keeping all the patients alive. But on that day three died and were cast into the sea. Two of them had been taken ill on September 5. One was Rivte Wesol, twenty-five years old, the other Donga Radomsk, two years old. The other death on September 7 was that of Jankel Lavodwick, one year old, taken ill on September 6. On the next day, September 8, three other little children were taken from the ship's hospital dead and buried in the waters. One had been taken ill on September 4, the others were taken ill on September 5. The one which had been taken ill on September 4 was a child of Sarah Dietzler, who was the first one to die on the ship. The little one was six years old. Its name was Peche Dietzler. The others were Schindel Bass, one and a half years old, and Saul Friedmann, five years old.

Then there came a lull of several days. Through those days many were taken sick, but happily none died. On September 12 the work of the plague again became fatal. That day Moses Weissburg, four years old, died after five days of severe suffering. Three days again intervened, at the end of which the ship's doctor was able to report with a thankful heart that there had been no deaths. But on September 15 the plague killed three children. Two of them had been ill only one day. They were Leib and Taube Mandelkorn, the latter four and the former eight years old. The other death was that of Judel Lipsohm, three and a half years old, taken ill on September 12. All the other patients had recovered before Fire Island appeared over the western rim of the sea except May Feingalk, six years old. She and three others were in the ship's hospital when she arrived in the harbor and they were taken to Swinburne Island yesterday morning. The others were Chaya Bass, twenty-eight years old, the mother of Schindel Bass, who died on September 8; Lea Handfleck, twenty-six years old, taken ill on September 15, and Sussel Grossman, eighteen years old, taken ill early yesterday morning, soon after the ship had anchored in Lower Quarantine.

The Bohemia was boarded by a pilot about 200 miles out. It was a welcome sight to the captain of the plague-ship when he saw the white sails of the pilot-boat on the horizon. She bore the figures 21 on her mainsail, and the pilot who boarded the steamship was John Shooks. He knew that the Bohemia was sure to be a cholera-infected ship, but a pilot had to board her, and one did. He knew that he ran the risk of infection, he knew that he probably would be detained for many days, but there was no hesitation on his part. He is on the ship now, held prisoner with her unfortunate passengers.

The Bohemia had on board when she sailed from Hamburg ten cabin, 653 steerage and seventy-two crew. She is one of the oldest ships of the Hamburg-American Line, built in 1881. Like the Scandia she had been "disinfected" before sailing with creoline and carbolic acid. The vessel was boarded and thoroughly examined as soon as possible yesterday morning. Fumigation and disinfection were begun at once. Twenty pounds of bichloride were put on board and Dr. Nash was left on the ship to superintend the work. On all the other ships in the Lower Quarantine things were quiet and all was well. Dr. Walser's official report after he had made his regular daily trip among the other ships, was as follows:

Steamer Helgoland—Supplied with bi-chloride, and ordered disinfection of foredastles and washing of clothing.
Steamship Moravia—All is well. One case measles.
Steamship Scandia—All well. Disinfection and washing continued.
Steamship Normannia—Baggage removed and disinfected under the direction of Dr. Sanborn.
Steamship Wyoming—All well.
Steamship Rugia—Vessel thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Only one consumptive patient on board; too weak to be removed. The Rugia's cabin passengers on board the New-Hampshire are extremely well satisfied. The vessel is supplied with everything that is needed, and there is every facility for comfort for from two to four hundred passengers.

At Upper Quarantine the only ships which were detained were the Wieland, State of Nevada and Kitty. The Kitty had arrived early in the morning from Barracon. She has no passengers, but there had been a death among her crew, and as it was due to some bowel complaint, the ship was held. The State of Nevada is still being detained, as Dr. Jenkins will hold her subject to the orders of the Treasury Department. She was the first ship to sail from a European port since the Treasury circular, advising twenty days of quarantine, was issued. The Wieland will possibly be allowed to come up today. Other ships which came to port yesterday were the Simon Dumois, Cienfuegos, Raleigh, City of Atlanta, Shawmut, El Norte and Iroquois.

The steamer City of Chester, Inman Line, from Liverpool, arrived at Quarantine at 9 o'clock last night. All are reported well.

Bloomingdale Brothers delivered three large truck loads of clothing, boots and shoes at Upper Quarantine last night. They form the first instalment of a large order, and will be given to the immigrants on Hoffman Island to wear before going to Camp Low. Their old clothing will all be left behind and thoroughly disinfected before being sent to them. The money to purchase the goods was furnished by the Chamber of Commerce Committee. The Normannia's steerage passengers will be transferred to Camp Low to-day and the Rugia's to-morrow. Dr. Jenkins said last night that he thought the steerage passengers going to Camp Low were now free from contagion, and that their discharge was only a matter of three or four days. The Moravia's passengers will be released in a day or so. The steerage passengers on this steamer will be transferred direct to Ellis Island when the steamer is passed.

