her passengers before she left Havre under the direction of the American Consul at that port is in marked contrast to the way in which the vessels of the Hamburg-American line were allowed to leave Hamburg. These communications which came to Dr. Jenkins from the American Consul show how thorough the examination was:

Chief of Quarantine Service, Port of New York.

SIR: Refusing bill of health to steamer La Bourgogne, because of existence of cholera in the city and port of Havre, I have, with the zealous co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Bureau of Hygiene of Havre, and the special Board of Inspection, done my utmost to place all conditions plainly before you.

In all this the steamship company and officials have rendered every possible aid. Your obedient servant,
OSCAR F. WILLIAMS, U. S. Consul, Havre.
HAVRE, France, Aug. 27.

I, R. E. Latham, President of the Chamber of Commerce, hereby certify that, pursuant to the power vested in said Chamber of Commerce, a special medical visit and examination has this day been made of the steamship La Bourgogne, and all soiled clothes found thereon have been disinfected.

I certify to the compliance with said law and to the good sanitary condition of said steamship.
R. E. LATHAM,
President Chamber of Commerce, Havre.
HAVRE, France, Aug. 27.

We, Dr. Gibert, Dr. Pourlouver, Dr. A. Launay, Dr. Gervais, Commander Le Bœuf and Commissaire Marechal, as a special Board of Inspection, named by and at the residence of the United States Consul at Havre, France, to act with said Consul in a visit of inspection and survey of the steamship La Bourgogne, do hereby certify, severally and collectively, that on this 27th day of August, 1892, on the morning of the departure of said steamer for New York, and between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock, we have, as such special Board, met on said steamer and thoroughly examined her crew and passengers, her closets and steerage quarters, her kitchen and storerooms, her ventilation and general sanitary conditions, and from such special survey do certify that the health of all aboard is good; that every part of the ship is clear, has been disinfected within one day, also all baggage, and that in every respect the sanitary conditions of the ship are worthy of confidence, and that in our opinion there is neither cholera in any form nor other contagious diseases, nor yet any danger therefrom, on said ship, or that any such disease will develop thereon during her voyage to the port of New York.
HAVRE, France, Aug. 27.

I, Dr. A. Lanney, Director of the Bureau of Hygiene, of the City of Havre, France, do hereby certify that the cholera cases in this city are decreasing in number, and that, owing to rigid sanitary regulations, to much lower temperature than for several weeks, to copious rains, and to strong wind from the sea, the sick in our hospitals are recovering and the general health is improving.

The United States Consul certified to the signatures on each of these papers, and said that the members of the Board of Inspection had been independently selected by himself.

The Orinoco, from Bermuda, followed La Bourgogne into port, and her delay at Quarantine was brief. The North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, from Genoa, was at Quarantine at 8:45 o'clock. Her passenger list is large, but she reported a clean bill of health. All of her cabin passengers made declarations that they had not been at infected ports, and in the afternoon they were allowed to board the transfer boats waiting for them and come to the city. The steerage passengers will remain aboard for their bath, and the ship will not be discharged until she has been thoroughly fumigated.

The Darmstadt, from Bremen, another North German Lloyd boat, reached Quarantine at 10:48 o'clock. She reported all well, but she will be held until Dr. Jenkins acts upon Dr. Sanborn's report, which he had not received yesterday afternoon. The Burnley, a Southern fruiterer, made a short halt at Quarantine, and at 1½ o'clock the Hamburg boat Stubbenhuk came up from the lower Quarantine anchorage and dropped anchor not far from the Fulda. She had gone up on the order of Dr. Jenkins, as all her steerage passengers have had their baths and the ship has been fumigated.

The Italian war ship Garigliano with the statue of Columbus aboard, arrived at 3:30 o'clock, and Dr. Sanborn, who went out to meet her, found no sickness aboard.

At 5 o'clock the empty oil tank Brilliant from Altona, a small port near Hamburg, was at Quarantine with her papers showing a clean bill of health. She is expected to go to her dock at Bayonne to-day. She touched at Philadelphia before coming to this port.

OUTRAGEOUS ACTION.

Letters and Pieces of Paper from the Normannia Brought Into the City.

Not satisfied with its unsuccessful attempts to put reporters aboard the plague-stricken Moravia and to send a reporter to Hoffman Island, the *World* at length succeeded on Saturday in bringing matter from one of the plague ships into New York city. This was done, of course, in the face of law and decency and while Health Officer Jenkins was not around. Dr. Jenkins has refused to let even a scrap of paper leave the ship without proper fumigation.

