THE BORDEN MURDER CASE.

BRIDGET SULLIVAN FINISHES HER TESTIMONY AT THE HEARING.

On Cross-examination She Tells the Same Story as on Direct Examination—Lizzie Borden Came Down the Back Stairs After Her Laughter When Her Father Came In Just Before He Was Killed—Did She See Her Stepmother's Dead Body as She Passed the Spare Room's Door?—An Attempt to Show that Green Pears and Not Poison Caused the Sickness of the Family on the Day Before the Murders.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 27.—Bridget Sullivan was on the witness stand the entire morning at the hearing of Lizzie Borden. She gave some important testimony in regard to sickness in the Borden family on the day of the murder and on the preceding day. She also renewed her evidence of yesterday, and described accurately and in greater detail the movements and whereabouts of herself, Mr. and Mrs. Borden and Lizzie Borden and John V. Morse on the morning of Aug. 4 until the time of the murder. The testimony in regard to the illness of the Bordens is regarded as indicative of the purpose of the prosecution to attempt to show that Mr. and Mrs. Borden had been poisoned before they were murdered.

Mr. Adams, for the defence, tried to induce the witness to ascribe the sickness of the family to the fact that they had eaten green pears the day before. Bridget refused to swear positively that the family had eaten any pears. She said that she thought they had not eaten any. It is admitted by both sides to-night that much depends upon the testimony of Prof. Wood, who is expected to take the stand on Monday. If Prof. Wood's evidence contradicts that of Dr. Dolan, it must necessarily benefit Lizzie Borden. Furthermore, the establishment or the obliteration of the poisoning theory depends on his report of his analysis of the viscera of Mr. and Mrs. Borden. The prosecution say they will not be disappointed in that testimony, and the defence are equally certain that his evidence will benefit them.

The court room was more crowded this morning than on any day since the opening of the hearing. The fact that it was Saturday brought many people to town, and, in addition to those already here, they packed the court room and filled the streets for a block away from the building. Judge Blaisdell disposed of the minor criminal business of the court in short order. It lacked twenty minutes of 10 o'clock when he was ready to take up the Borden hearing.

The defendant entered the court room as the City Hall clock struck 10. She was scowling as she walked through the hallway. Her sister preceded the prisoner into the room. Several of the spectators spoke to Lizzie as she passed. She gave no sign of recognition except a deepening of the frown on her face and a barely perceptible nod. In her left hand she carried a small white handkerchief. It was wrapped tightly about the middle and index fingers of her hand.

Judge Blaisdel opened court before the prisoner was fully settled in her seat. District Attorney Knowlton called Bridget Sullivan to the stand.

"Did you know if there was any sickness in the Borden family on Wednesday or on Thursday, the day of the murder?" he asked.

"Yes, sir, there was."

"Who was sick?" he asked.

"On Wednesday morning when I got up and came down stairs," said Bridget. "Mrs. Borden told me that she and Mr. Borden had been sick all night. They both looked sick, and Mrs. Borden was very pale."

"Was Lizzie sick?" asked the District Attorney.

"Yes, sir, I think she said that she felt bad all night."

"Were you down in the cellar before breakfast on the day of the murder?"

"Yes, sir; I went down to get coal and wood to make the fire."

With the purpose of learning the nature of the fire and how long it could have burned untouched after breakfast with sufficient flame to burn the note alleged to have been sent to Mrs. Borden on the morning of the murder, the District Attorney asked:

"What did you keep the fire up with?"

"With coal while cooking, and then I let it die down," said Bridget.

"How long had Lizzie Borden been ironing in the dining room that morning before you went up stairs to lie down?" asked Mr. Knowlton.

"Only eight or nine minutes."

"Did Mr. Borden and the girls use the sofa in the sitting room much?"

"Mr. Borden used it often, but the girls seldom occupied it."

"Did Mr. Borden ever keep a horse?"

"Yes; he used to keep one in the barn. He sent it away over a year ago. Since then there have been no animals kept in the barn, and Miss Lizzie has not, to my knowledge, been in the barn since the horse was sent away."

THAT ALLEGED NOTE TO MRS. BORDEN.

Mr. Knowlton then asked about the conversation Bridget had with Lizzie Borden shortly after the murder about the note that was alleged to have been received by Mrs. Borden on the morning of the murder. Lawyer Adams at once objected on the grounds that the witness had already testified fully in regard to that on direct examination, and that the prosecution had no right to repetitions from their own witness. Mr. Knowlton argued that the question was asked in order that he personally might be enlightened. Judge Blaisdell hesitated, and Lawyer Adams renewed his objections, evidently fearing that other conversation with Lizzie was going to follow the repetition asked for. "I also ask this question that the Court may be enlightened," said Mr. Knowlton. Judge Blaisdell smiled, overruled the objection, and the witness answered the question. She said:

"As I was leaving the kitchen after finishing washing the windows and putting the basin away, Miss Lizzie said to me: 'Do you think you will go out this afternoon?' I said I did not know. 'Well, I may go out too,' continued Lizzie, 'and as Mrs. Borden is out visiting a sick person, you had better lock the door.' I did not ask her when Mrs. Borden went out or where she went to."