Dr. Jenkins thought that Fire Island would not be used after the present scare was over as a permanent quarantine station. He thought additions to Swinburne and Hoffman islands could be made, and buildings erected which would give the Health officers ample facilities in the future for any epidemic. The cabin passengers of the Wyoming will be the next to go to Fire Island. Those of the Rugia will follow and then, perhaps, those of the Scandia. The passengers of each steamer will be isolated from those of the others.

The State of Nevada will be released by Dr. Jenkins to-morrow. At 8:35 the steamer Bothnia, from Liverpool, arrived, and anchored off Upper Quarantine. She carries 403 cabin passengers and no steerage. The Hamburg-American steamer Suevia, from Hamburg, arrived shortly after 8 o'clock, and anchored in the Lower Bay. She carries 82 cabin and no steerage passengers. Dr. Byron visited the Suevia, and reported her in first-class condition; no disease during the voyage or at present.

NORMANNIA'S PASSENGERS LANDED.

SOME CAME BY RAIL AND SOME BY BOAT—GLAD TO LAND, BUT ANGRY WITH THE COMPANY.

Three weeks ago yesterday morning the Normannia sailed from Hamburg, for New-York, and after being detained thirteen days in quarantine and passing through some of the most disagreeable experiences of their lives, the passengers were finally landed in New-York yesterday, to their undisguised delight. About sixty of them came on the Long Island Railroad from Fire Island, reaching this city at 1 o'clock; the rest, who were less fortunate in coming up on the iron steamboat Cepheus, touched the Hoboken pier of the Hamburg-American Company at 3:07. Misfortune, however, still clung to both parties. Those who elected to come by the railroad were delayed forty minutes in Babylon at the start; but the Cepheus ran aground off Oak Island a few minutes after leaving Fire Island, and was detained nearly three hours.

Among those who came by way of Babylon across Long Island by rail were United States Senator McPherson, of New-Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Palmer, E. L. Godkin, Robert H. Thompson, Dr. F. Lange and Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Aldrich, of Boston; A. B. Steele, of Atlanta; Professor F. W. Taylor, of Lincoln, Neb.; Judge and Mrs. A. W. Wallace, of Fredericksburg, Va.; Mrs. A. L. Stephens, of Newport; the Rev. Dr. D. W. Fisher, of Hanover College; W. L. Fisher, one of the counsel to the World's Fair Commission; F. W. Newmann, World's Fair Commissioner, and Courtlandt Van Rensselaer. Senator McPherson left the train at Jamaica. A. M. Palmer caught the first train at the Grand Central Station for Stamford, Conn., where he will remain for a week or two. The rest of the railway party started for their homes at once. All were naturally pleased to be free to go where they chose once more and expressed their sympathy for the passengers on board the Cepheus, when they learned that this steamer had run aground and would not arrive until the middle of the afternoon.

As early as 10 o'clock a crowd of anxious friends and relatives assembled at the pier of the Hamburg-American Company at Second-st., Hoboken. Nearly every woman carried a bunch of flowers or a flag, and all were in high spirits at the prospect of seeing their friends soon. A murmur of disappointment ran through the crowd when the news of the grounding of the Cepheus arrived. At 2 o'clock the crowd, which had scattered in search of luncheon, gathered again and waited patiently and good naturedly for the first sight of the Cepheus. Nahan Franko and the full Eldorado Band were on the pier, prepared to greet the returning travellers.

It was just 3 o'clock when the Cepheus came opposite the pier. The Eldorado Band played, flags were flying, tugboats blew their whistles and every one was happy. At 3:07 the Cepheus swung across the end of the pier, to the great delight of all concerned. The passengers stood on the seats and waved their handkerchiefs to attract the attention of friends. One woman, Mrs. Raeder, of Seventeenth-st., who came to meet her sister, fainted in the crowd. Miss Lottie Collins was one of the first passengers to land and was immediately driven to the Union Square Hotel, completely tired out.