While Dr. Jenkins was saying on Saturday that there was one paper in New York which was trying to make as much trouble for him as possible, meaning Pulitzer's sheet, the city editor of that paper and a party of reporters were in a tug at the Normannia's bows begging the passengers to write out interviews on the ship's paper, possibly infected, and lower them to the tug that the *World* might take them ashore. The passengers who, it appears from the interviews, had been deceived into believing that there was no cholera aboard, and who, therefore, could give the reporters no news, did as they were requested, and the *World* men actually brought these pieces of paper from the infected ship into the city and sent them into the composing room as "copy" to be handled by the printers. Two of the interviews were photographed and printed in fac simile. This necessitated the handling of these two papers by still other workmen. These workmen live in New York and Brooklyn and the neighboring cities, many of them in crowded districts. The possibilities of this evidence of disregard for public safety by the *World* are appalling.

It may be that the papers which the passengers aboard the Normannia gave to the *World* reporters contained no germs of cholera. But there is very grave danger that they did; otherwise there would be no need of a strict quarantine. Health Officer Jenkins has not even allowed the officers of the detained ships to communicate with the agents of the lines.

DR. BYRON'S ISOLATION.

Gone to Swinburne Island, for a Year if Necessary, to Study Cholera.

Dr. John M. Byron, who has been making the bacteriological examinations for Dr. Jenkins, went down to Swinburne Island yesterday to remain there until the last cholera case is disposed of. Dr. Byron believes that he will not have to remain at Swinburne Island for more than five or six weeks, but he is ready to remain there a year if necessary. Within a few weeks, Dr. Byron argues, immigration will have been practically stopped, and the approach of cold weather will have a material effect in checking the scourge.

Dr. Byron has not completed his examination of the bacteriological specimens from the Normannia and Rugia except in the case of discharges taken from a bed five hours after the patient had been stricken. He was morally sure, he said, although he did not wish to make the statement as a scientific fact, that in this case the patient was sick with cholera. The symptoms of the patients removed from the Normannia and the Rugia to Swinburne Island, Dr. Byron said, were too severe for anything but cholera. The bodies of the three patients who died on the Normannia and the Rugia on Saturday were examined by Dr. Byron, and showed, in his opinion, all the evidences of genuine Asiatic cholera. The skin was dry and of the consistency of parchment. The eyes were deeply sunken and the faces had a livid hue, almost bluish black.

Dr. Byron explained that the furnaces on Swinburne Island used for cremation had been burning since the arrival of the Moravia to receive the bodies of passengers who might die of cholera. On Saturday night the bodies of the three victims who died that day were placed in the crematory and reduced to ashes in a few hours. Dr. Byron said it was possible to embalm the bodies in such a way that they could be transported without danger of infection, and this will be done if the friends of any of the victims desire it. This embalming is similar to the process used by the Egyptians, and leaves the bodies dry and brittle, like mummies.

Dr. Byron gave some interesting facts about the peculiar symptoms of Asiatic cholera in his talk yesterday.

"Cholera is not accompanied by great pain," he said. "There are slight cramps in the calves of the legs, caused by reflex action, but the connection between these and the disease has not been determined. Death is caused directly by asphyxia brought about in a curious way. In consequence of the almost constant vomiting and purging of the patients the blood becomes very thick and refuses to circulate."

An Italian physician, Dr. Cantani, has discovered what he considers a cure for cholera, and it is said to be used effectively at Hamburg. It has been cabled to this country, and Dr. Byron says that it will be tried upon the cholera patients at Swinburne Island. It is nothing but the injection of a weak solution of salt and water into the veins in the proportion of one part of salt to 7,000 of water. The water is heated to the temperature of the human body and injected into the veins in small quantities. A solution of tannin is also used as an enema. This tends to stop the diarrhœa and produces coma in the bacteria, while salt and water thins the blood again.

Enemas of brandy and water will be used to stimulate the patients. No medicine can be given by the mouth, as the almost constant vomiting renders this useless.

Dr. Byron's friends will not be able to see him again until his work at Swinburne Island is over. He has given up his practice to devote himself to the bacteriological work and the treatment of patients on the island.

FOSTER ON THE FEDERAL POWER.

The President's Right to Act Independently of the State Authorities.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster came over from Washington last night and registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was accompanied by ex-Surgeon-General Frank M. Hamilton of the United States navy, who is now connected with the Marine Hospital service.

Mr. Foster told the reporters that he had come primarily to meet his wife and daughter, who are passengers on the Inman line steamer City of New York, which is due at this port tomorrow. He had brought Dr. Hamilton along to assist him in a survey of the situation as regards the cholera. He also expects to examine the condition of Ellis Island.

Mr. Foster said that he did not expect any conflict with the State authorities about the quarantine of vessels, but he quoted this act of Congress to show that he had authority to act on his own responsibility:

"Whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President that cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, or the plague exists in any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, and that there is danger of a spread of the disease into other States or Territories, or the District of Columbia, he is hereby authorized to cause the Secretary of the Treasury to promulgate such rules or regulations as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease."