"Did she at any other time of day say anything to you about her father?" asked the District Attorney.

"Yes," said Bridget, "when I asked her after the murder where she was when her father was killed she said that she was out in the yard. 'Didn't you hear any noise?' I asked her. 'Yes,' she said, 'I heard my father groan.' I asked her if the side door was open while she was out in the yard, and she said it was, and that the screen door, too, was wide open."

Turning back to the earlier part of the morning, when Bridget unlocked the front door to let Mr. Borden in, the District Attorney asked Bridget if she was certain that she heard Lizzie laugh. Bridget said she was sure it was Lizzie.

"How do you know it was Lizzie?"

"Because she laughed loud. I plainly heard the voice, and I am sure it was Miss Lizzie."

"On either the day of the murder, or of the succeeding days, did you see Miss Lizzie cry or did you hear that she had betrayed any feeling?" asked the District Attorney.

"No, sir, I did not see her cry or make any fuss."

"When you came down stairs in response to her call, and when she told you that her father had been murdered, was she crying?"

"No, sir. She was standing by the side door, and was not crying."

Lawyer Adams cross-examined Bridget Sullivan. The witness grew pale as she faced Mr. Adams. Her thin lips trembled and she seemed to shrink. But after the first question she became easier in her manner than at any time since she took the stand. Lizzie Borden, who had listened intently throughout the whole of Bridget's testimony, and especially during the last part of it, when the witness testified to her conversation with the prisoner, leaned back in her seat and closed her eyes. She seemed more self-controlled than ever before.

BRIDGET SULLIVAN'S HISTORY.

Bridget said:

"I am 25 years old, but I don't know the month that I was born in. I was with the Borden family two years last November. Before that I worked for a Mr. Remington, and before that I worked for the Hon. Milton Reed. I came to Mr. Reed from South Bethlehem, Pa., where I worked for Mr. Matthew Smiley. I do not know what business Mr. Smiley is in. Before I lived in South Bethlehem I was in Newport, and before I was in Newport I lived in Ireland."

"Where did you land in this country when you came from Ireland?" asked Mr. Adams.

"In Newport," said Bridget.

"In Newport? Why, how was that? Didn't you land in New York?"

"No, sir; I changed boats at New York and landed at Newport," said Bridget, and even the prisoner laughed.

"Did any one speak to you about what you were to say to-day?" asked Mr. Adams.

"No, sir."

"Didn't you tell your story to any one before now?"

"Only at the inquest."

"Did no one speak to you yesterday about what you were to say to-day?"

"No, sir."

"As a matter of fact," shouted Mr. Adams, "didn't the District Attorney get you last night and tell you about what you said?"

Bridget Sullivan hesitated a long time, then slowly and with much questioning she told how District Attorney Knowlton had spoken to her the night before and read part of her testimony to her. "Mr. Knowlton showed me a paper with printing on it," she said. "He read a little bit of it to me. The paper had what I had told before on it. It was in the private room of Marshal Hilliard. I do not remember what the words were about. I cannot recall them. After he read them he did not say anything that I can remember."

Mr. Adams then settled down to learn all that Bridget Sullivan knew that would bear on the case. The lawyers for Lizzie Borden realized that they had the strongest witness of the prosecution, with the possible exception of Prof. Wood, to deal with. Lawyers Jennings and Adams moved close together, consulting frequently about the questions put to the witness. They began with Bridget's whereabouts on Wednesday evening, the night before the murder.

"I was out of the house on Wednesday night," said Bridget, "for a short time. I went out and came in through the side door. My room is in the attic. There are other rooms in the attic, but they are empty and are locked. I locked the side door when I went out and came in. I locked the door with the key that I carried for over a year. I was not out with any young man that evening."

"Were you out any other evening with young men?"

"No, sir," exclaimed Bridget, angrily. "I don't go with Fall River men. Of course men from out of town have called on me, but no men live here. The last man caller I had was here two or three months ago. I have never sat on the side steps or grass with men. I have sat on the stairs sometimes with girls."

"When did Lizzie tell you that she was sick?"

"She told me on Wednesday morning that she had been sick."

"What did you have to eat from supper Tuesday night to breakfast on Thursday morning?"

"On Tuesday for supper we had fish warmed over from dinner. On Wednesday for breakfast we had pork stake, johnny cake, and coffee. For dinner we had mutton soup and rolls. For supper we had soup, mutton, and bread. For breakfast on Thursday morning we had cold mutton, johnny cakes and coffee."

"Had you any bread on Tuesday night for supper before the family were taken sick?"

"Yes, I bought five cents worth of bakers' bread. I did not eat any of the baker's stuff. I was not sick. The family ate the bakers' stuff and they all got sick. Lizzie was up stairs all day Wednesday. She said she was sick. It did not get sick until Wednesday night."