Although highly pleased to be safe at home again, there are many of the passengers whose wrath against the Hamburg Company has increased each day of their detention. They say that they would never have taken passage on the Normannia at all if it were not for the express statement of the company's agents in London and Southampton that there were no steerage passengers on board. All of them declared, they say, that they would prefer to wait for another steamer rather than risk the possibility of detention at Quarantine here. Alleged cable dispatches from Hamburg were shown them, saying: "No steerage passengers on board." Some of these men gave up their passage already engaged on other lines. They will bring suit for damages at once, they say. Senator McPherson is said to be the most determined man of all, and he is supported by W. S. Higgins and H. M. Verrill, of Portland, Me.; Samuel A. York, jr., son of the ex-Mayor of New-Haven; W. L. Fisher, of Chicago; George J. Black, of Erie, Penn., and C. E. Lauriat, of Boston. Mr. Higgins has drawn up a formal affidavit, making charges of misrepresentation against the company. He says that on August 26 he was positively assured by the agents of the company in London before engaging passage that the Normannia had left Hamburg without a single steerage passenger. And at his request the London agents sent him that night a copy of a cable dispatch confirming their statements. S. A. York, jr., H. M. Verrill and George J. Black were in his company at the time and have attested the correctness of the affidavit prepared by Mr. Higgins. The papers were drawn up and signed at Fire Island before a notary, and each man has a copy for his own use, as separate suits will be brought. When they were on the company's tender alongside the Normannia at Southampton they learned the truth for the first time and were then informed that no money would be refunded.

AT THE RECEIVING HOSPITAL.

ISOLATION OF THE LITTLE BUILDING IN EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—THE FLOATING HOSPITAL NOT READY YET.

Over on the east side of the city, where gas works smoke and blaze and fume night and day, and where the island begins to narrow as it stretches to the north, is a little two-story building that is used as a receiving hospital by the Board of Health. The last two blocks of East Sixteenth-st., beyond Avenue C, are given up to gasworks on the southern side, and to the Street Cleaning Department stables, the Willard Parker Hospital and this little receiving hospital, on the north side. The latter is well isolated from the nearest edge of the populous portion of the city, which is distant two long blocks. The many children who prance on the sidewalks, paddle in the gutter and roll in the street in the tenement-house quarter on the west side of Avenue C rarely stray down there. Over the smooth asphalt pavement of Sixteenth-st. an occasional ambulance rolls along to the river side and there discharges its patients into the little receiving hospital, or directly into the boat that is to take them up to North Brother Island. In winter the white carpet of snow is rarely disturbed, except by the ambulance wheels, and in summer the pavement, kept smooth and clean by occasional showers, is seldom defiled by traffic.

Victims of smallpox, typhus fever, cholera and other contagious and infectious diseases disappear behind the red fence that guards the receiving hospital, to come out again cured or dead.

Yesterday the new hospital barge lay at the pier with its double-decks boxed in to form wards and staterooms. The sound of the hammer and saw came through the ports and gangways. A hundred cots and all the apparatus necessary for the care of as many patients were on board, but the barge was not ready for occupancy yet. The carpenters were still in possession. Outside in the street stood an ominous, black ambulance with two smallpox patients aboard, waiting to be transferred to the receiving hospital or to the Island. An occasional curious straggler looked from a respectful distance through the large open windows in the second story, under the low roof of the hospital building, and wondered how the poor girl taken there on Thursday with the cholera was getting on. Those who mustered up courage enough to inquire were told that her condition was improving. Roundsman No. 1,818, with a corporal's guard of patrolmen, saw to it that no unauthorized person boarded the hospital barge or entered the quarantined building. But so complete is the isolation of this spot, though on the borders of the most populous quarter in the city, that the roundsman's solitude was broken only by the presence of a few reporters, whom he entertained with reminiscences of his experience with the black fever in South Africa and the yellow fever and smallpox on shipboard while in the United States Navy, seasoning his remarks with much good advice about the foolishness of getting scared, because one out of a million fellow-citizens had the cholera.

To-day or to-morrow a gate will be put across Sixteenth-st., at the Willard Parker Hospital, and the whole section will be turned into a cholera camp with stands for ambulances and sheds for ambulance horses. The Willard Parker Hospital will be used for the isolation and observation of suspects and persons who have been exposed to contagion.

EFFECT OF THE CHOLERA ON SUGAR.

A TALK WITH HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

Collector Hendricks when asked yesterday as to the likelihood of an embargo being declared on beets and beet-sugar at this port, said that he would rely entirely on the discretion of the Health officers at Quarantine. He knew that the embargo had been declared by Brooklyn and Hoboken, but for New-York City action would depend entirely upon the advice of the Quarantine officers. Regarding the possibility of the cholera germ being transmitted to this country by cargoes of sugar he could say nothing. It was a question for physicians to consider.

Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, several of whose cargoes are being held in the Lower Bay, said that the company was doing all it could to co-operate with the Health officers, and was perfectly willing to abide by any decision which they might deem necessary. The sugar company had stopped some weeks ago the consignment of sugar from any of the infected ports, and their refusal to receive such sugar would continue. For the unloading of the sugar now in the bay, Mr. Havemeyer said that the company would take every precaution when it was allowed to bring the sugar on shore. The carrying steamers would not be brought to the wharves, and the company would send lighters for the transference of all cargoes. Mr. Havemeyer said that he expected the embargo on sugar from Brooklyn and Hoboken to be removed next week.

