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The Sun.

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CABLE NEWS FROM GERMANY

CRIMINAL INEFFICIENCY OF THE HAMBURG GOVERNMENT.

Cowardly Conduct of the Police—A Part of Berlin in a Frightful Sanitary Condition—The Empress Frederick Invites Princess Bismarck to Dine with Her—Emperor William's Tour in West Germany—The People Don't Like the Idea of Army Manœuvres in These Cholera Days.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Sedan day, the anniversary of the surrender of Napoleon III., was celebrated throughout the empire, excepting Hamburg and Altona, with unobtrusive, but fervid patriotism. In the two cities which are under the shadow of the plague the observance of the day was limited to church services at which prayers were offered that the people might be spared further sufferings from the cholera. Each city was like a great deadhouse while the services were in progress. There was no display of flags, no music, and no patriotic gatherings.

In most other cities the streets were decorated, and at night meetings were addressed by oratorical patriots. The meetings were smaller and less demonstrative than usual, but the speeches showed no abatement of loyalty to the Crown. All the principal dailies of the empire contained Sedan letters, which exhorted the people to stand fast in their determination to retain every jot and tittle of the rights won by them twenty-two years ago.

The sensation of the last week has been the revelation of the criminal inefficiency of the Hamburg city Government in its treatment of the plague. Reports from the city nine or ten days ago conveyed the information that the municipal authorities were acting with intelligence and energy, and numerous details of administration were cited in corroboration. These reports were inspired by city officials. When the Imperial Health Office in Berlin took charge of the cholera statistics and established communication with its own agents in the stricken city, the culpability of the Hamburg Government was revealed. Prof. Koch has told the Emperor that cholera appeared and was recognized in Hamburg two weeks before any warning was given, and thus the city was kept in condition to infect the world. The effect of this policy in Germany, Prof. Koch said, would be that hardly a city or village in Germany would escape a more or less serious outbreak of the disease.

In official circles the Emperor is said to have been so enraged by the reports of official incapacity in Hamburg that he sent to the Senate a stinging rescript which, when published, will cause a shaking up of the dry municipal bones of the old free port. By implication the rescript threatens the ancient privileges of the city, and shows the intention of the central Government to incorporate the free town and State of Hamburg in the imperial municipal system as means of protection against the stupidity of local officialdom.

This is not the first time that Hamburg has shown its complete incapacity for self-government. The municipal police, for instance, are a standing monument to the folly of its administrators. They have been for years the most incompetent force in Germany. They have traced hardly a quarter of the burglaries, murders, and assaults to their sources, and it long has been common report among the criminals of the empire that in Hamburg they might practice with impunity. The police are the laughing stock of the organized gangs who infest Hamburg even more generally than they infest other great seaports, and the respectable people of the city have been obliged to turn to private watchmen for protection. The average Hamburg policeman is represented here in Berlin as a bully and blackmailer. Since the outbreak of the epidemic the Hamburg police have shown the utmost cowardice, refusing often to handle cholera patients, and leaving the worst infected districts almost entirely at the mercy of sneak thieves and highwaymen. In the suburbs crimes are committed daily and nightly with impunity, as the employers of the police department will not investigate cases where there is danger of infection.

All these facts have been set forth in the report to the Emperor from Hamburg during the last week, and have been forced more strongly perhaps on his personal attention by the incidental rumor that a case of cholera, traceable to infection at Hamburg, had been discovered in the official residence of Prince Henry in Kiel. This rumor was circulated yesterday, but as yet has not been verified, although it is known that in the city of Kiel several cases of cholera have been discovered.

The appearance of the epidemic in Berlin is regarded by Social Democrats and Radicals as only a mixed evil from their point of view. The cholera fright has done much good in directing general attention to the pestilential wretchedness of the workingmen's tenements in the eastern and northern districts. The sanitary conditions in these districts are appalling—alleys flowing with stuff that should be in the sewers, cesspools where they pollute the air for thousands, and buildings with hardly a single sanitary improvement during the last generation. The Social Democrats laugh at the boast that Berlin is one of the clean cities of the world, and say that only the streets frequented by court officials are in proper condition. In other parts of the city, they say, the filth exceeds anything of the kind in London or New York. After allowing for Socialist exaggeration, there can be little doubt that the increased strictness of sanitary inspection in the last week has revealed a state of affairs quite beyond the knowledge of prosperous Berliners.