"Tell us what you did on the day of the murder."

"I got up about 6 o'clock, went down stairs, got coal and wood, and started the fire to get breakfast. While I was fixing the fire Mrs. Borden came into the kitchen. 'What have you for breakfast?' she asked. 'Soup and cold mutton,' said I. 'Warm it over,' she said, 'but save enough out for dinner.'"

GREEN PEARS OR POISON.

Lawyer Adams interrupted the witness to ask if there were not pears on the breakfast table. He was seeking to show that pears and not poison caused the sickness in the family. Bridget said that while there were pears in the house she did not think there were any on the table.

"Who brought the pears in?" asked Mr. Adams.

"Mr. Borden picked them and brought them into the kitchen on Wednesday. He had a basket full of them."

"Did he eat any?"

"Not that I saw."

"Did Mrs. Borden or Lizzie eat any?"

"I did not see them."

"Were the pears ripe?"

"They did not seem to be, they looked green. Mr. Borden picked them off the ground rather than see them waste."

"Did Mr. Borden go out of the house before breakfast on Thursday morning?"

"Yes, he went out to empty a bucket, but he did not go up stairs or around in the barn. He emptied the water in the yard."

"When did Lizzie breakfast on Thursday morning?"

"She came down stairs about 9 o'clock and came into the kitchen. She said she did not feel like eating, but thought she would eat some cookies and coffee. She sat down by the kitchen table in a big chair. It was near the window. I left her in the kitchen a little past 9 o'clock, while I went out in the yard. I was sick and vomited. I do not know whether Mr. Morse or Mr. Borden were in the house or not. I did not see them go out afterward. When I got back into the house, five minutes later, Lizzie had left the kitchen and I did not see her. I finished washing the dishes and then Mrs. Borden, who was dusting the dining room, told me to wash the windows when I got through my work. That was about 10 minutes past 9 o'clock. That was the first time that morning that she told me to wash the windows. I do not remember her telling me in front of Mr. Morse at the breakfast table to wash them.

"After cleaning up the kitchen I went down into the cellar and got a pail. When I came back up stairs Mrs. Borden had gone. I went out on the side door to go to the barn for a brush to wash the windows. As I got outside of the screen door Miss Lizzie appeared in the hallway. She walked forward to the screen door. I stood on the outside of the door and she was on the inside. 'Don't lock the door,' said she, as she came out to hook it, 'as I am coming in soon and will lock it.' She turned away from the door and I went to the barn. I passed the door several times afterward on my way to the barn to fill my water bucket. After I had washed all the windows, which took me about twenty minutes, I went into the kitchen to get a dipper to rinse the windows. It was then about 10 o'clock. I went through the side door, and I saw neither Mrs. Borden nor Lizzie then, nor did I see Mrs. Borden alive after.

THE BARN DOOR OPEN.

The barn door was open while I was getting the water to wash the windows. After I had finished rinsing the windows I went into the house to wash the windows on the inside. I went into the sitting room and washed the windows there. It was then about 10:35 o'clock. I heard and saw nothing of Lizzie or Mrs. Borden. Suddenly I heard a noise at the front door. I walked through the parlor into the hall. Lizzie was not in the parlor. I tried the front door. It was fast. I kept trying, and when it would not open I said 'Oh, ——' that is 'Oh, pshaw!' As soon as I said it I heard a laugh up stairs. It was Miss Lizzie. I looked up and could not see her. Finally I got the door open and let Mr. Borden in. He locked the door after him.

"I am sure Mrs. Borden was not down stairs then. I walked through the house back to the kitchen. Mr. Borden went into the dining room. Lizzie came down the back stairs as I reached the kitchen. She went into the dining room where her father was.

"'Have you any mail for me?' she asked Mr. Borden. He said he had not. Mr. Borden had a small white package in his hand when he went in the sitting room. It was not a brass lock. Next I heard Lizzie tell him very slowly and distinctly that her mother had got a letter and had gone out. Mr. Borden said nothing. I was then in the sitting room, washing the windows. Mr. Borden came into the room and took the key to the safe from a shelf. Then he went up the back stairs to his room."

A MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY BEFORE.

Mr. Adams interrupted at this point to ask if there had not been a burglary of the safe about a year ago.