This would seem to apply only in case cholera actually is present in this State, but Mr. Foster intimated that it applied equally in regard to ships coming to this port. Mr. Foster said that he had no criticism to make of Dr. Jenkins's conduct as Health Officer. He thought that Dr. Jenkins had acted wisely in every respect except as to the spreading of the impression that a cholera epidemic was imminent.

He thought that Dr. Jenkins was unwise in that. He did not believe that there was any justification for a cholera scare. In 1887, he said, there were more cases of cholera on ships in the bay than there are now. There were then over thirty cases on two ships, the Alesia and Britannia, but the disease did not spread.

Mr. Foster said that if cholera should develop on the City of New York he would expect to have her detained as long as any other ship, and would not expect to have his relatives released until the danger of contagion was over. He said that there was no significance in the fact that the President's proclamation regarding a twenty days' quarantine was not issued until the day after the City of New York had sailed.

He added that he had no doubt of his authority to detain a vessel after the State authorities had released her. Dr. Hamilton, he said, had framed the law which was quoted above after observing the yellow fever epidemic in Florida in 1888. The law was passed on March 27, 1890. Dr. Hamilton had framed all our existing national quarantine laws since 1877.

Dr. Hamilton told the reporter that while here he expected to meet the committees of the State Boards of Health. He first met them in Indianapolis a week ago, when they decided to investigate the quarantine stations of the country. They are now in Quebec, and are coming here. He had not yet considered any other plan of action. Neither he nor Mr. Foster had decided when they would return to Washington.

REFUSE FROM CHOLERA SHIPS.

Four Steamship Mattresses Seen Floating Up to the Narrows.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I desire to contradict the statement made in the morning papers that no refuse from the cholera steamers in the lower bay has been thrown overboard. Yesterday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, I saw four steamship mattresses, partially stained, which had been floated up to the Narrows by the flood tide. I desire to differ with the health authorities as to the absolute disinfecting qualities of sea water. The only way to dispose of all rubbish is by cremation, and the furnaces of the steamers should be made use of for this purpose. SANITAS.
SUNDAY, Sept. 4.

Arrested for Landing at South Beach.

The police who were patrolling South Beach yesterday to prevent the landing of small boats were kept very busy. More than fifty boats which attempted to land were driven away. A rowboat containing two men and two women landed at Cahill's dock, and when Policeman Romar told them that they could not land, as it was against the ordinance of the Board of Health, they became very indignant and said that they intended to land, no matter what ordinance the Staten Island authorities had adopted.

When the men and women stepped on the dock they were arrested and taken before Justice Vaughn at Clifton. When arraigned they gave their names as William Henry, Edward Stahl, Mary Kruger, and Lena Eckler, and said they all lived in Brooklyn. After having satisfied Justice Vaughn that they had not been in communication with any of the best ships lying in the lower bay or either of the hospital islands they were severely reprimanded and discharged.

Guarding the Beach at Fort Hamilton.

There is much anxiety among the soldiers at Fort Hamilton over the policy of Dr. Jenkins in anchoring the cholera ships so near the land. Col. Langdon, the commandant of the fort, deems the situation of sufficient seriousness to have the beach guarded day and night, and the patrol will be kept up as long as the ships are allowed to remain at anchor where they are. Five posts have been established, and orders have been given that no strangers will be allowed on the beach and no boats will be allowed to land.

At the Hamburg-American Office.

The office of the Hamburg-American Packet Company was open yesterday until shortly after noon and two clerks were there. One of them said that no communication had yet been had with any of the ships in the bay.

An agent was sent to Quarantine to try to establish communication with the officers of one or more of the boats, but failed to do so.

The Gold Mounted Pullman

Sleeping Cars now in service on the Pennsylvania Railroad eclipse any previous production of the car builders' skill.—*Adv.*

THE WAY HE WAS BATHED.

A Sorry Story of Quarantine Delays Told by an Allegheny City Resident.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—Gottfried Stoehr of Allegheny City is indignant at the way he was treated while in quarantine at New York. He says he left Rotterdam on the Veendam on Aug. 20, and arrived in New York at 10 o'clock last Tuesday morning. The New York physician immediately came on board and found there was no sickness of any kind on the steamer. The first and second cabin passengers were immediately discharged, but all the steerage passengers were kept three days. "I tried hard," he said, "in the old country to get second class passage, but could not.

"All the steerage passengers of the Veendam were taken to Hoffman Island on Thursday morning about 9 o'clock, being removed on a barge. There were two large buildings on the island used for quarantine purposes. The 600 passengers were placed in these buildings, the men occupying one building and the women the other. When the men were put in this building officers of quarantine took every stitch of our clothing from us. There was not a thing in this room but cots, which were close together in rows. There were two layers of the cots, those on the floor supporting those above. The room in which we were was about 40 by 60 feet, and about all the space there was in the place was the gangways between the cots.