With regard to the condition and prospect of the sugar market as affected by the quarantine, Mr. Havemeyer said: "The margin between raw and refined sugar is less to-day than it has been at any time since the cholera calamity. Advantage has been taken by local raw sugar speculators and Cuban speculators to advance the price of raw sugar other than that of beet, and the American consumer is naturally the sufferer, but in no instance has the price of refined been advanced beyond the corresponding advance in raw, nor will it be. The operation of the American company will be to melt up its raw supplies as fast as it can obtain them and give the product to the American consumer at the same difference as has prevailed. How long the supplies will last depends only upon what the several quarantine officers and health boards may determine to be best for the public welfare, to which we naturally willingly submit. All the orders for sugar obtained yesterday are taken this morning subject to indefinite delay."

It is reported from Philadelphia that there is two million dollars' worth of German beet-root sugar in quarantine at the Delaware Breakwater, which the Board of Health of Philadelphia has as yet refused to pass in.

COLONEL LOOMIS L. LANGDON'S GOOD WORK.

By order of Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, commanding the 1st United States Artillery, now stationed at Fort Hamilton, the shore there is being patrolled twice every day, and all suspicious articles of refuse are being gathered up and burned. When the Moravia arrived here the guard on the shore reported that mattresses and pillow cases had been found wedged in the rocks on the narrow beach. This at once aroused Colonel Langdon's suspicions that infected articles were being secretly thrown overboard from steamships detained at quarantine, and a personal inspection verified this. Mattresses bearing marks showing that they had come from the Normannia were found, and several articles of women's clothing. All of these were burned and those in charge of the work had imperative orders not to handle anything found on the beach, but to gather up the drift with pitchforks. At high water the beach is completely submerged up to the sea wall of the fort, but when the tide recedes all floating articles are caught in the rocks and held fast. It is then that they are gathered up and destroyed.

In conversation with a Tribune reporter yesterday, Colonel Langdon said: "There will be no cholera here if I can prevent it by personally seeing that that part of the beach which comes under my jurisdiction is kept clean. When stationed at Fort Henry at Baltimore, in 1887 and 1888, during the cholera scare there, I suggested the building of large iron scows, in which all matter bearing any suspicion of being infected could be burned. This was done, and the result was most satisfactory. I shall continue to have the shore patrolled until all danger of a cholera epidemic is past, and as rapidly as suspicious articles drift ashore they will be destroyed."

THEY WANT IMMIGRATION STOPPED.

MAYOR GRANT BEING URGED MAKES SUCH A REQUEST TO PRESIDENT HARRISON.

After considering the question all day, Mayor Grant last evening wrote and mailed an autograph letter to the President, of which the following is a copy:

"City of New-York,
"Office of the Mayor, Sept. 16, 1892.

"Hon. Benjamin Harrison, President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir: As Mayor of the City of New-York, I deem it my duty to call your attention to the present condition of sanitary affairs in this city. While there is no cause for alarm in the present condition, and while everything is being done by the authorities to prevent the spread of the cholera, every reasonable precaution should be taken to prevent its further introduction into this community. I, therefore, request that you, as President of the United States, exercise all the authority you possess to prevent further immigration to this country, until all fear of the introduction of cholera shall have disappeared. I am, with great respect, very truly,

"HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor."

The usual conference relating to the precautionary measures against cholera being taken under the Mayor's direction was held at the City Hall yesterday. There were present Mayor Grant, President Barker, of the Tax Department; President Martin, of the Police Department; Commissioner Gilroy and President Wilson, of the Health Department. The situation was thoroughly discussed. The danger which menaces the city from the continued arrival of immigrants was looked upon as the most serious confronting the people of New-York as well as of the country at large. The opinion was unanimous that it was the Mayor's duty to appeal to the President and ask him promptly to authorize the enforcement of such restrictions as would completely suspend immigration until all fear of the cholera had passed. The Mayor sent the following instructions to the heads of the Street-Cleaning and Fire Departments:

September 16, 1892.

Hon. Thomas S. Brennan, Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Dear Sir: After a consultation on the subject with the Commissioner of Public Works I am able to notify you that there is a sufficient supply of Croton water to enable you to use it freely for the purpose of flushing the streets. In doing this work you will be careful to place suitable screens over the openings through which the waste water escapes into the basins, in order that solid matter may not be washed into and obstruct the sewers. In the vicinity of the river front the work of flushing the streets may well be done with river water. This will require the co-operation of the Fire Department, to whom you should apply for the assistance they can furnish with men and engines. In this case care is necessary that the water used be taken from the rivers at the ends of the piers instead of in the slips between the piers, in order that it should be the cleanest and clearest available. I have directed the Fire Commissioners to co-operate with you as far as possible in this matter. Respectfully yours,

HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor.