"Yes," said Bridget, "there was money and a gold watch stolen and the bureau drawers were all open. Miss Emma and I were the only ones home then. Miss Emma was up stairs and I was in the kitchen when the robbery happened. It was a year ago last July. Neither of us saw the burglar, nor heard him. Since then the barn has been broken into within a few months. The room where the safe was when it was robbed and where it was on the day of the murder is a small room at the top of the back stairs with one door which opens into Mr. Borden's room. Mr. Borden came down a minute after he went up. He put the key back and sat down near a window in the sitting room. I was then washing the dining-room windows. Miss Lizzie came into the room from the kitchen with an ironing board, and while I was washing the windows she ironed three handkerchiefs. 'Are you going out this afternoon?' she asked me. I said I did not know. I went on out to the kitchen and put away the basin. I then started to go up stairs to rest. Miss Lizzie came out to the kitchen door and said: 'Where is a cheap bargain sale at Sargent's store to-day. You can get dress goods for eight cents.' It was the first time she had ever told me of bargains or anything like them. Miss Emma had told me of them sometimes. Lizzie never did. I did not say anything to her, but went on up the back stairs to my room in the attic. I had been in my room about three minutes when the clock struck eleven. I lay down on the bed, and had not been there over ten minutes when I heard Lizzie scream. I hurried down stairs, and found her standing by the sitting-room door. She was cool, and was not crying. She told me to go for Dr. Bowen. I went for him, but he was out. I came back, and she was still at the door. She was not crying, but sent me for Mrs. Russell. When I went up stairs to look for Mrs. Borden the door of the room was open."

If Lizzie Borden was within ten feet of that door at 10:30 o'clock, when she laughed at Bridget's swearing, why did she not see Mrs. Borden dead or alive in that room? The laugh showed that she was near the door. The fact that she came down the back stairs a few seconds later proves that she walked from the front hall up stairs, past the door to the back stairs.

"I went down in the cellar with a policeman to hunt for the axe that same afternoon," continued Bridget. "We found the axes in a box in a little room back of the furnace in the front part of the cellar, where Mr. Borden kept the wood for the furnace. The axes were in a small box. They were standing heads down in the box. I had never seen them before. I do not know how Lizzie was dressed that morning, nor did I know what dress Mrs. Borden had on. I wore a calico dress."

With this conclusion Bridget was excused. Judge Blaisdell glanced uneasily at the clock. Lawyers Adams and Jennings consulted, and seemed about to recall Bridget and try once more to shake her story. Lizzie sat with bowed head. During the latter part of the examination of Bridget she was greatly interested. Her face was set and stern. Only once did the muscles of her face relax. That was when Bridget told of her experience with the front door. Then Lizzie Borden chuckled softly. Finally, Judge Blaisdell ordered the adjournment of the hearing until Monday at 10 o'clock. Mr. Adams left town at once for Martha's Vineyard, and District Attorney Knowlton went to Marion.

DR. HAMILTON MAY BE A WITNESS.

It is said on good authority that Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton of New York city has carefully gone over Dr. Dolan's alleged expert testimony and is prepared to riddle it should he be called as a witness. It was learned that the defence has an inkling of what Dr. Hamilton thinks, and will probably summon him as a witness. His report, or so much of it as is known here, directly contradicts Dr. Dolan in many important points, and especially in regard to the spurting of blood. Other expert testimony will probably be brought out by the defence. The representatives of Lizzie Borden are by no means satisfied with the manner in which the investigation of the murder and the hearing of the accused has been conducted. They are very plain spoken. They say first that the law provides that in all cases of suspicious death that the medical examiner must hold an inquest. This is ordered in chapter 26 of the public laws of Massachusetts. The purpose of this inquest is first to determine whether death was due to violence, and second, how and by whom was that violence inflicted. The only point raised by the defence is that the inquest in this case has not yet been completed, so that the arrest of Lizzie Borden was not the result of the verdict of that inquest.

Marshal Hilliard to-day ordered no one to be admitted to the room save Emma Borden, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Brigham, J. V. Moses, and the Rev. Dr. Buck. The Rev. Dr. Judd will not be admitted. Prof. Wood was here to-day and will return on Monday.

Secondly, the defence strongly criticise the manner in which the inquest was held. Section 12 of chapter 26 of the laws of this State provides that while the Judge may exclude any persons save the District Attorney and medical examiner from the inquest, yet the District Attorney may admit only one person. Further, the statute provides that the witnesses shall be kept apart at the inquest.

At the partial inquest in this case the medical examiner, Marshal Hilliard, and Detective Seaver, all witnesses, heard the evidence of other witnesses. Furthermore, the defence says it has evidence that while witnesses were on the stand, Judge Blaisdell, Mr. Knowlton, and Marshal Hilliard were in another room and consulted; but the point urged strongest is that Judge Blaisdell having heard evidence there, is incapacitated from sitting in a judicial capacity in this hearing.

But the defence realize that they have no relief even if these proceedings are irregular; and even if Lizzie Borden is not held the Grand Jury could take up the case without regard to any previous action. The District Attorney could at once ask for her rearrest on a charge of murdering Mrs. Borden. The accused now of the murder of Mr. Borden.

The defence is satisfied with the result of the hearing thus far. They are proceeding on the theory that Lizzie is innocent, and that the whole truth will help them most. They are not disturbed by Dr. Dolan's testimony. The fact that he is Medical Examiner and a physician does not make him an expert, they say.