The precautions of the health officials hardly affect the evils in the worst districts. All efforts at improvement are handicapped, moreover, by the indolent stubbornness of the tenement lodgers. These people not only neglect to observe the most superficial measures recommended by the health officials, but they also hamper investigation by all the means in their power. Street riots in the lower neighborhoods are so common that the newspapers hardly notice them. Daily health officials are stoned in the streets, ejected from houses, or beaten for trying to enter apartments which tenants have locked against them. This deplorable obstinacy, which has become a standing menace to the whole city, is largely attributable to the Social Democrats. They regard the present situation as especially favorable to the growth of their gospel of revolution, and are papering walls and pavements of the dirtiest districts with placards which revile the health officials for urging the people to take precautions too expensive for the workingman's pocket. One of the placards says:

> How can the proletariat of Berlin, living as they do from hand to mouth, obey the official orders? How can they get nourishing food? How can they boil water? Food and fuel cost money. The workingmen are already on the verge of starvation and have not the money to spare.

The Radical and Liberal newspapers suggest that the Government establish free restaurants to feed the half-starved, and thus get them in condition to withstand the disease. One daily quotes the words of the late Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria, that a man is the most precious kind of capital, and adds: "The Prussian Government evidently does not share this opinion, as it allows a process of social putrefaction to proceed steadily beneath the surface."

The heat is abating. The thermometer today registers but sixty degrees. This change inspires some expectation that the epidemic is near its end. Bulletins as to the progress of the disease here and in Hamburg are presented to the Emperor twice daily.

Heavy artillery firing on Thursday led the people of the city to think that the accouchement of the Empress had occurred. Later it was learned that the firing merely accompanied a sham fight on the outskirts of the city. The accouchement of the Empress has been expected daily for the last two weeks, and now may take place at any moment. Both parents are eager that the child shall be a girl. The Emperor is especially anxious, as the peculiar prophecy on the subject by a Catholic monk was brought recently to his attention. The record of the prophecy was found in the Prussian archives. It was made centuries ago, and runs substantially as follows:

After receiving a mortal blow from a conqueror who shall come from the west (supposed to be Napoleon I.), the German empire shall be erected again two generations later by a monarch of a new dynasty (Emperor William I.), who will live to a great age, rule long, and, owing to the wisdom of his government, be beloved by all his subjects. He will be followed by a monarch who will have but a short reign (Emperor Frederick), and the latter will be followed by a third monarch who will have seven sons, none of whom will ascend the throne.

This prophecy is said to have taken a peculiar hold upon the Emperor's vivid imagination, and he fears that by becoming the father of the seventh son he will fulfil its conditions.

The report has been circulated industriously throughout Germany that the Empress Frederick, now in Homburg, has invited Princess Bismarck and the Count and Countess William to dine with her. In view of Bismarck's recent attacks upon the Government, this report has seemed incredible, yet careful inquiry in high official circles elicited only assurances that it was correct.

A Captain in the Prussian cavalry who is entered for the international race, between Vienna and Berlin, the first week in October, has made a trial trip over the route to inspect the roads. He was almost exactly seven days on the way. Prince Frederick Leopold, Master of the Horse, who will also compete, has just made the journey in six days, and probably when the race comes off the record will be lowered to five days and twelve hours. The race was reported to have been postponed on account of the cholera epidemic, but the report was premature. Unless Emperor William interferes, it will be held as planned.

President Harrison's proclamation as regards the cholera quarantine has aggravated the embarrassment of the North German Lloyd. The company recently petitioned the Government to be allowed to abandon the unremunerative services which that company were bound to continue in consideration of the subsidy of 4,400,000 marks annually. It is understood that the request refers primarily to the Mediterranean and Samoan lines, in which the net loss in five years has been 3,400,000 marks. To this sum should be added the annual writing off on account of depreciation of the value of steamships, which brings the total for the five years up to approximately 9,300,000 marks. Nobody questions, however, the soundness of the company's management. It has been suggested that an official inquiry be made into the conduct of the company before the petition in question be acceded to.

The Emperor's programme for his tour in the western part of the empire has been completed. For several days preceding Sept. 10 he will have his headquarters at Coblenz. On next Saturday he will witness the parade of the Eighth Army Corps and a selected division of cavalry near Treves. After the parade the Emperor will ride into Treves at the head of his own company bearing the standards, will accept a loving cup at the entrance, and then will proceed to the railroad station on the right bank of the Mosella. At Metz, one week from to-day, divine services on the esplanade will be attended by the Emperor and army, and the equestrian statue of Emperor William I. will be unveiled at noon. The Emperor laid the corner stone of the pedestal for this statue in 1890. From Metz the Emperor will proceed by railway to Castle Urville, where he will keep his headquarters until Sept. 17. On Sept. 16 he will witness the parades of the army corps and cavalry on the outskirts of Metz. On Sept. 12 there will be a mess dinner, and in the evening there will be a grand tattoo. On the following day the opposing divisions of the Tenth Army Corps will manœuvre north of Metz, and in the evening the Emperor will be the guest at a civic banquet. Daily manœuvres will continue until the final parade on Sept. 16. On Sept. 17 the Emperor will move his headquarters to Carlsruhe, where, two days later, the Fourteenth Army Corps will parade. On Sept. 20 the Emperor will move his headquarters to Stuttgart, and for four days there will be parades and reviews and manœuvres around that city. Aside from the general decoration of Stuttgart and Carlsruhe, the Emperor's presence will not be noticed with any special demonstration, as the Emperor's visit is intended ostensibly for purely military purposes, although his appearance at manœuvres on a grand scale so near the frontier undoubtedly has considerable political significance.