September 16, 1892.

The Fire Commissioners:

Sirs: It has been deemed advisable as a sanitary precaution to further clean the streets of the city by flushing them with water. To save as much as possible the supply of Croton, it is advisable to use river water for this purpose wherever practicable. I have directed the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to apply to you for co-operation in this particular, and request that whatever assistance with men and engines can be afforded him without detriment to the Fire Department's regular service, be promptly accorded.

HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor.

QUARANTINING AGAINST NEW-YORK.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN CITIES ALREADY AFFECTING RAILWAY TRAVEL.

Cincinnati, Sept. 16.—The action of the health officer in declaring quarantine against passengers from New-York has awakened interest among the travelling public. Already passenger agents are saying that the rule is affecting travel to a considerable extent, as passengers dread the risk of a quarantine detention. The arrangements made by the Cincinnati health authorities in connection with local health officers at the points named is this: At Maysville, Ky., and Loveland, Ohio, a physician and several assistants are stationed for the purpose of an inspection of all trains from the East. Trains on the Chesapeake and Ohio will be boarded by these officers at Vanceburg or some point beyond, and then the passengers will be examined between there and Maysville. If all are found well the train will not be detained, but if any symptoms of cholera are found among the passengers the train will be put in quarantine for a number of days. The Baltimore and Ohio trains will be boarded at Blanchester, and the Little Miami at Morrow or Xenia. No arrangement has yet been made for trains coming through Dayton. Provision will be made for the detained passengers. All this is in addition to the regulations made some days ago prohibiting the bringing into Cincinnati of any rags, bedclothing or second-hand clothing from any foreign port or city. It is expected that there will be no occasion for detaining anything except trains carrying immigrants.

Indianapolis, Sept. 16.—The Indiana Board of Health is preparing instructions which will empower the county and city boards to quarantine against all trains coming from New-York. A system of train inspection is already going on, and has been since yesterday morning. Officers will now be sent out to meet and inspect all trains from New-York and where any suspicious cases are found the victims will be placed in ambulances and removed to the House of Detention and the car side-tracked and disinfected. The boards will from this time exercise this power over all trains coming from infected points. The roads affected at present are the Pennsylvania, Lake Erie and Western, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the "Big Four."

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 16.—The town of Somerset, just across the river from this city, has served notice on the Mayor and on the Old Colony Steamboat Company to restrain them from landing any cholera infected passengers from Fall River Line boats.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The State Board of Health has decided to establish a quarantine against all Eastern cities as soon as possible—not later than next Sunday. The stations will be at Ashtabula, Latimer, Leetonia, Youngstown, Belpre, Bellaire, Ironton, Cincinnati and Toledo. No immigrant will be permitted to come into the State unless he has a full bill of health from the National authorities or the local officers of the port of entry. Other passengers with the disease will be quarantined.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 16.—The Government to-day issued a proclamation that vessels arriving from infected ports shall be quarantined twenty-one days from the beginning of the voyage. The steamer Miranda, six days from New-York, will be quarantined for fifteen days. Her cargo of fruit has been thrown overboard.

The Consul-General for Sweden and Norway said yesterday that a quarantine of five days had been ordered in the ports of those two kingdoms against vessels coming from England and from New-York.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TAKE ACTION.

Madrid, Sept. 16.—The Spanish Government has declared quarantine against New-York. The "Official Gazette" announces to-day that all vessels arriving at Spanish ports will be detained. Persons arriving at frontier stations from New-York will also be subjected to quarantine.

Havana, Sept. 16.—According to the new quarantine regulation now in force on this island vessels arriving in Cuban waters from New-York will be sent at once to the lazaretto at Mariel, on the northwest coast, twenty miles west of Havana. They will be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, and will be detained until all danger of infection has been removed. Vessels arriving here from all other ports in the United States will also be ordered to Mariel; but if it is found that all are well on board and that no sickness occurred during the voyage, they will only be placed under observation for three days.

GROWTH OF THE EMERGENCY FUND.

The fund being raised by the Chamber of Commerce for the cholera emergency was increased by about $25,000 yesterday. Following is a list of subscriptions received yesterday by J. Pierpont Morgan, the treasurer:

Stern Brothers, $1,000; R. T. Wilson & Co., $100; Lehman Brothers, $100; Nathan Herrmann, $50; C. E. Rich, $25; Ladenberg, Thalmann & Co., $1,000; L. von Hoffman & Co., $5,000; James J. Higginson, Boston, $100; H. Bauendahl & Co., $100; Miss Annie L. Pierrepont, through Seth Low, $250; balance Cleveland and Stevenson Notification Committee ($1,300 already acknowledged), $11 94; Henry S. Strauss, $25; E. P. C. Potter & Co., $1,000; George MacCulloch Miller, $100; Schaffer Brothers, $250; Amos R. Eno, $10,000; Unger, Smithers & Co., $1,000; W. H. Granbery & Co., $100; Leopold Weil & Co., $50; John Munroe & Co., $1,000; Rogers, Peet & Co., $1,000; A. N. Selter, $25; Henry W. T. Mali & Co., $500; Cuyler, Morgan & Co., $1,000; Reynes Brothers & Co., $100; Alexander E. Orr, $1,000; previously acknowledged, $155,885; total, $180,771 94.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

AN OPINION FROM THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL THAT HE MAY STOP IMMIGRATION.