"Between our building and that of the women was a yard, and when a bundle of clothing belonging to any of the men was brought back from being steamed it was thrown in the yard. Of the men would rush out into the yard naked, each hoping it to be his own bundle. It was in plain sight of the women, who could only avoid the spectacle by turning their backs. Some of the women refused to go without clothing and received linen robes.

"While on the island every one had to take a bath in cold salt water without soap, and after each man had taken this bath he had to lie stripped on the cot for seven hours and a half. About midnight on Thursday night we were taken back to the Veendam on a barge. At this time we were told we would get off Friday morning. About 2 o'clock a little steamer came up and took off some New York politicians and some foreigners, but we were kept on the ship. An hour later a health officer came. The Captain blew the whistle.

"The officer took down the yellow flag and a barge of 180 capacity came to take us off. I asked if the American citizens on board could not have the privilege of being taken to land first, and this was promised. We got into New York Friday night at 10 o'clock and I went to Jersey City, and some of the poor emigrants had to stay on board till yesterday morning."

Mr. Stoehr is a well-known and reputable citizen of Allegheny City, and lives at 61 Spring Garden avenue with his wife and three grown children. He is 45 years old, and is shipping clerk for a wholesale grocery house in this city.

Fumigating the Mails.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker yesterday telegraphed to the Post Office Department here to ascertain what steps were being taken to guard against cholera, and to know whether it was thought necessary that the mails should be fumigated. The Postmaster-General telegraphed in reply that, having considered that fumigation of the mails coming to Canada from the other side of the Atlantic could best be done in England, the Department here had on Aug. 19 requested the postal authorities at London to have the mails disinfected before leaving for Canada. All mails for Canada from infected ports, as well as from other European countries, pass through the British Post Office. In view of which fact, the authorities here telegraphed to Mr. Wanamaker that they thought fumigation on this side of the Atlantic unnecessary.

No Immigrants to be Allowed to Pass Through Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 4.—Dr. William A. Thorne, Jr., Quarantine Medical Officer for this port, to-day informed the agents of the Old Dominion Steamship Company and the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railway that in view of the fact that Dr. Jenkins, Health Officer of New York, has refused to obey the President's order, no more immigrants would be permitted to pass through this city or country. This will cause loss to the companies mentioned, as they bring hundreds of the foreigners here every week to take the Norfolk and Western Railroad for the West. All the detectives in the city have been detailed for duty on the water front to see that the order is obeyed.

His Wife and Two Children Died on the Moravia.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 4.—Julius Vise, a Polander in the employ of John McEncroe, a contractor of this city, received word on Saturday last that his wife and two children had died on board the Moravia, that brought cholera to New York. Vise left this city on Saturday afternoon for New York, with the intention of receiving, if possible, his wife's baggage. It is said that Mrs. Vise had several hundred dollars and intended to settle permanently in this country.

The Lord Gough at Delaware Breakwater.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Surgeon-General Wyman to-day received notification of the arrival of the British steamer Lord Gough from Liverpool on the Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, with a crew of 76 seamen, 343 immigrants, and 22 cabin passengers aboard. They report all well, no sickness on board. Vessel and passengers will be held for orders.

The C. L. F. on Distinction of Passengers.

The Central Labor Federation unanimously passed resolutions at its meeting at 385 Bowery yesterday demanding of Dr. Jenkins that "no distinction be made between first cabin and steerage passengers, but that both be treated with equal severity for the protection of the city and the country." It was also resolved that "if Dr. Jenkins does not protect the city in this way, measures will be adopted to have him impeached."

IMMIGRATION TRAFFIC.

Liverpool Mail Ships Will Carry Only Cabin Passengers.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The steamships Gallia and Bothnia of the Cunard line will not carry emigrants on their next trip, as has been reported. They will take only first and second cabin passengers. All arrangements at Queenstown as regards the steerage have been cancelled. The mail steamships hereafter will accept only cabin passengers. All emigrants will be sent by steamships especially prepared for the delay and disinfection at Quarantine. Fumigation on this side will cease and will be done instead aboard ship after the arrival of the emigrants in New York.

In future only those saloon passengers from Continental ports who show that they have been in England eight days or more will be allowed to embark.

In answer to the call of Princess Christian, the British Nurses' Association has prepared a list of volunteers, known as the Cholera Aid. The secretary of the association says, however, that the cholera will probably not become epidemic in England.

An agitation has been started here against Hamburg oleomargarine, because by the new process twenty per cent. of it consists of water, and water from the Elbe at that. The cholera fright is utilized in the agitation, and people are warned that cholera germs may infest every piece of Hamburg oleomargerine that they use.

A meeting of the Royal College of Physicians was summoned yesterday to consider the imminence of the cholera epidemic.

Sir Andrew Clark presided. He said that the meeting had been called in respect to a request from the local Government Board, who believed that prevention was better than cure. A statement of the best means for treating cholera was approved and will be published.