He admitted on the stand that his statements were speculation. They say there is yet no motive, no proofs, no premeditation, and most of all no murderer, accused by other than circumstantial evidence and suspicion, which they have not yet had a chance to contradict.

The Wordie lie as to a quarrel between the sisters is dead. Four witnesses, Mrs. Holmes, the Rev. Dr. Buck, Mrs. Brigham, and Emma Borden, are ready and willing to swear that Matron Reagan told them Lizzie never said any such thing as is credited to her. It was learned that Mrs. Reagan was willing last night to sign the paper denying the story, but that Marshal Hilliard forbade her and ordered two men out of his office who heard him tell her not to sign it.

Lizzie Borden is resting comfortably tonight. She reads much of her spare time. She has her sewing basket with her and alternately sews and reads. She has read lately "Pendennis," "Little Pillow," and "Christian Endeavor Saints."

MR. M'LEOD'S PLAN.

An Alleged Order by Which Union Men Will be Driven From His Roads.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 27.—The employees of the Reading Railroad in this vicinity were excited to-day over the report published in a local newspaper to the effect that President McLeod had issued an order to the effect that all employees who are members of the brotherhoods must sever their connection therewith.

THE SUN correspondent saw the local superintendent to-night, but he declined to say whether any such order had been issued or not. It was admitted, however, that an order had been posted early this morning, giving all employees notice that they must hereafter contribute one day's pay each month to the plan of insurance in vogue on the Reading system. This Reading relief is designed to supplant the beneficial features of the brotherhood, so that the employees will not have the benefit as an excuse for joining them.

"What position do you think the railroad men will take with regard to McLeod's non-union policy?" was asked a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen to-day. "I think they will fight to the death," was the reply.

"When McLeod comes to get hold of the engineers and firemen he will find that he has a bigger job on hand than he knows anything about. Why, if the three big organizations were to take up this fight against McLeod they could starve him out before they could force them back.

"The engineers, firemen, and conductors have it in their power to tie up the railroads of this country from New York to San Francisco. Every railroad except the old Reading is controlled absolutely by the brotherhoods, and I think that if McLeod goes at us, as we have reason to believe that he will, there will be the biggest railroad tie-up ever known in the world."

A crew from Sayre arrived at the valley depot this evening. The conductor said that he knew nothing of the order which is talked of so much here. To-day the engineer, however, said that he asked one of the strikers at Sayre whether he was to be taken back, and in reply the striker handed him a Philadelphia and Reading printed blank which, he said, he would be required to sign before going to work. The engineer looked over the blank and saw that it contained a pledge not to join any railroad organization, also an agreement to make a day's wages each month to the Reading Relief Fund.

A meeting of the Brotherhood of Trainmen is called for to-morrow. Trouble is looked for. Men say that Mr. McLeod will not have union men in his employ on the new line or the branch lines.

Nearly all the employees of the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central are members of the various brotherhoods.

Vincent Coming to Sing Sing.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—George A. Vincent, alias Sherwood, alias Perrin, the railroad bond forger, was released from the Missouri penitentiary to-day, but was immediately taken charge of by Detectives Jackson and Adams of New York, who will escort him to Sing Sing prison, where a fifteen year stretch awaits him. He escaped from Sing Sing prior to committing the crime for which he got ten years in Missouri.

Passed a Dismasted Vessel.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 27.—The schooner Gov. Butler, from Grand Banks to-day, reports that on Aug. 19 she encountered a hurricane from the east that lasted twelve hours. On Aug. 20 she passed a dismasted ship, name unknown, about forty miles south of Sable Island. There were several persons on board, but the vessel made no signals of distress.

The only strictly first-class "Limited" trains between New York and the West are those of the New York Central. Only mileage first-class tickets are accepted on these trains, and full first-class service is rendered.—*Adv.*

London *Tit-Bits* calls attention to the fact that the New York Central has the fastest trains in the world.—*Adv.*

NO SIGNS OF CHOLERA YET.

A RIGID INSPECTION OF SHIPS FROM THE INFECTED DISTRICTS.

Several Arrived Yesterday at Quarantine, and After a Close Examination Received Clean Bills of Health—The Danger From Canada—Immigrant Traffic From Hamburg Stopped Temporarily—The Precautions of the Health Authorities Here.

The report of the spread of cholera in Europe within the last twenty-four hours caused every one connected with the Health Department to be on the alert yesterday for incoming ships from the cholera-infected districts. Dr. Jenkins, the Health Officer at Quarantine, believes he has taken every possible precaution against the infection coming through vessels arriving in this port, and now it looks as if the principal danger lay in the chances of its being brought across the border from Canada. Until a case of cholera is reported in this port Dr. Jenkins believes he can take no further precautions at Quarantine.

As soon as the first case of cholera makes its appearance on one of the ships all vessels will be detained and a thorough system of isolation established. It is believed that the present cholera scare will arouse the authorities in Halifax and Nova Scotia to the necessity of a better system of quarantine. The last time the cholera epidemic struck New York it came by way of New Orleans, while the harbor was vigilantly watched.

