of the General Government in the present emergency is that of hearty co-operation with the State authorities in its efforts to prevent the introduction into this State and the country of the dreaded infectious disease, cholera, now made imminent by the advent into the harbor of New-York of steamships and sailing craft, having on board passengers, both cabin and steerage, together with immigrants from infected ports in large numbers. The last week has disclosed a situation that clearly demonstrates the inadequacy of present facilities to successfully meet the duties that both the State and General Government owe to the people.

To improve the equipment now so sorely needed, I have caused to be established a camp on Sandy Hook, called Camp Low, where we will be able to take charge, under the care of the Marine Hospital service, of a large number of the well people. We will probably make provision for hospital service for those that become sick after coming into our custody. But understanding that you have ample hospital accommodations on Swinburne Island, it may be that the care of the sick can be more suitably provided for by you.

I beg, therefore, to tender to the State authorities the privileges of sending to Camp Low such well persons as you may not be able to suitably care for, and when received they will be cared for by the Marine Hospital Service of the General Government. We expect to be able to receive people on the morning of Tuesday, the 13th inst., but you will be notified by Commandant Hamilton of the exact time, and it will be expected that yourself and the commandant will arrive at some joint arrangement by which the hospital service by one or both authorities will be satisfactorily conducted. The General Government stands ready to increase its equipment at Camp Low, in the hope that every necessary provision for the care of people to the full extent of their necessities and the demands of the occasion will be made. Inasmuch as the committees of the Chamber of Commerce are co-operating fully and heartily with both State and National authorities, it is hoped that our united and harmonious efforts will be successful in averting the calamity that threatens the country.

About noon the Acting Secretary of War, General Grant, accompanied by General Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., called on Secretary Foster. General Flagler is feeling sore over the interruption of the costly experiments and trials of heavy ordnance, at Sandy Hook, caused by the proposed use of that place as a refuge for the detention of persons who have been exposed to cholera infection. Secretary Grant is also worried about the liabilities to contractors the War Department may incur through the suspension of these trials, as well as from a regard to the protection from infection of the employes of the War Department now at the Hook. They were received courteously by Secretary Foster, but he plainly stated the facts of the emergency and made it clear that, regardless of other considerations than the public good, the General Government intended that that part of Sandy Hook shall be used as now assigned—to aid in the maintenance of an effective quarantine against cholera without undue sacrifice of the safety of uninfected passengers.

QUARANTINE CONDITIONS DISCUSSED.

A well-attended meeting of physicians was held yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Medicine on West Forty-third-st. Dr. E. L. Keyes presided, and Dr. Lewis Sayre acted as secretary. A general discussion of the quarantine conditions at present prevailing was held, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Stephen Smith, A. L. Loomis, A. Jacobi, E. G. Janeway, R. H. Derby, I. M. Prudden and Allan McLane Hamilton be appointed to consider the feasibility of urging legislation favoring National quarantine, and to consider any improvements in our present quarantine system; the committee to report at a meeting of the society on the first Thursday in October.

OWNERS OF FACTORIES TO BE ARRESTED.

Action will be taken to-day against the factories on Newtown Creek, which have been declared to be nuisances, and the arrest of their owners will be made. Two of them are the fat-rendering establishments of Joseph Rosenberg and Lewis Friese, near Meeker-ave. It is expected that action can be taken against establishments on the Queens County side of the creek under the clause of the law empowering the city to suppress nuisances within three miles of the city limits. The papers have been prepared in the cases of forty-one persons charged with maintaining nuisances.

Health Commissioner Griffin refused to give permits to two Hamburg freight steamers which arrived at Brooklyn wharves yesterday to unload.

Ice from Distilled Thrice-filtered Croton
is made by N. Y. Hygeia Ice Co., 52d-st., E. R.

FOUR POUNDS
FAIRBANK'S GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Millions will testify to the wonderful Cleansing properties of
GOLD DUST Washing Powder
Why don't you try it?
For cleaning, scrubbing, scouring, washing and all household purposes, Gold Dust Washing Powder is indispensable. Your grocer has it. 4 lbs. for 25 cts.
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, Me., Portland, Ore., Pittsburgh and Milwaukee.

ODDS AND ENDS OF POLITICS.

CALLERS AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

REPUBLICANS ENTHUSIASTIC AND CONFIDENT.

There was the usual number of callers at the headquarters of the Republican National Committee yesterday. Among the first to reach there was ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, who had been in Maine for the last few days speaking. Mr. Fassett was in the best of spirits and he said that he expected to hear that Maine had given a good Republican majority. The new election law there would cause some trouble, he said, because this was the first time that it had been tried in the State and the people did not understand it as well as they would after they had voted under it several times.