Washington, Sept. 16.—In response to a telegraphic inquiry from the President on September 9, as to the extent of the powers conferred upon the surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital Service, and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the President's approval, to make quarantine regulations with reference to immigration from infected ports, Attorney-General Miller has submitted an opinion.

In it he says of the act of 1878: The intent to aid in the enforcement of the State laws upon the subject of quarantine is manifest. Both State and National authorities shall work to the same end, the keeping away of contagion. The only limitation is that the Federal regulations must not interfere with the State laws. In measuring the effect of this limitation it must not be forgotten that the State laws and regulations are in the nature of restrictions, and not in the nature of grants of authority to either immigrants or transportation companies. The authority of immigrants to come, and of transportation companies to bring such immigrants, is not derived from the State statutes or regulations. The State by its statute and regulations, in the exercise of its police powers, simply provides that immigrants shall not come in except after compliance with such laws and regulations. The State does not provide, and has no power to provide, as against Federal laws and regulations, that upon such compliance such ships and immigrants shall come in.

Hence, consistently with the State laws and regulations, it is entirely competent for Federal regulations to impose additional restrictions; and hence, also, the imposition of an additional period of quarantine, or the total exclusion of all "vessels or vehicles coming from any foreign port or country where any contagious disease may exist," or "vessels or vehicle conveying any person or persons, merchandise or animals affected with any infectious or contagious disease," from "any port of the United States" is within the powers conferred upon the officers named in the President's inquiry, acting with his approval.

TWO SUSPECTED CASES IN BROOKLYN.

ONE OF THEM DECLARED BY A HEALTH BOARD PHYSICIAN TO BE CHOLERA MORBUS.

Dr. William Moore, of the Brooklyn Health Department, was sent last night to No. 291 North Eighth-st., to make an official diagnosis of the illness of Lillie Myers, who was taken ill yesterday morning in the establishment of Levy & Worthelmer, No. 80 White-st., New-York, and was taken to her home in a coach. The young woman had been suffering with dysentery, and soon after she reported for work she was seized with cramps. Two physicians were called, who described her illness to be cholera morbus and directed that she be sent home. She lives with her sister, and on her arrival Dr. A. Webber, of No. 163 North Sixth-st., Brooklyn, was summoned. He discovered every symptom of Asiatic cholera. Dr. Webber based his opinion on the fact that during the summer months he had treated many cases of cholera morbus and the symptoms of Miss Myers's illness were so entirely different that he was forced to the conclusion that she had a real attack of the dreaded plague. When Dr. Webber reached the young woman's house he found her suffering with cramps in her legs, while her body was fearfully contorted and her face was drawn and haggard. Dr. Webber at once communicated his suspicions to Dr. R. C. Baker, of the Brooklyn Board of Health. He detailed Dr. Max Levy, an inspector of the Health Department, to the house. Dr. Levy evidently thought the case a suspicious one, for he notified Dr. Baker to that effect. Dr. Baker thereupon sent Dr. Moore, of the main office, to the house. This was late last night. The frequent visits of physicians to the house caused considerable talk in the neighborhood.

Miss Myers is employed in a knitting factory. She lives in a house inhabited by several families and the news of her illness late last night kept many people in the house awake. It is said the girl had avoided all green fruits, but had eaten some veal on Thursday. There are fifty men and women employed in the factory where the girl worked. They consist of Germans, Americans and Hebrews, and are mostly poor people living on the East Side.

Dr. Moore, as representative of the Brooklyn Health Board, made a thorough examination of the case, and at a late hour last night rendered the official report that she was suffering from cholera morbus. She was in a critical condition, but her illness was not Asiatic cholera.

There were no other developments of suspected cholera cases yesterday. The bacteriological examination in the case of the servant girl, Josepha Malecka, who died suddenly at No. 526 State-st. on Thursday, was not completed by Dr. Sternberg, but the Health Department declares the case to have been only acute cholera morbus. One of the suspicious features in the case was the dark color of the body after the sudden death, and it was promptly buried, and the house was disinfected and remained under inspection yesterday.