There is every probability that the immigrant traffic will be suspended if the disease spreads much further, as every day brings the scourge nearer to New York. The first step has been taken by the Hamburg-American line, which announced yesterday that it had decided to suspend its immigrant traffic between the home ports and New York until danger is over. This was done on the advice of Dr. Jenkins. Several ships belonging to this company are now on the way here, some of them bringing passengers from the cholera districts. Among these are the Moravia, due here on Aug. 31; the Nourmannia, due next Saturday, and the Rugia, which is due on the same day.

The Nourmannia was reported as having arrived yesterday in London, which port she left after taking passengers and mails on board without any inspection from the health officers. The Wieland has left Hamburg.

Emil Boas, the general passenger agent of the Hamburg-American line, was seen yesterday in his office by a SUN reporter. He admitted the gravity of the situation.

"We intended to stop all immigrant traffic," he said. "It was only a question of how soon we would have to do it. We think that now is the time, though I do not believe that cholera, owing to the precautions taken by the Health Board, will reach New York."

The following cable despatch was received yesterday from the North German Lloyd line of Bremen by Oelrichs & Son, the agents here:

"German ports, with the exception of Hamburg and Altona are free from cholera, especially in Bremen, Bremerhaven, and Nordenham, where there is no cholera whatever. All passengers coming from Hamburg here carefully examined and luggage disinfected. Shipping from Hamburg to Bremen here quarantined. Our lighterage service between Hamburg and Bremen suspended. We refuse immigrants from Russia and infected districts. All immigrants' luggage disinfected before embarkation in Bremen."

The French liner La Touraine, which was suspected of having cholera cases on board, arrived at Quarantine at 5:45 yesterday morning. Health Officer Jenkins, with Drs. Tallmadge and Sanborn, lost no time in boarding the ship. The inspection of La Touraine was even more thorough than that of the Italia. All the passengers were in good health. The first and second class passengers were first placed on review, and After they had been pronounced in good health the steerage passengers had to pass by in single file, with heads uncovered. All were in good health, considering that they had passed through an ocean voyage in cramped quarters. There were 259 first cabin, 176 second cabin, and 486 steerage passengers on board.

Capt. Derrecagaix of La Toraine said that though the vessel had a very rough voyage there was no sickness beyond ordinary seasickness. The baggage and mail of the ship were disinfected by steam and sulphur. Then the ship proceeded to her dock.

Dr. Jenkins said he had dreaded that La Touraine had cholera on board, and felt greatly relieved after the inspection was over. The Gellert, from Hamburg and Havre, arrived after La Touraine, with 153 cabin and 534 steerage passengers. There were four cases of measles on board but no cholera. The vessel passed through the same process as La Touraine.

During the afternoon the Russia, from Hamburg, anchored at Quarantine. She carried twelve first-class and 701 steerage passengers. Many of the steerage passengers were bound for Baltimore. It took a long time to examine this ship. Dr. H. M. Biggs, consulting pathologist to the Board of Health, had arrived in the meantime, and boarded the ship with Dr. Tallmadge.

The Russia received a clean bill of health, but it was only after three visits had been made to her.

The Powhatan, an English tramp steamer, carrying only ballast, was allowed to go after a short inspection, as was also the Alpo, a steamer from Jacmel, West Indies, which carried only seven passengers.

During the afternoon Dr. Biggs and Dr. Jenkins had a consultation.

Dr. Jenkins said there was nothing new. Dr. Biggs had made a report, he said, of investigations he had made in the cholera infected ports of Europe, but it would not be made public for a few days.

"What is the nature of the report?" Dr. Jenkins was asked.

"I cannot give you that information now," said Dr. Jenkins. "All I can say at present is that it is rather reassuring."

Dr. Jenkins, however, admitted that there was grave danger of cholera reaching New York. On the subject of stopping immigration he said:

"The Hamburg-American line stopped immigration on my advice, and I believe other lines ought to do the same to make assurance doubly sure. Every possible avenue by which cholera could reach this city should be closed."

Dr. Tallmadge said that it might become necessary to inspect the passengers coming from Canada by rail, as had been done during the last outbreak of cholera. There was no need for that step, he said, until cholera was reported.

At 5 o'clock the Augusta Victoria, from Hamburg and Southampton, arrived. It was suspected that some cases of cholera were on board, but all the passengers were in good health. Dr. Biggs watched the examination of the passengers. She carried 205 first cabin, 161 second cabin, and 635 steerage passengers.

A SUN reporter accompanied the doctors in a tug to the steamer and saw the steerage passengers pass in single file before the doctors. Some of them did not appear to like it, but had to submit. There was no sickness of any kind on board. The vessel had a rough time during the night, the fumigation of the baggage and mails not having been completed before nightfall.