Among the men of royal blood who will be with him at Metz are the King of Saxony, the Regent of Brunswick, and several Bavarian princes. The Ministers of War for Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony will also be present. The prospect of the manœuvres is not regarded with favor by the people at large. The gathering of troops from towns where cholera has appeared and their exposure to the fatigue of sham battle and the impurities of local water supplies are believed to be full of peril as long as the country is threatened with a cholera epidemic. The course of Emperor Franz Josef, in countermanding orders for manœuvres, would be followed, it was hoped, by the German Emperor. Numerous representations to this effect are said to have been made to Emperor William, but as his tour in the annexed provinces has been one of his pet plans of the year, he was unwilling to give it up. His arrangements, however, are understood to be held subject to change in case the plague should develop rapidly during the next two or three days.

THE ROW LABOUCHERE HAS MADE.

He Glories Over It and Will Keep It Up a While Longer.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—In this week's *Truth* Henry Labouchere will again direct attention to some of the more entertaining incidents relative to the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. One object of this further publication of state secrets will be to prove the truth of assertions which Mr. Labouchere has made, and which have been denied; another will be to annoy the Queen, who is known to be exceedingly sensitive as to the whole affair, and especially so concerning the report that she urged upon Lord Rosebery the necessity of his accepting the Foreign Office. Lord Rosebery, who dislikes Labouchere, intended to ignore this report, and is said to have counselled Mr. Gladstone to do so. The Queen, however, wrote to Mr. Gladstone insisting that the denial should be made, hence Lord Rosebery's denial.

Labouchere sustains his character of the political bad boy, and chuckles in his sleeve over the muss he is making. He smells battle, and, despite the fact that his vacation time has come, he means to defend in his journal all the assertions that he has made. This week's *Truth* is awaited with exceptionally keen interest, as it is expected to contain revelations not less piquant than those which have given such an immense sale to the last two editions.

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

JOHN G. WHITTIER VERY ILL.

PHYSICIANS SAY HIS DEATH IS A MATTER ONLY OF HOURS.

The Quaker Poet Is Stricken at Hampton Falls, N. H., and Is Unable to Take Nourishment—Relatives at His Bedside.

HAMPTON FALLS, N. H., Sept. 4.—The beloved Quaker poet, John G. Whittier, is thought to be dying. His doctors say there is hardly any hope for his recovery, and do not think he will live more than a few hours. The slight illness which attacked him early last week has developed into serious complications. He sank rapidly to-day, and to-night he is so weak that he cannot use his right arm, and cannot swallow or articulate except with great difficulty. He is unable to take any nourishment, and this fact, together with bowel trouble, which does not yield to treatment, has caused the gravest apprehensions as to his ability to rally.

Mr. Whittier has spent the last seven weeks in this town, and has very often remarked on his improved health and the enjoyment he had from the pleasant surroundings in which he found himself. He has been free from all labor and received only a few callers, so that he might derive all the benefit possible from quiet and rest during his stay. His last literary effort was the poem for the *Atlantic* in honor of Dr. Holmes, and the last verse he wrote was for the Boston *Journal*, published on the birthday of Dr. Holmes.

On Wednesday last there was a serious complication in the bowels. Medical assistance was immediately called, but no apprehensions were felt. Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, an alarming change was manifest in Mr. Whittier's condition, and there has not been any improvement. Dr. Douglass, his regular medical adviser, was summoned at once. But the patient did not show any favorable symptoms during the day. In the evening Dr. Douglass again came to Mr. Whittier and remained through the entire night. This morning Dr. Howe of Newburyport met with Dr. Douglass, and they pronounced the condition of Mr. Whittier extremely critical and give little hope of his recovery. This evening he recognized those around him and indicated by movements of his head his recognition of requests.

The poet's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Cortland of Newburyport; his nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Pickard of Portland, and several others, with Drs. Douglass and Howe, are within call. Mr. Whittier was intending to return to Newburyport on the day of his attack with Mr. and Mrs. Cortland.

Mr. Whittier is at the residence of Miss Goot, which is known as Elmsfield Farm.

LAST OF THE "STANDARD."

Henry George's Single Tax Paper Suspends Publication.

When readers of the single-tax organ, the *Standard*, receive their copies this morning they will see an editorial announcement of suspension. The paper was started in the winter of 1887, and was a product of the Mayoralty contest in the fall of 1886. It was first issued in Ann street.