Health Commissioner Griffin had a long consultation with leading physicians yesterday, and the methods to be adopted if any genuine cases of cholera occur were discussed. It was decided to act with the utmost promptness with all suspicious cases. A meeting of the Health Committee of the Board of Education will be held this evening to devise measures to prevent the spread of the disease through the public schools. The use of boiled water for drinking purposes in the schoolhouses will be recommended.

The hearing in the proceedings against Andrew Wissel to restrain him from carrying on the fat-rendering business on Newtown Creek came up in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, but was adjourned until next week. Mr. Wissel has agreed to remove his business three miles from the city limits. He has a contract with the city for the removal of dead animals from the streets.

There were reports sent to the Health Department last evening of the existence of possible cases of cholera in Fulton-st., McKibben-st., North Ninth-st. and First-st. All were investigated carefully by sanitary inspectors and each was declared to be only cholera morbus. Health Commissioner Griffin was seen at a late hour by a Tribune reporter, and said that all the evidence went to show that there had been no case of cholera in the city, with the possible exception of the State-st. case, and in that all the evidence of the disease was negative, but until the microscopic examination by Dr. Sternberg was completed a positive statement could not be made.

NO ALARM AT THE QUARANTINED HOUSES.

The people of this city are taking the presence of cholera coolly and those in and near the houses where the plague has been seem most free from alarm. At the houses where the disease has appeared are stationed physicians and policemen to prevent unauthorized persons from entering and to be ready to take prompt measures if new cases appear. There are two physicians assigned to each house, each being on duty twelve hours a day. The policemen take it more easily. Three are assigned to each house, each one being on duty eight hours a day. There are eight houses thus quarantined.

At No. 221 East Thirty-first-st. there was no one on guard. This is the boarding-house kept by Mrs. Finn, at which Mary Connerty was employed and where she first showed symptoms of cholera. The reporter was admitted and told that the house had been thoroughly fumigated and that there was no quarantine established there. At the other places the policeman and physician could generally be found sitting on chairs or on the steps in front of the house and making the best of the situation. The story was about the same everywhere. There were from ten to twenty children in each house, who were not allowed to go to school, but could play upon the street as much as they chose. Those who had been in contact with the victims of the plague were locked in their apartments and no intercourse could be held with them except through the physician. People living in the house could come and go at will, but no one else could enter. The physician in charge at No. 411 East Forty-sixth-st. said that the report was not true that the Levinger children had been to Grammar School No. 73 and had been sent home; they had not been at school this week. At the school it was said that no fears were entertained that the children were in danger. At No. 768 Eleventh-ave. some difficulty was found in isolating the family of the Weigmanns, as they had heard of the proposed quarantine and did not return to their home after the funeral. William and Dora Weigmann were finally discovered, however, at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning by Dr. Wyman and Patrolman Milmore in a cellar at No. 614 West Fifty-fourth-st. and were placed in custody. Many of the people at every house refused to believe that the disease was Asiatic cholera.

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BULLETINS OF THE HEALTH BOARD.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA.

The Health Board's consultation about cholera precautions yesterday morning lasted until nearly noon. Much of the time was consumed in details calculated to increase the efficiency of the disinfecting corps. Several physicians of the summer corps were added to the staff whose duty is to overlook the work of disinfection in houses in which suspicious deaths or cases of sickness are found. Those medical men also will take turns in watching the inmates of houses known to have been infected and will send to the hospital without delay such persons as exhibit symptoms of the cholera. Five additional disinfectors were appointed. Two new wagons and needed supplies for the disinfecting corps were purchased. Extra horses and harness and additional stable room were provided. It was agreed to ask the Civil Service Board for an eligible list from which twenty-five additional physicians could be appointed temporarily as assistant sanitary inspectors. A resolution was passed requesting the Board of Police to establish special posts at each house in which persons die from cholera or from which cholera patients are removed.

Coroner Schultze was present at the consultation and assured the Health Board that he and his associates would give prompt information of suspected deaths from cholera which were reported first at the Coroner's office. It was arranged that when a coroner or deputy coroner found a suspicious case of death from diarrhoeal trouble, which had not been reported to the Health Board, he would immediately send information to Dr. Roberts, at the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, and station a policeman to keep strangers away from the place of death. The disinfecting corps then would remove the body to the Health Board's Disinfecting Station in East Sixteenth-st., where an autopsy would be held.

Mrs. Trautmann, president of the Ladies' Health Protective Association, in company with Secretary Fendler, called on the Health Board to protest against offensive odors, said to have been traced to the slaughter houses at Forty-fourth-st. and the East River. The Health Commissioners expressed a desire that members of the association would co-operate with the Health Department in the removal of nuisances and in educational work in the tenement-house districts.

At 10 a. m. the Health Board caused the following official bulletin to be posted: "The only suspected case of cholera in the city since the last bulletin, Edward Hoppe, of No. 1,625 Madison-ave., who died yesterday, is under investigation."