General George A. Sheridan was another Republican who had just returned from Maine and who was confident that the Republicans would carry the State by a good majority. He called at the headquarters building in the afternoon and spent some time in conversation with Colonel Swords and the other members of the committee.

Charles Emory Smith, ex-Minister to Russia, also called at the National headquarters. He spent some time with General Clarkson in discussing certain features of the campaign. Among the other callers were the Rev. Dr. C. E. Miller, pastor of the Sixty-first-st. Methodist Episcopal Church; Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota; C. D. Baker, Assistant United States District-Attorney; Washington Winsor, president of the Harlem Republican Club, and Mr. McKinley, of Washington. All of these men spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of the condition of affairs wherever they had been.

Arrangements have been made to light up at night the front of the National headquarters building.

ROUSING MEETING OF A YORKVILLE CLUB.

The James G. Blaine Club of Yorkville held its largest meeting this fall last night at No. 1,584 Avenue A. James K. Magee, of Chicago, who is under engagement with the National Republican Campaign Committee to speak in New-Jersey, beginning to-night, had volunteered to address the meeting, and an unusually large meeting was held. Delegations of Republicans from the East Side Citizens' Republican Club and the United Republican Club of the XXIVth Assembly District were present. Frequent applause greeted the speaker whenever he referred to the prosperity of the country, due to the wise administration of the Republican party, or to its policy of protection and reciprocity. "The history and aims of the Republican party" was the subject of the address. The club has a membership of 262 names, and twenty-four more were added last night. A new banner has been secured, and will be raised about September 20. At that time the James G. Blaine Club of Harlem, various clubs from the XXth, XXIst, XXIId, XXIVth, XXVth, and XXVIIth Assembly Districts, the Ivy Club of Mount Vernon and the Progress Republican Club of New-York, will take part in the exercises. On September 15 the club will join the James G. Blaine Club of Harlem in their summernight festival for the benefit of the Campaign Fund. The officers are John Brindt, president; R. M. Hillis, first vice-president; Albert Neilson, second vice-president; James H. Davis, recording secretary; John H. Abbott, financial secretary; James W. Robertson, treasurer, and William Keyser, sergeant-at-arms.

ROUSING MEETING IN THE IIId.

The Alexander S. Kalischer Republican Association of the IIId Assembly District held a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting last night at its rooms, No. 20 Allen-st. Louis Friedel, the president of the association, presided, and Isadore Israel was secretary. After twenty-five new members had been admitted, speeches were made by Ruben Cohn, A. S. Kalischer, Floyd B. Wilson and Louis Alkrook. Among the many present were Jacob Goldstein, first vice-president; Jacob Harris, second vice-president; Ruben Drusker, treasurer; Adolf Rose, Richard Fulle, M. L. Goldmann, B. J. Spernburg, C. S. Smith, L. Harris, H. Denison, H. Bloom, J. Bombarth, N. Cohn, S. Jacobs, A. Harris, S. Levy, H. Levy, N. Rosenhaus, M. Weil, J. Siegel, M. Greene, D. Wolpin, M. Bender, L. Wolinsky, W. Kalischer, S. Rosenbloom, D. Sussmann and L. Flanders.

WORKING IN THE "GAS HOUSE DISTRICT."

In front of the headquarters of the Republican Organization of the old XVIth Assembly District, now the XIIth Assembly District, at No. 427 Second-ave., a large transparency was raised last night and saluted with fireworks and bonfires. Afterward a mass-meeting was held, at which nearly a thousand people were present. The audience was composed of the wage-earners of the "Gas House District," and they listened with much attention to the sound reasoning of Congressman William E. Mason, of Chicago, who was the leading speaker. William A. Moger, the vice-president of the organization, presided, and brief speeches were made by William Henkel, the president; and the secretary, Frank H. Daly. The young men of the district have shown much interest in the issues of the campaign, and they will select a committee of 100 to conduct a mass-meeting on September 24. A bureau of information has been established at No. 427 Second-ave., where instruction will be given with regard to naturalization and voting.

GERMANS OUT FOR THE TICKET.

An evidence of the manner in which the Germans will support the Republican ticket this fall was given last evening in the enthusiastic meeting of the German Republican Association, at No. 161 East Fifty-seventh-st. The sentiments of the meeting was aptly expressed by Hermann Mack, one of the speakers, when he said, "The three words dearest to the German heart are love, belief, hope. For the next two months the three words shall be tariff, protection and reciprocity." The Rev. Nicholas Bjerring presided and the speakers were Dr. Skutsch, of Washington, D. C.; Emil Loelshiner, Michael Geode, Dr. Scholer and Hermann Mack. Among the prominent German-Americans present were Alexander Mueller, L. Glauber,