Henry George was its founder and editor up to the winter of 1890. From Ann street the office was moved to 12 Union square. In 1890 it was moved to 42 University place. Henry George withdrew from all interest in the *Standard* late in 1890, and William T. Croasdale took charge as publisher and editor. Mr. Croasdale died a year ago, and Louis F. Post assumed charge.

Mr. George says he does not bemoan the fate of the paper. It was established when the cause needed an organ. Now it does not. The cause has entered practical politics and other papers discuss single tax principles so widely as to take from a weekly organ the support necessary to its existence. Mr. George will explain that he wished the paper to suspend two years ago and that he yielded to Mr. Croasdale's desire to continue it.

"The *Standard* gave up the ghost," said Mr. Post last night, "simply because the men who had been contributing money for it got tired of putting up."

CAPTAIN FOUGHT PRESIDENT,

And Things Are Interesting in the Jersey City Fire Department.

Michael Whalen, Captain of Hook and Ladder Company 2 of the Jersey City Fire Department, is a candidate for the office of Battalion Chief in the place of John Guiton, who died recently. There are numerous other candidates in the department and outside of it. Whalen is opposed by William F. Kern, President of the Fire Board. On Friday night Whalen and President Kern met in a saloon in Pavonia avenue and talked over the appointment between drinks.

The conversation soon became heated. Finally Whalen said something to President Kern which offended him. The President, who is a man of considerable physical vigor, knocked his subordinate down. Whalen regained his feet and a rough and tumble fight ensued. Whalen is wiry and muscular, but he was no match for the President.

The next morning President Kern instructed Superintendent Brown to suspend Whalen, and he was suspended. He at once went to Commissioner Donnelly, his friend in the Board, and told him the story of the fight. Commissioner Donnelly directed Superintendent Brown to reinstate Whalen, and he was reinstated. It is expected that the next meeting of the Board, which will be held on Wednesday night, will be quite interesting. Commissioner Henderson, the Republican member, holds the balance of power and will have the deciding vote in the settlement of the difficulty.

BURNED THE WRECKED FREIGHT.

A Railroad Accident in Which Two Oil Tanks Were Broken Open.

SCRANTON, Sept. 4.—An Ontario and Western mixed freight was wrecked near Peckville this morning, twelve cars being thrown into the Lackawanna River. The engine was badly wrecked.

Two oil tanks burst and the petroleum, becoming ignited, destroyed much of the freight. Brakeman George Thatcher was caught between the wrecked cars and was fatally injured. The other trainmen escaped unharmed.

At Olyphant several men were put under arrest for setting the floating oil on fire. For some time great difficulty was experienced in saving houses near the stream. The railway company is building a track around the place where the wreck occurred, so as to have the road open for traffic to-morrow.

An Ink Slinger in Elizabeth.

At noon yesterday, when Mrs. Mary Hess of 1,007 East Grand street, Elizabeth, was returning from church along Jersey street, she was followed by a medium-sized man about 40 years old, whose strange actions attracted her attention. When Mrs. Hess reached home she was startled to find that the back and skirt of her new silk dress were saturated with dark fluid that looked like a mixture of oil, lampblack, and ink. The dress was completely ruined. Her husband, Fred. C. Hess, who is an ex-Sergeant of police, started out to look for the miscreant, but could not find any trace of him. The sidewalk, however, between Reid and Spring streets was stained in several places with the black mixture. The police are now keeping a sharp watch on all suspicious persons.

Two Cases of Smallpox.

Dr. John C. Henry of 312 West Fifty-ninth street and Dr. Alfred Bradley of the Health Board, residing at 468 Central Park West, reported to Capt. Smith of the West Sixty-eighth street station last night that James W. Thompson of 320 West Sixty-seventh street and Annie Dicks of 312 West Sixty-ninth street were suffering from smallpox.

The patients were removed to North Brother Island. Both houses from which the patients were taken are big double tenements. The Sixty-seventh street house has thirty families and forty-five children. All of the premises were fumigated.

Daniel Dougherty Sinking Fast.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The condition of Daniel Dougherty, the eminent lawyer, who has been ill at his home, 2,021 Spruce street, for some time, took a serious turn to-night, and at midnight it was feared that he would not live until morning.

TALMAGE GIVES HIS ORATORY.