Information of the suspicious death of Hoppe was in the possession of the Health Board on Thursday, but no reason for delay in announcing the case was given yesterday. Commissioner Bryant had seen Mary Connerty, the first cholera patient to come under the care of the department, and he told his colleagues that she seemed to be in a fair way to recover from the disease. She was still at the Reception Hospital in East Sixteenth-st., the floating hospital at the end of the street not being in complete order. At 11 a. m. a telephone message from the Reception Hospital stated that Mary Connerty's condition had changed for the worse and she probably would die. The information was disappointing, as Dr. Bryant had hoped to effect a cure.

At 11:15 a. m. the following bulletin was posted: "The following is the report of the official bacteriologists of this department in the case of Charlotte Beck: 'Carnegie Laboratory, No. 338 East Twenty-sixth-st., September 16, 1892. To the Board of Health: We would respectfully report that the bacteriological examination of the body of Charlotte Beck, who died September 13, has revealed the presence of the spirillum of Asiatic cholera.'

"HERMAN M. BIGGS,
"EDGAR K. DUNHAM."

The Health Board began another consultation at 4 p. m., when the following was placed on the bulletin board: "No cases or suspected cases of cholera have appeared in this city since the last bulletin."

Commissioner Bryant offered the following preamble and resolution, which passed without dissent: "Whereas, the presence of cholera in this city and its relation to diarrhoeal diseases, makes it extremely important that all diarrhoeal discharges be at once disinfected, as many cases of cholera take the form of mild diarrhoea, but the discharges in those cases are as dangerous as from the severer types of the disease; therefore resolved, that physicians and nurses are respectfully requested to see that this recommendation is promptly carried out, as in this way the great danger of spreading infection from unsuspected cases of cholera will be greatly lessened."

Orders were given to distribute copies of the following circular:

Health Department, New-York, Sept. 16, 1892.
To the Superintendents of Ferries, Depots, Manufactories, Excursion Boats, Steamers, Wharves, Piers, Docks, etc., etc.

The appearance of cholera in this city requires that a temporary place for isolation and detention should be provided in ferry-houses, railroad depots, factories, excursion boats, steamers, wharves, piers, docks, etc., etc., for such as may be taken suddenly ill. This room should be within easy reach and have a water-tight floor. Persons suffering from vomiting or purging should be placed in the room at once, physician's services secured, and the Health Board immediately notified. In the room should be placed two large wooden vessels, each provided with a wooden faucet, for the reception of disinfecting fluids; in one a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 part to 500 parts of water, in the other a solution of carbolic acid, 1 part to 20 parts of water. These fluids being poisonous, should be so labelled and made secure. The floors, benches, textile fabrics, articles and surfaces soiled with cholera discharges, should be flooded with the disinfectants, and, after being left for a few minutes, the discharges may be wiped up, and all clothes and other textile fabrics burned, or placed in disinfecting solution. The carbolic acid is preferable for disinfection of cholera discharges. The corrosive sublimate solution is efficient for disinfection of surfaces by sprinkling, scrubbing, etc.

The water-closets and urinals should be kept constantly and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The floors of ferryboats, ferry-houses, railroad cars, depots, etc., etc., should be scrubbed daily after thorough disinfection. They should not be swept until after thorough sprinkling with a disinfecting solution; and the sweepings should be disinfected again before being thrown into the sewer or river. They should be burned when possible.

The above regulations are issued for the government of railroads, ferries, factories, etc., in this city only, as regulations will doubtless be issued upon this subject by the State Board of Health and by the Health Boards of other cities. By order of the Board of Health.

CHARLES G. WILSON, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

Richard Watson Gilder, president of the New-York Kindergarten Association, went to the office of the Health Board in the afternoon and inquired if the Commissioners could suggest any steps to be taken for the safety of the children in the association's schools. He also inquired if it would be best to close schools in neighborhoods where the presence of cholera had caused excitement. The Commissioners said the children would be safer in the schools than in any other place, probably, if care were taken to exclude pupils who lived in infected houses.

Several druggists and makers of patent medicines went to the Health Board's office to attempt to procure official indorsements of alleged cholera cures. A great mass of letters, suggesting cholera remedies or making complaints about alleged nuisances, claimed the attention of General Emmons Clark, the secretary of the Health Board. One carrier took to General Clark 500 letters at one delivery.

At 6 p. m. the Health Board announced the appointment of the following physicians as additional medical inspectors, and said that the Board of Estimate had been asked to provide salaries at the rate of $100 a month: George D. Farwell, No. 108 East Twenty-eighth-st.; Baldwin G. Cook, No. 73 East One-hundred-and-eleventh-st.; R. N. W. K. Horner,