The Sun's Guide to New York.

Replies to questions asked every day by the guests and citizens of the American metropolis. Suggestions to sightseers and practical information for practical people. The Sun will publish, in time for use at the Columbus Celebration next October, a complete, unique, and practical guide book to this city. It will tell visitors what the sights are, how to reach them, where to lodge and board while here and the cost, where to do wholesale or retail shopping, how to amuse themselves, and get rest when weary of sightseeing. It will be attractively printed, pleasant to read, and the subject matter will be divided and arranged in a way to insure the best results. The retail price will be 25 cents per copy. The Sun's Guide will also offer unequalled and exceptional opportunities to advertisers. Those who wish further information on this subject should address The Guide Book Department of the New York Sun.

From the ocean to Lake Erie in 6 hours and 40 minutes, by the New York Central's Empire State Express, every day but Sunday.—*Adv.*

A splendid opportunity to purchase handsome furniture at new prices at bargain prices may be found at Flint's, 104 West 14th st.—*Adv.*

THE PLAGUE-STRICKEN CITY.

BURKE'S EXPLANATION OF THE MORAVIA'S CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH.

The Hamburg Authorities Issuing Clean Bills Two Days After Cholera Had Been Proclaimed—The Scandia and Bohemia Now Coming with Loads of Russian Immigrants—No One Sick when They Sailed—The Death Rate in Hamburg Increasing in Spite of Cooler Weather.

HAMBURG, Sept. 4.—Acting Consul Charles H. Burke says he is not to blame for giving the Moravia a clean bill of health when she sailed from Hamburg on Aug. 17. He explained the matter to THE SUN reporter to-day.

"The Moravia," he said, "received her bill of health on the afternoon of Aug. 16, and sailed on the morning of the 17th. According to the rules of the State Department I granted this bill upon her agents presenting the regular certificate, which is made out in French, German, and English, and is issued by the Senate of Hamburg, asserting that in Hamburg, its port, and among its shipping good health prevailed and no contagious disease whatever existed in form of an epidemic. This certificate is invariably authenticated by Consuls simply as a notarial guarantee for the seal and signature of the Secretary of the Senate.

"Late in the afternoon of Aug. 22 I heard the vaguest rumor that a case of Asiatic cholera had been discovered in Hamburg, and I at once went to Senator Hachmann, who is Chief of Police, and asked him if this rumor was true. He replied that it was not. The next noon he was not at the restaurant where we usually lunch together, and I was informed that he was in conference with the Board of Health. I went there and waited until he came out, when he informed me that Medical Inspector Kraus had just informed the Board that there was Asiatic cholera in the port.

"I at once cabled to the State Department in Washington:

"Cholera officially reported in Hamburg.

"I then went to the consulate and found bills of health for three steamships, one of them the Amalfi of the Union line, bound for New York, awaiting my signature. I destroyed them and gave orders that no further bills should be issued. There were four more applications that day, all of which I refused.

"On Aug. 25 the Senate of Hamburg, two days after the official announcement of cholera, granted the usual certificate I have referred to, saying that in Hamburg, its port, and shipping, good health prevailed, and that no contagious disease whatever existed in the form of an epidemic to the Normannia. This was presented to me for authentication, which, of course, I refused.

"My only means of knowing whether or not there is disease in the port is through this certificate from the Senate, to which body the medical officer of the port makes his reports. Several other foreign Consuls have told me that they issued clean bills of health up to Aug. 22. The Portuguese Consul told me that he gave the first dirty bill on the afternoon of the 23d, and the Mexican Consul gave his last clean bill to the Galacia of the Hamburg line on the 22d.

"It is officially declared that the first case of Asiatic cholera occurred on Aug. 18, the day after the Moravia sailed."

Mr. Burke has been Vice-Consul of the United States in Hamburg for seven years, and his record is one of the best in the service. Consul Charles F. Johnson has been absent on leave for a few weeks, but is expected back to-morrow. Mr. Burke says that the Wieland, Scandia, and Bohemia, of the Hamburg Packet Company, are now on the way to New York without bills of health, the two latter carrying immigrants. These immigrants are all Russians. They were, however, for four or five days in the packet company's barracks before they were shipped, and every one of them was examined in the presence of acting Consul Burke by the physician of the Board of Health and the physician of the company before being allowed to go on board. Only two cases of illness were found among several hundred, both being children, one suffering from chicken-pox and the other from a skin disease. Both these children were sent back.

Aside from these precautions, all the baggage of the passengers was opened and fumigated for six hours with sulphur in the hold of one of the packet company's tenders, and all the holds and steerage apartments of the vessels were washed with bi-chloride of mercury under the supervision of officers of the Board of Health.

There are 200 or 300 Russians confined now in the Hamburg Packet Company's barracks on the other side of the Elbe whose destination is the United States.

By United Press.