He Didn't Charge His Big Audience in Hyde Park a Ha'penny.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Trusting to the fallibility of human memory for security against unpleasant interruptions, Brother Talmage addressed a mixed open-air audience in Hyde Park this evening. In the course of his more or less dramatic foreign tours the Brooklyn preacher has been careful for a good many years to avoid public appearances in England. The notoriety attending his last lecture tour in this country ten or more years ago did not die out of public memory for a long time. When his lectures became unprofitable, and his engagements, booked long in advance by struggling churches and small charities at enormous rates, proved a source of loss, Talmage insisted cold-bloodedly and without exception upon his pound of flesh. Some of the pitiful incidents connected with this enforcement of his commercial rights are familiar to readers of THE SUN. They raised a tremendous storm of popular indignation among the people who had been Talmage's friends in this country, and he was prudent enough to keep away from the English public eye for a long time.

But the preacher's mercenary spirit was not a matter to burden the public mind for always, and Talmage was safe in assuming that this feature of his record had been forgotten. So he has been preaching through England and Scotland this summer to big crowds which have treated him with a good deal of respect and enthusiasm.

Mr. Charles Cook, a well-known evangelist, who introduced Dr. Talmage to the crowd of several thousand persons in Hyde Park this evening, thought it wise to take some precautions; so he announced before presenting the man they had come to hear that all Dr. Talmage's preaching in England and Scotland this summer had been done without money and without price. He had preached almost daily and had not received a penny for it. The crowd laughed and waited for next season's lecture announcement, but it didn't come. Instead Dr. Talmage took the platform and preached an evangelical sermon, with Noah's Ark for his text.

He told the crowd that the ark was of just the size and capacity of the Teutonic, Majestic, City of Paris, and City of New York made into one boat. This and other new and important announcements about Noah's craft from Dr. Talmage's private sources of information were received with profound interest and attention. The people laughed at his jokes and shuddered at his pictures of doom for half an hour, and then he bade them good night.

He will preach at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday night, and will then go to Ireland for a few days before sailing for home. He is still unwilling to divulge the substance of his alleged interview with the Czar. Some people are unkind enough to suggest that points of resemblance might be found between the *World's* famous interview with Bismarck and Talmage's conference with the Czar, but such insinuations are altogether uncharitable.

SMASHED BOTH BUGGIES.

A Runaway Horse Causes a Commotion in Jersey City.

James Gallagher of 160 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, drove to Jersey City yesterday afternoon with a spirited horse. The animal got frightened in Hoboken avenue and ran away. Miss Barrett of 337 New York avenue, Jersey City, and her friend, Miss Singleton of 332 East Thirty-eighth street, New York, were out driving in a buggy. They were going through Hoboken avenue, Miss Barrett driving, when they saw Gallaghers runaway horse coming along at a furious rate. Miss Barrett pulled her horse up as close as possible to the curbstone, but the runaway swerved to the side of the street and dashed into her buggy.

Both vehicles were wrecked. The two young women were thrown out of their buggy and Gallagher was thrown out of his. A crowd of people who saw the collision hastened up expecting to find the victims killed or seriously injured. The young women were disentangled from the wreck, and, after rearranging their disordered habiliments and making a careful examination, found that they had escaped with a few slight bruises. Gallagher was bruised, but not seriously injured. Both horses escaped with but slight injuries.

THE FALLING MEETS BIG BERGS.

She Has a Three Hours' Sail Through Drift Ice Off the Cape of Good Hope.

The Antarctic ice crop is bothering navigators who round the Cape of Good Hope. The Yankee ship Henry Falling, which got in yesterday from Manila, passed a procession of big bergs, some over 200 feet high, on July 20. There were lots of small ones, and they extended to the southward beyond the range of the skipper's binoculars. The Falling was three hours ploughing through drift ice. Off the cape she met a hurricane, and was hove to for five days, pitching in tremendous seas under lower topsails. She was under bare poles for eight hours in the worst of the turbulence.

The Weather.

The storm which has been over Lake Superior was in Canada last night north of the lower lakes and moving eastward, having very little energy.

There was a depression in the southwest States which is likely to develop into a storm to-day.

Showers fell along the south Atlantic coast and in Missouri and South Dakota, and light scattered showers fell in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

An area of high pressure over the Northwest caused much colder weather. The temperature at Havre, Mont., was but 2° above the freezing point, and there was killing frost over the Northwest States and a temperature sufficiently low for frost in the corn belt. The cool weather and frost is likely to prevail in the States of the corn belt to-night.

There was a slight increase of heat in the central States, and about stationary temperature in other parts of the country.

In this city the day was fair and cool; highest official temperature, 75°; lowest, 62°; average humidity, 70 per cent.; wind changed from northwest to northeast; average velocity, six miles an hour.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in THE SUN building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
3 A. M.	68°	64°	3:30 P. M.	83°	75°
6 A. M.	67°	62°	6 P. M.	75°	70°
9 A. M.	70°	66°	9 P. M.	73°	67°
12 M.	72°	69°	12 Mid.	72°	65°

Average ..... 67¼°
Average on Sept. 4, 1891 ..... 72¾°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR MONDAY.