In the afternoon an agent from the Netherland line called at Quarantine to get a permit to land some rags and salted hides and skins which had arrived on the Edam, which got in early, but had no passengers. These articles consisted of 73 bales of rags from Rotterdam, Aug. 10, consigned to A. E. Cohen & Co. of this city, and 635 bales of salted skins and hides from Buenos Ayres, Aug. 11. Dr. Jenkins happened at the time to be absent in Perth Amboy, and Dr. Tallmadge refused to grant a permit until Dr. Jenkins returned.

In this city the Health authorities are taking fresh means daily to have the city in a clean and healthy state should cholera appear here.

The following letter and the accompanying resolution were yesterday received by President Charles J. Wilson of the Health Board from President Henry H. Porter of the Department of Charities and Correction:

"Understanding from his Honor the Comptroller that your Board is looking for property which might be made available in an outbreak of cholera in this city, I take pleasure in enclosing to you a copy of a resolution passed by our Board this day (Aug. 26):

"*Resolved*, That this Board gives permission to the Board of Health to erect such temporary buildings and otherwise occupy Riker's Island as the Board of Health in its judgment may deem wise."

President Wilson went to Riker's Island at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to ascertain its suitability as a cholera station. He says that one thing against the place is that there are no buildings there, and time, which is of the highest value now, and money would have to be spent in erecting structures. The place is suitable as far as location is concerned.

President Wilson believes in a total exclusion of immigrants from cholera-infected ports during the present outbreak. He thinks that the rigid quarantine established in this port will bring about this exclusion, through the steamship companies themselves deciding on such action.

The usual consultation between the heads of the Health Department took place yesterday. It was decided that everything was being done necessary to cope with the plague. Major Bullard sent out his corps of sanitary inspectors early in the morning. Their reports were considered satisfactory, and the general opinion was that New York is cleaner at present than it has been for years. The inspectors said that they had located the worst spots, and had taken measures to have them disinfected. Most of these are below Fourteenth street on the east side.

Every vessel that arrives, whether she carries passengers or not, will be closely inspected. The St. Ronans, a freighter from Liverpool, and the Manitoba, also from Liverpool, were inspected yesterday, though the Manitoba sailed before the outbreak of cholera in England.

The passenger lists of the outgoing steamships yesterday were much smaller than they usually are at this season. Fear of the cholera caused many who intended sailing to postpone their trips indefinitely and prompted twenty-four who had already engaged passage on the ships of the French, Cunard, and North German Lloyd line to give up their berths.

Baron Fava, Italian Minister to the United States, and H. Albert Johnson, United States Consul at Venice, sailed for Genoa on the Werra. Miss Frances E. Willard, who visited the Etruria, will spend a month in England as the guest of Lady Somerville. Mr. Patenotre, French Minister to the United States, and Mr. E. Rochette, Secretary of the French Legation at Yokohama, were passengers on the Bretagne.

In response to the letter from Mayor Grant yesterday calling attention to the danger of the spread of cholera in this city, Acting Commissioner of Street Cleaning William Dalton sent this letter to Superintendent Hoburg:

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING,
Aug. 27, 1892.

William Robbins, Esq., Superintendent.

SIR: Herewith enclosed is a copy of a communication from his Honor the Mayor in relation to the dread epidemic of Asiatic cholera now raging in certain portions of Europe, in which his Honor directs that in connection with the Health Department and other departments of the city Government, it is incumbent on us to use every means in the power of the Department of Street Cleaning to cause the streets, avenues, &c., of this city to be thoroughly cleaned, and that all ashes and garbage be speedily removed.

You will therefore issue the necessary orders to district superintendents, assistants, foremen, dump inspectors, and other officers of this department to be extremely active and alert in the performance of the duties assigned to them, as also to their subordinates.

As this department is an important factor in this regard, I would advise that extraordinary measures be put in force when necessary, so that no fault may be found with our carrying out the wishes of his Honor the Mayor, as above stated.

I would suggest that in the densely populated portions of the city that "flushing" the gutters with water at least once in each twenty-four hours be resorted to as a very effective additional method of thorough cleaning of such districts. Respectfully,

WILLIAM DALTON,
Deputy and Acting Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

To Mayor Grant Mr. Dalton sent this letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING,
NEW YORK, Aug. 27, 1892.

Hon. Hugh J. Grant, Mayor.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge your communication of the 26th inst., in which you call the attention of this department to the necessity of having its cooperation in connection with the other departments of the city Government as to taking every measure in its power to guard against the introduction of the epidemic of cholera, now prevailing in parts of Europe, in this city, and directing that the Department of Street Cleaning shall cause the streets of the city to be thoroughly cleaned, and all sweepings and garbage speedily removed.

I have accordingly issued an order to the general superintendent of this department, of which a copy is hereby enclosed, and I beg to assure your honor that the department will not relax its efforts to place the avenues, streets, &c., of the city in a perfectly clean condition, as also that all ashes, garbage, and sweepings shall be speedily collected and removed. Respectfully, WILLIAM DALTON,
Deputy and Acting Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Mr. Dalton also issued orders revoking all leaves of absence and directing every man in the department to hold himself in readiness for duty at any moment.