This has been a cool, autumnal day. There has been a light breeze since 1 o'clock this afternoon. The sky has been cloudless and the sun has tempered the air agreeably. Ordinarily on such a day the streets are filled with promenaders and the harbor is dotted with small pleasure boats and excursion steamers. The stillness of the streets to-day, however, has been, as during the last five days, almost unbroken, and in the harbor hardly a dozen boats were to be seen moving at 3 o'clock.

The fresh cases of cholera discovered today number 889; the deaths number 277. Compared with yesterday, the decrease of the number of cases is 78; of the number of deaths, 36. There is much loose official talk to the effect that the worst is over, that the plague is abating, and that the people are recovering from their panic. This talk is echoed by the newspapers. It would be difficult to name any specific sign of returning confidence among the people, and the mortality from the plague in the last two days certainly gives little basis for it. The sudden rise of the mortality from 201 on Friday to 313 yesterday showed how vain were the hopes aroused by the slight abatement of the plague, and the fact that the average of fresh cases for yesterday and to-day is larger than at any previous time, shows conclusively that the disease is at least not losing its hold.

Despite professions of confidence, moreover, the authorities have been busy providing increased facilities for treating cholera patients, and to-day an entire house, refitted as a hospital, and eight cholera barracks have been opened. Physicians have been placed on duty at all railway stations, and orders for more dead wagons have been sent out by the health officials.

The number of interments to-day has been 378, or 36 more than yesterday. This increase is due partly to the sudden lengthening of the death list yesterday and partly to the extraordinary efforts of the authorities to get under ground the bodies which have been collecting steadily at the hospitals. About 200 bodies were still unburied at 8 o'clock this evening. With the new dead wagons, however, these bodies can be interred together with those of fresh victims within the next twenty-four hours, unless the plague should spread more rapidly than now seems probable. The procession of dead wagons and hearses through the streets has become appalling. From any corner a dozen may be seen in five minutes, and on the roads to the cemeteries they pass in almost continuous lines.

Places in which one would look for signs of returning confidence, show none. Cafés, restaurants, and hotels remain empty. Streets are bare, shops are closed. The cab stands are deserted. Most of the houses look as if they had been shut for the fall.

Prof. Koch is expected to return to the city on Tuesday to proceed further with his investigation of the course of the plague and to consult with the municipal sanitary officials. It is understood that he will make an exhaustive report to the Emperor on the condition of the city and the measures of the authorities to combat the disease.

The inefficiency of the authorities here is known to have produced a painful impression in Berlin, and they are considered at the capital to be criminally responsible for the spread of the contagion to many North German towns. It is reported that Emperor William has addressed to them a rescript, in which he reviews briefly the course of the plague in this city, and in unequivocal terms lays the blame for the city's sufferings at their door. To the people of Hamburg such a rescript would be welcome, as the bitterness of the middle and lower classes against the city Government is intense.

Reports from Kiel, Luebeck, and Bremen to-night say that no fresh cases have been found in those cities. In all three cities the sky is clear and the air cool.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—In Posen to-day there have been 41 fresh cases of cholera and 24 deaths. Bishop Stablewski has ordered a day of prayer in Breslau for the abatement of the disease.

In Hanover to-day a Hamburg merchant who had fled from home to escape the disease was taken ill with Asiatic cholera. The Hanover authorities are building cholera barracks.

CATTLE MEN MURDERED.

The Gibson and Fraser Mysteries Likely to be Cleared Up.

SEDAN, Kan., Sept. 4.—On the last day of February, 1890, W. H. Gibson of Sedan and John S. Fraser and the Ames brothers of Elk county unloaded at Coffeyville, Montgomery county, 2,000 head of Texas cattle, and drove them at once across the country to Gibson's ranch in Centre township, this county.

The intention was to keep them there in pasture. It soon became evident that the Texas cattle were likely to cause trouble through fear of Texas fever breaking out among the native cattle. Mr. Gibson, however, contended that there was no fear of the danger, and offered to pay for all losses.

The feeling against Gibson and Fraser increased, however, and meetings were held (some being secret) at which both men were denounced violently.

Committees waited on Mr. Gibson, and threats of bodily harm became loud and frequent. Mr. Gibson kept cool.

One night some persons cut several hundred panels of wire fence around his pasture, but Gibson had the fence repaired. He received anonymous letters threatening his life; but he said he had violated no law, and had offered to pay for losses of cattle, though he knew there would be no losses to pay. He did not propose to be bulldozed.

The fever did break out, however, and a great many native cattle died.

On the morning of May 23 the news came to this city that W. H. Gibson had been found dead in his bed at the hotel in Moline, Elk county. On every hand there was but one opinion, and that was that Gibson had been murdered.

No marks of violence were visible, and there was no evidence of murder; yet the body was cold, and he had doubtless been dead several hours. The post mortem examination revealed no cause for death.