For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, followed by showers Monday evening or Monday night; slightly warmer; south winds; showers and cooler Tuesday.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, showers on the coast; fair, followed by showers in the interior by Monday morning and slightly warmer; east winds, becoming southerly; showers and cooler Tuesday.

For eastern New York, showers in northern, fair, followed by showers by Monday night in southern portions; slightly warmer; south winds; showers and cooler Tuesday.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair, followed by showers Monday or Monday night; warmer Monday morning; east winds, becoming southerly; showers and cooler Tuesday.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, and western New York, showers; south winds, becoming westerly.

Showers have fallen in the central valleys, the lake regions, on the south Atlantic, Gulf, and New England coasts since last evening. The belt of showers in the central valleys is due to the eastward movement of a trough of low pressure that is being followed by a cool wave. The pressure in the East is highest over the South Atlantic States. A second high-pressure area has advanced southward over the Northwestern States, from the Saskatchewan Valley, since last evening. The temperature has risen slightly over the Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, but it has fallen in the central valleys and in the Western and Northwestern States, in which latter section frosts are anticipated for Monday morning. Clearing, cooler weather will prevail in the central valleys; fair and warmer weather in the States on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and showers among the Alleghany range, over the eastern lake region, in the eastern portion of the cotton belt, and probably along the Atlantic coast states, the latter by Tuesday.

FOUR MORE VICTIMS.

Deaths from Cholera on All the Quarantined Ships.

TWO NEW CASES ON THE RUGIA

Of Yesterday's Deaths Two Occurred on the Normannia and One Each on the Rugia and the Moravia—The Normannia's Steerage Passengers Removed, the Well to Hoffman Island, the Sick to Swinburne Island—All of Yesterday's Dead Cremated—Alarm Among the Normannia's Cabin Passengers—Likely to be Detained Several Days Yet—City Officials Visit the Lower Quarantine and Arrange for a Police Patrol—No Cholera on Any of the Vessels that Arrived Yesterday—Dr. Byron Isolates Himself to Study the Disease—The Sun's Tug Saves a Steamboat from Collision with the Moravia.

Cholera claimed new victims yesterday on every one of the three Hamburg steamships now lying in lower Quarantine, and four more names must be added to the death roll. There were two deaths on the Normannia. Emma Horn, 8 years old, a steerage passenger, succumbed to the disease after an illness of five days, and Heinrich Lammers, 47 years old, one of the steerage stewards, died while being removed from the ship to be taken to Swinburne Island. He had been ill one day.

Both bodies were cremated at Swinburne Island in the afternoon. On the Rugia Antonia Harla, 17 years old, died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning after an illness of a few hours.

Abraham Schneidermann, the 8-year-old boy who was taken sick on the Moravia on Friday, died yesterday while being transferred to Swinburne Island. There were only two new cases of illness yesterday, and these were aboard the Rugia. The patients are Christine Hansen, 10 years old, and her brother Peter, 8 years old.

DR. JENKINS'S REPORT.

Health Officer Jenkins, who went down to the lower bay at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, returned to Quarantine at 9 o'clock last night, and gave the first authentic news of the events of the day. He said:

"The four deaths to-day make a total of seven deaths in the harbor since the arrival of the vessels. The woman named Horn, on board the Normannia, has had a terrible misfortune. All her children were stricken with the disease, and the last one died this morning. I went down the bay at 11 o'clock this morning and boarded the Normannia.

"While I was there several members of the Board of Health came alongside in a tug. I went down the ladder and had a long talk with them. I would like to have it understood, though, that they are simply looking out for the health of the citizens of New York city, and have no jurisdiction over the steamships that arrive here. Commissioner Martin, who was with them, said that I could have all the police assistance from New York that I wanted.

"I returned to the Normannia, and about noon we began transferring the steerage passengers of the Normannia to Hoffman Island, and started in disinfecting the steerage of the vessel by steam. The sick of the Normannia were transferred to Swinburne Island on the boat Cyrus Edson. During the transfer the steerage steward, whose name is Lammers, died. He had been nursing the sick on board, and had been taken sick during the night.

"The passengers of the Normannia, I want to say, are making the best of their situation, and do not feel at all alarmed. They do, however, feel very much disgusted at the *World*. I am sure that I have given the *World* every opportunity of getting legitimate information, and I do not know why that paper should send a tug alongside an infected ship and receive written messages from the passengers, as it did yesterday in the case of the Normannia. I should think, after all I have done for them, that the *World* people would help me out as much as they could. I cannot understand their actions. I can tell you this much, however, that if any newspaper attempts to get news about the state of affairs in the lower bay in any way excepting through me, its representative will come to grief. I told the Captain of the Normannia that if any more information was given out by any one on board his vessel I would not be responsible for the length of detention. If any tug comes alongside the Normannia, or any other vessel, I will see that its license is revoked, and the newspaper men on board will be confined in the hospital.