Acting Comptroller Storrs sent a letter to Superintendent of Markets John A. Sullivan, ordering him to make special efforts to keep the markets pure and clean.

IN BROOKLYN AND JERSEY CITY.

The Authorities There Taking Precautions to Keep Out the Plague.

The health authorities of Brooklyn are taking every possible precaution to prevent the importation of cholera. Special care will be taken to stop the landing or storage of rags at any point along the river front. Commissioner Griffin sent yesterday this communication to Police Commissioner Hayden:

"It having come to my knowledge that the terms of a permit issued by this department for the immediate transshipment of rags arriving at a Brooklyn pier have been violated, I have the honor to request that you will issue an order requiring police officers to enforce a strict compliance with such permits. The possible introduction of cholera makes it necessary to adopt the most rigid precautions, and with the purpose of aiding the efforts of this department I respectfully invite your cooperation. I suggest that the police throughout the city report to you whether the yards and alleys are kept clean and gutters washed, particularly in tenement districts, and that no accumulations of filth be allowed in the streets, and generally no violations of sanitary ordinances be permitted. Whenever a report is made to you of the rules once, a report to the Department of Health will be followed by prompt measures to repress the nuisance."

Dr. Cyrus Edson visited the Navy Yard yesterday and had a long consultation with Capt. Theodore F. Kane, the acting commandant of the yard, in reference to the sanitary condition of the yard. Dr. Edison made a tour through the yard and approved of the plan to burn all the old rags and rubbish.

At a special meeting of the Jersey City Health Board yesterday President John P. Feeney instructed Sanitary Superintendent C. P. Smith, City Physicians Gray, Wolfson, Hoffman, and Henry, and twelve policemen were organized into a sanitary squad. The officials and physicians will act as directors, and the policemen were instructed to inspect their districts carefully, to investigate the condition of all sewers, vaults and outhouses, and report daily to Inspector Benjamin. They were particularly enjoined to inspect Railroad avenue, a portion of which has the reputation of being the dirtiest quarter of the city. President Feeney said he was informed that a man who had a shop somewhere near the intersection of Jersey avenue and Fifteenth street was engaged in making over discarded mattresses bought from immigrant steamers. He told the policemen to inquire into the matter, and if the report proves true the business will be promptly suppressed.

Health Inspector Benjamin was also instructed to find an isolated building which could be used as a cholera hospital should the need arise.

Policeman Oxley of the sanitary squad asked if he had the right to go into a private flat in the discharge of his duty, and was told that he might go anywhere to inquire into the sanitary condition of a house, no matter whether it was a flat, a tenement, or a brownstone mansion.

RAIDING "PADDY'S" MARKET.

Three Tons of Decayed Fruit Seized Last Evening by Health Department Inspectors.

Dr. A. L. Beebe, acting chief chemist of the Health Department in the absence of Chief Chemist Martin, with Health Inspectors Bryce, Mars, and James F. McDermott and Policemen Lange and Carrol of the West Thirty-seventh street station, raided "Paddy's" market, on Ninth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets, about 8 o'clock last night.

It is the custom of the health inspectors to visit this market every Saturday evening during the fall fruit season, but on account of the extra precautions which are being taken just now to guard against the cholera the first raid of the season was made last night, several weeks before the market men expected it.

The east side of Ninth avenue for the four blocks below Forty-second street lined every Saturday night with the wagons and carts of venders of all sorts of fruit and garden produce. On the west side there are a few fruit wagons and a lot of small hardware stands. The news that a raid is in progress travels rapidly from one end of the market to the other, and venders who have stocks that will not pass muster sometimes try to avoid the inspectors by criss-crossing the street.

The inspectors started in last night on the east side of the avenue at Forty-second street. The first vender had a lot of tomatoes in pretty fair condition. Inspector Mars began to look them over critically, and the vender, thinking he had a customer, began to tell the merits of his wares. He stopped in blank astonishment as the inspector found some decayed tomatoes and threw them into the basket which the driver of the Health Department wagon carried. The bearing of the vender changed in an instant, and he began explaining how it came about that he had any bad vegetables in his wagon.

The throng of marketers quickly saw what was going on and crowded around the inspectors in such numbers that it kept the policemen busy clearing a way for the raiders. The fruit and vegetables were found to be in better general condition than the average. Almost every poulterer lost from two to half a dozen chickens, and received a sharp admonition that the next time he would be arrested.

The excuse that the venders "didn't know" didn't work with the raiders, and met with such a sharp reproof that its maker was glad to keep quiet. Whenever the stock of a vender was passed without any part of it being seized he immediately began to cry that fact in his hoarsest voice, and sometimes invidious comparisons were made.

Inspector McDermott started in at the south end of the market. Near Fortieth street he found a man with some overripe musk