It was given out that the stomach had been sent to a chemist at Kansas City for examination, yet no report of such examination has ever been given to the public, and recently it was learned that the stomach was never sent for examination. The excitement caused by the death of Mr. Gibson had subsided, when on Sunday, June 29, the announcement come that John S. Frazer was missing and had probably been murdered.

Some of the Gibson-Frazer cattle had been placed in a pasture a short distance north of this city, and the report was that Mr. Frazer had gone to the pasture shortly after breakfast on Saturday morning to look after the cattle.

On Sunday forenoon his horse was seen running loose in the pasture with saddle and bridle on, but Frazier had not been seen since he entered the pasture.

The body was not found until Monday, when William Jones discovered it in Deer Creek. Ten or twelve knife wounds were found, one penetrating the heart.

Until the arrest of Kimsey and Hutton on last Monday no clue whatever had been obtained.

What their preliminary trial will result in cannot at this time be conjectured, because the prosecution are moving very cautiously, and, though claiming to have important and sufficient evidence to hold the defendants for trial, they are giving out no information.

There are two or three other men suspected of being implicated. Two of them will be put on the witness stand to-morrow.

GEN. NUILA CAUGHT.

The Revolutionist Leader of Honduras Will Probably Be Shot.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—The steamer S. Oteri, which arrived to-day from Honduras, announces the capture by the Government of Gen. Leonardo Nuila, organizer of the late revolution and head of the revolutionary army, near Ireona, forty miles from Truxillo.

After the collapse of the revolution Gen. Nuila's army went to pieces, and he and his leading officers tried to escape from Blanchito to Nicaragua. They had got as far as Ireona when they were captured.

There were eight officers with Nuila. Nuila will be tried by court martial and shot, but it is probable that the men with him will be released and sent home, as the revolution is now believed to be totally crushed.

Organized to Resist the Church.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—At Madison Hall this afternoon the Free Thought Federation of America was organized. Two hundred persons were present. The object of the federation is to resist the interference of the Church in all matters pertaining to Government, Federal, State, or municipal.

The national headquarters of the Association will be in Chicago until after the World's Fair. One of the specific objects of the Federation is to have Congress repeal the recent enactment requiring the Fair to be closed on Sunday. John R. Charles-Worth of England, relative of Charles Bradlaugh, the English free thinker, presided. He said:

"Our rights as free thinkers, our privileges as free men are being invaded even by legislative bodies. The remedy lies in organization. The end to be attained is free thought, which even Congress denies at the dictation of the church.

"The action of Congress asking for the closing of the World's Fair upon Sunday is an outrage upon the world. It is a crime against civilization. These happenings teach us that every church spire is a menace to liberty."

He Slew the Whole Family.

Harry Morgan, a sixteen-year-old boy, of Waldwick, N. J., had just finished bathing in a pond near the railroad yesterday when he saw a female watersnake about four feet long basking among the weeds close to the shore. Swarming around her were a shoal of little serpents, none of them more than three inches long. As the mother snake caught sight of the boy she opened her mouth very wide, and all her family swarmed into it and disappeared. There were forty-six of them, and young Morgan, not being conversant with the habits of watersnakes, thought the unnatural parent had devoured her offspring. He was determined that the infanticide should be speedily avenged, and, wading into the water where the old snake encumbered by her great load, was slowly moving away, he killed her with his stick. He then threw her body on the bank, and immediately all the little snakes crawled out of her mouth and hissed angrily at their mother's murderer. He thought they were going to attack him, so he killed them all.

Stole Diplomatic Despatches.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.—It is said positively in official circles here that the Russian spy arrested in Arad on Friday is the man who stole German diplomatic despatches from Dr. Weisse in Dresden in April last. Dr. Weisse was conveying the despatches from Sofia to Berlin, as courier of the German Embassy in the Bulgarian capital. They were taken from his room in a Dresden hotel while he was at dinner.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Eighty-five excise arrests yesterday.

Officers of the Metropolitan Job Print say they put in no bid before the Police Board for printing election ballots.

The Committee of One Hundred have swung a banner at Fourteenth street and Broadway, which shows the events of the days devoted to the coming Columbian Celebration.

Albert Billing, a shipping clerk in a drug house, accidentally poisoned himself yesterday by taking carbolic acid in mistake for blackberry brandy. He is 36 years old and lives at 1,000 East 138th street, Mott Haven. He was taken to Harlem Hospital. The surgeons believe they can save his life.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord, Mrs. May Wright Sewall and Prof. Sewall, Miss Johnson of Boston, Count and Countess de Gelous, N. Tolette, Capt. Newell A. Thompson, Dr. C. B. Kelsey, Gen. Barlow, and Cornelius Roosevelt are passengers on the steamship La Bourgogne, which arrived yesterday. The Rev. Dr. H. S. McArthur and Sig. Gaetano Russo, sculptor of the Columbus statue, are on the Fulda.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a man was found floating in the East River off Prentiss's stores, at the foot of Joralemon street, yesterday. In the pocket of a well-worn coat was found an open envelope addressed to Joseph McNally. The body is at the Morgue.