"The police patrol in the lower bay has not yet been established. I have been too busy to-day superintending the transfer of passengers to bother about details. There are at present five cases on Swinburne Island. Two of those that died this morning were cremated to-day. The others will be cremated later to-night.

"I have given the most detailed instructions to the officers of the three vessels as to the burning of all garbage and refuse. I do not think there is any chance of stray germs floating ashore. They are going on with the work of disinfecting by steam and carbolic solutions all the time. At present there are no sick on board the Moravia or the Normannia.

"For want of transports, we have not been able to take the sick off the Rugia. I have been too busy in the lower bay to-day to pay any attention to the new vessels that arrived, but I understand there is no cholera on board any of them."

STORIES OF A PANIC ON THE NORMANNIA.

In spite of Dr. Jenkins's statement that there was no panic among the Normannia's cabin passengers, it was reported by persons who approached within hailing distance of the ship in tugs that the passengers were badly frightened.

When Dr. Jenkins was on board one of the passengers told him, it is said, that he could raise $5,000 on board in an instant if permission were given to charter a boat and remove the cabin passengers to her, the vessel to be anchored north of the pest grounds until the passengers could be released. Dr. Jenkins could not then say that this would be done, but, it is said, he promised to consider the proposition.

NOT TO LAND FOR FOUR OR FIVE DAYS YET.

To-morrow when the removal of the steerage passengers on the Normannia to Hoffman Island has been completed, it is hoped that her condition will have been so improved that her cabin passengers may be allowed to go to the city in four or five days.

It is not possible to say when the Rugia's passengers will be treated, as they cannot be removed to Hoffman Island until those from the Normannia are discharged. Altogether the outlook for a speedy release of those on the ships in quarantine is not encouraging.

At 9 o'clock last night Deputy Tallmadge left the upper station on the Dock Commissioner's tug Manhattan in search of interlopers. It was said that he had been advised that tugs were approaching too near the infected ships.

The S. D. Carleton, it is said, is to be used as a prison ship, and any trespassers found in the lower Quarantine grounds will be confined on board of her.

The only important arrival expected to-morrow from an infected port is the Suevia from Hamburg on Aug. 26. The Elbe from Bremen on Aug. 27 is also due.

THE THREE INFECTED SHIPS.

Taking Off the Normannia's Steerage Passengers—No Police Patrol Yet.

The Stubbenhuk weighed anchor at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and steamed slowly up to Quarantine station, leaving the cholera-infected ships, the Normannia, the Rugia, and the Moravia, with their positions unchanged. At 2 o'clock the steamer William Fletcher began taking the steerage passengers and their baggage from the Normannia to Hoffman Island. The passengers will be bathed and cleansed and their baggage will be fumigated. The floating hospital ship Catlin was anchored about three-quarters of a mile north-northwest of the Moravia yesterday morning. It was said that the cholera patients from the pest ships would, if possible, be transferred to the Catlin to-night. The hospital ship showed signs of unusual activity. Men could be seen hurrying about the decks. The old black hull was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the yellow Quarantine flag.

TUGS SCURRYING ABOUT.

Many tugs chartered by friends of detained passengers dropped down to the three ships in the course of the day. The Vamoose appeared at 3:30 o'clock, and, after circling around the ships, steamed away toward Fire Island. The steam yacht Nydia approached to within 500 feet of the Normannia at 2 o'clock, but kept on up the harbor.

Dr. Jenkins's boat, the Crystal Water, reached the Normannia at 2:40 o'clock. She lay on the port side of the big steamer for three-quarters of an hour, when she steamed up to Hoffman Island. On her way up she passed the State of New York, with the Health Board aboard of her. The State of New York had touched at Hoffman Island on her way to the Normannia. After dropping down among the three ships she started for the city. Opposite Hoffman Island the Crystal Water signalled her and the two tugs drew near together. Shortly afterward the State of New York went on up the bay and the Crystal Water returned to Hoffman Island.

The William Fletcher made three trips between the Normannia and Hoffman Island before 6 o'clock. Each time she was heavily laden with steerage passengers and baggage. The transfer was a great relief to the cabin passengers detained on board the Normannia. The cabin passengers were even less cheerful yesterday than they were on Saturday. They are becoming very impatient, and are anxious to land. A SUN reporter on a tug asked a passenger from hailing distance whether there had been any deaths on board. The answer, as nearly as it could be understood, was:

"No; but we are all mighty tired of staying here."

THINKS THE MAILS WERE FUMIGATED.

When the steerage passengers were being transferred the cabin passengers gathered on the upper deck and watched the proceedings with interest, occasionally suggesting that greater haste would meet with much favor. If he heard aright the reporter was told, in answer to a question in regard to the fumigation of the Normannia's mails which he shouted to a cabin passenger:

"I think the mails were fumigated before they left the ship. I understood one of the officers to say so."