Walter Mason, aged 7 years, of 502 Pacific street, died in the Cumberland Hospital yesterday of injuries received by being run over by a Seventh avenue car at the corner of Flatbush avenue and Pacific street on Saturday night. The driver of the car, Jesse Roberts, is under arrest.

Howard J. Kingsland of 274 Jefferson avenue, Williamsburgh, the bicycle rider who run over seven-year-old Clarence Pierce of 115 Hewes street on Bedford avenue, Williamsburgh, on Saturday night, was held in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday on a charge of criminal carelessness.

John M. Boyd, second officer of the steamship Darien, lying at the foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, was arrested on Saturday as he was stepping aboard the Anchor line steamship Circassia, bound for Scotland, on a charge of grand larceny made by Thomas Hamilton, engineer of the Darien, who says Boyd stole $112 in money and some jewelry from him.

Roundsman Kennedy and Policeman Shay of the Amity street station saw a man driving a grocery wagon at a furious pace through Columbia place late on Saturday night and stopped him. It transpired that the team belonged to James Morrison of 50 Henry street. Joseph Isodin, who was driving the horse, confessed that he had stolen it, and was going to sell the outfit. He was locked up.

AN ELEPHANT WITH A JAG.

HE EMPTIES A JUG OF WHISKEY AND THE WILD CAROUSE BEGINS.

Hurling His Keeper Through the Air He Tries to Demolish the Hippopotamus Tank—Finally Overcome by a Slip Noose and an Army of Men—The Other Animals Shocked by the Spectacle.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Sept. 4.—While the Ringling Brothers' circus was exhibiting here yesterday, Babe, one of the big elephants in the menagerie, was taken with cramps. Charlie Malloy, the boss animal man, sent for a gallon of whiskey, and, according to the instructions of Dr. Alexander, the veterinary surgeon of the show, told Ryan, the elephant keeper, to give Babe a tablespoonful of peppermint in a pint of the whiskey every half hour.

Ryan did as he was told, but carelessly left the jug, containing nearly a gallon of the liquor, on the ground within reach of the animal, while he went elsewhere.

On his return a few minutes later he was horified to find the cork to the jug gone and the jug empty. During his absence the elephant had evidently pulled the cork out and drank the whiskey. Such is the story and the conjecture.

Ryan, fearing that he would be discharged for his carelessness, did not report the matter at once but took the jug and hurried away to the nearest saloon to have it refilled, hoping in this way to cover up his mistake. In the meantime the whiskey was getting in its work and Babe began to develop some of the symptoms of an elephantine drunk.

His loud trumpeting attracted the attention of the other animal keepers, who, however, were unable to understand the cause of the elephants queer antics. The huge brute rocked from side to side, swung his trunk, and rolled his little eyes as if in a very paroxysm of delight, at the same time giving vent to a series of noises such as the oldest elephant keepers had never heard before.

The unusual actions of the elephant had by this time caused a crowd of thirty or forty of the employees to gather around it.

James Dillon took an elephant hook, and by prodding tried to subdue the animal. His foolhardiness, however, nearly cost him his life, for the elephant became terribly enraged.

Quicker than a flash he had his trunk wound about Dillon, and, raising him above his head, held him there for fully a minute. The bystanders were horror stricken, expecting every moment to see Dillon dashed to the ground and trampled upon.

Waving him in the air, as a child would wave a penny flag, the powerful animal threw him fully twenty feet through the air against the side of the tent. Had Dillon been thrown a foot further to the right he would have struck against a pole and undoubtedly been instantly killed, but as it was the yielding canvas greatly lessened the force of the shock, and thus saved his life.

After hurling Dillon through the air the elephant gave one mighty wrench, broke his chains, and began a staggering rampage through the menagerie. The other elephants were thrown into a panic, and it required all the skill and presence of mind of their attendants to keep them under control.

The cage animals also became frantic, and the lions and tigers made terrific attempts to break their cages. Had the audience in the main tent known what was going on a panic would have ensued.

Babe reeled over to the large tank of the hippopotamus, and was pounding against the side of it with his trunk.

In the mean time several hundred feet of rope had been secured and, tying a slipknot in one end of it, John Sneller, the boss canvas man, slipped the noose under one of Babe's hind feet and in another instant had slipped it upon her leg.

By a number of quick and skilful movements the big beast was entangled within many coils of the rope, and thus secured to strong stakes.

Up to this time every one had supposed that the elephant had been seized with a sudden vicious inclination, but at this juncture, Ryan, who had refilled the jug, quietly slid under the canvas and deposited it on the ground.

When he heard