These mails, which caused much excitement in the General Post Office on Saturday night, were assorted and the letters for local distribution sent to the various sub-stations yesterday morning. No representatives of the Health Department were present to fumigate the letters or witness their distribution.

NO POLICE GUARD YET.

The patrol that Health Officer Jenkins said would guard the cholera ship yesterday was not on duty. While the steamships La Bourgogne, Darmstadt, and Fulda were lying off Quarantine station yesterday before the Quarantine officers inspected them, two policemen in a yellow rowboat paddled about warning the Captains of passing tugs that if they tried to "haunt" those ships they would be run in and locked up ashore. The police boat Patrol was not in sight yesterday. Sergeant Ivory, in charge of the steamboat squad, said that he had received no orders to send any men to Quarantine to establish a patrol around the pest ships in the lower bay. It had been the intention to do so, he said, but he thought the idea had been abandoned. On Saturday Inspector Byrnes ordered the steamboat Patrol under steam, and accompanied the order with an inquiry as to how long it would take to have her ready to move. Sergeant Ivory sent word in reply that the United States Inspectors of Steam Vessels had had the steamboat's boilers under repairs for six days, and that she would not be ready for service before Sept. 10. Later on Superintendent Byrnes came down in person and examined the steamboat with great care. He left without giving any orders.

"The Inspectors of Steam Vessels," said Sergeant Ivory yesterday, "have a way of ordering the Patrol under repair about this time every year. It's a great mistake, for there is sure to be work for her while she is laid up, whereas, if they would repair her in midwinter, it would not interfere at all with the work of the department."

CITY OFFICIALS VISIT QUARANTINE.

Arranging to Put a Police Guard Around the Infected Ships.

The Health Board spent the day at Quarantine. At 9 o'clock in the morning, President Wilson, Dr. Bryant, Secretary Emmons Clark, President Martin of the Police Board, Sanitary Superintendent Cyrus Edson, Dr. C. F. Roberts, and Inspector McAvoy met at Police Headquarters and started for the Barge Office. The Health Board boat Franklin Edson was waiting at the pier for the party. Commissioner Allen of the State Quarantine Commission joined the party aboard the Edson and they started for Staten Island.

At Quarantine the party was transferred to the Quarantine Commissioners' tug, the State of New York. The tug made the round of the quarantined ships and took Dr. Jenkins aboard from the Normannia. A conference was held then, and the best means of enforcing the law with regard to non-intercourse with the steamers in Quarantine was discussed.

President Martin called attention to the fact that the police boat Patrol could not be used to keep off intruders on account of her boilers being out of repair. A patrol of small boats was the only feasible arrangement. Dr. Jenkins said that a squad of policemen could be easily and properly quartered on the old hospital hulk Carlton.

The tug then visited the hulk and it was inspected. That it would make a good station was clear to every one, and it was practically decided to accept it. Dr. Jenkins left the party and returned to the Normannia. The Franklin Edson reached the Barge Office pier at 6 o'clock. The Commissioners were unanimous in declaring that Dr. Jenkins was doing everything possible to prevent cholera from getting past Quarantine.

President Martin had a conference with Superintendent Byrnes and Inspector McAvoy at Police Headquarters last night. It is understood that twenty picked policemen from the steamboat squad are in readiness to form a patrol for the quarantined ships. When they will begin Mr. Martin could not say.

President Wilson of the Board of Health said after his return:

"I think that Dr. Jenkins has established a very effectual quarantine. It will be difficult for any of the disease germs to get through. There is, in my opinion, no quarantine station in this country so well equipped, and I am inclined to think that if we get the cholera here it will come overland from some other port.

"I am in favor of keeping all passengers, cabin as well as steerage, in quarantine until the danger for infection from them is over. Cabin passengers ought not to object to this arrangement, as it is for the public welfare.

"The Normannia's saloon passengers seemed to take their detention philosophically, even gayly. When we passed the ship some of them were singing. They seemed to be glad that the steerage passengers had been removed. They had a right to be, as the removal considerably lessened the chances of the cabin passengers getting the disease.

"There will be no conflict between the quarantine officials and the Health Department. We have the right to turn a ship away from the city even after she is passed by the Health Officer of the Fort, but we will not be called upon to exercise this right, as we are sure that Dr. Jenkins will quarantine every infected ship as long as may be necessary.

"Although to-morrow is Labor Day, we will have a large force of men at work. Fifty inspectors of the summer corps whose term of service expired last week will be sworn in, and will resume work.

"The city is in better condition than ever before. The moment a case of cholera appears we will be prepared for it. We located, removed, and isolated fifty-nine cases of typhus within twelve hours after the disc