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PITTSBURG MONDAY.

GAY BERLINERS

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# BEHAVING WELL.

Only a Very Few Leave Home on Account of Cholera's Outbreak There.

LESS THAN 100 GO AWAY.

Hard for the People to Realize That the Disease Is Rife.

The Emperor Thinks the Exact Truth Should Be Bulletined Dally-Complaints Against the Manner in Which the Hamburg Authorities Are Working-Cases of Cholera Reported From Many Cities in the Empire, but All Are Isolated Promptly-The Emperor's Plan of Keeping Up the Army-Explanation of the New Bill-Checkered Career of a Bold Swindler.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH, ]

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—In spite of the spread of cholera in Germany, the panic for which the sensation mongers have looked eagerly for the last week has failed to appear. Oue reason for this is the painstaking care of the municipal authorities to suppress news concerning the progress of the disease. Another is the confidence of the more intelligent class in the effectiveness of the minute precautions observed by the sanitary officials in all cities where the disease has shown it-

Even in Hamburg, where the disease is at its worst, there has been no panic, and the reports of terror and flight are mostly the fiction of the Paris newspapers. The streets are not deserted and the shops and exchanges have not been depopulated. In fact, everybody behaved with a calmness which the virulence and prevalence of the disease hardly warrant. As soon as the municipal authorities broke their silence and admitted that cholers was already numbering its victims by the score, the local press for a day or two published grossly exaggerated accounts of the spread of the

Only Wealthy Idlers Leave the City. The reports were received with doubt. When they were found to be half true, most of the wealthy idlers, all the tourists, and most of the aristocracy left the city. The great majority of merchants, shopkeepers and conspicuous public men, how-ever, remained in the city; most of them because they apprehended no considerable danger for themselves and their families, others to set examples to the rest of the

In Berlin the people seem hardly to realize that the disease is among them. Probably not a hundred persons have left the the city officials are trying, as did their colleagues in Hamburg, to conceal the fact that Asiatic cholers is threatening the population. This policy, if persisted in, will induce the same general mistrust as in Ham-

The Emperor became convinced to-day that several cases of the worst type had been found, and he is said to have expressed his intention of issuing an order, should more cases be reported, that the city government must send out bulletins twice daily concerning the progress of the disease. He feels that Berlin, as one of the cleanest and best-drained cities of Europe, has ltttle to fear from the cholera if the people be properly warned and instructed how to

One of the duties of the sanitary authorities next week, therefore, will be to have brought to the notice of every householder the best approved measures for disinfection of houses and treatment of patients before medical help can be summoned. Upon the householders, then, will rest the responsi-

their families and tenants The suggestion that prayers for the abatement of the disease be ordered officially throughout Prussia has been vetoed by the

bility of communicating the measures to

Since this morning no fresh cases have been reported in this city, and there seems to be every probability that the existing eases will remain isolated. Nevertheless, the heavy stream of travel through this city is a constant source of danger. So far to-day the railway trains have brought in some 300 passengers from Hamburg, some of them citizens fleeing from the stricken city, but most of them non-residents.

our men who arrived from Hamburg or an express last night complained bitterly of the sanitary measures taken by the authorities at Hamburg as inefficient and ineffective. The men say that they will make representation to the Home Office, in order that he Imperial Government may be led to interfere. They say that the health officials did not report the first case of Asiatic cholers to the Imperial Government until four days after it had been brought to their

Hamburg Doing the Best It Can.

It is not probable, however, that the Imperial Government will notice the appeal for help, as the Hamburg authorities are understood to be acting with all possible

This afternoon cases of cholera are reported from many cities in the Empire, but all have been isolated promptly, and there is nothing to indicate that the disease will become prevalent in any town except Ham-

The absence of apprehension of the cholera has left Berlin editors free to contique without interruption their discussion of the coming army bill and the Emperor's attitude toward it. On Thursday evening the National Zeitung gave prominence to a paragraph saving that the general tenor of the new bill had been determined, although it was still an open question whether it would be laid before the Reichstag at its next session, or in 1893 or 1894. The final decision will be postponed, the National Zettung said, until after the reassembling of the Prussian Cabinet Ministers, who are

now on their vacations. The new law, the editor added, would not embody explicitly the principle of the two year term of service, but would, nevertheless, reduce materially the infantry and the less, reduce materially the infantry and cern. The bank collapsed; the gross frauds the obligatory period of service with the of Durrich and Hoffman were revealed.

and thus the standing army would be en-

One Way to Make Things Even. These changes had been planned to so affect the strength of the army that the reduction of the service time would be fully counter-balanced by the increase in the number of troops. The execution of this plan would depend, doubtless, upon financial considerations, as it would necessitate additional appropriations in the military budget. The military authorities direct special attention to the effect that the bill's

special attention to the effect that the bill's main object is to strengthen the service by infusing younger blood into the first fighting line and maintaining the quality while increasing the quantity of the troops.

On Friday morning the Norddestsche Allgemeine Zeitung confirmed the truth of the National's statement, adding that the Prussian Landtag probably will be convoked during the autumn so that it may have time to study and discuss Herr Miquels proposed financial reforms before public attention shall be diverted to the military bills. Both of the indicated declarations may be regarded as indicated declarations may be regarded as authoritative. They explain the contra-dictory reports of Emperor William's speech at the Franz Josef banquet, and place at rest the ridiculous reports of the French dailies that the German Govern-ment contemplated increasing the standing

ment contemplated increasing the standing army to 650,000 or 700,000 men.

As regards the most propitious time for bringing forward the new bill, general opinion favors the parliamentary session of 1893 or 1894. In the latter year the Septennate act, by which Bismarck got the army away from the Beichstag's control for seven years, will expire and the financial questions involved in the new organization can be considered more advantageously. The Emperor's Plan Explained.

According to the existing law the peace strength of the army is fixed at 1 per cent of the empire's population. The military of the empire's population, budgets, however, never have provided sufficient money for the enrollment of the full 1 per cent, and the actual peace force and the Sentennate has remained conunder the Septennate has remained con-siderably below the force cor emplated by Prince Bismarck and the sembers of his regime. This state of affairs has given rise to several highly unsatisfactory features of the present organization. Many of the recruits, instead of joining the regular standing army, had to be placed in the pecial reserve, known as the Erestz Reserve, and a certain new percentage of the army was drafted at the end of the second year's service into another reserve, known as the Dispositions-Urlauber.

The new army bill will reduce the Ersatz Reserve and increase greatly the Disposi-tions-Urlauber, thus practically introducing the two-year term, while recognizing only the three-year term. Emperor William believes that this innovation will leave the efficiency of the army as a whole un-changed, while rendering it more homo-geneous, and relieving the burden upon the younger generation of German men. Abuses in the Recruiting Service.

Admission to the Ersatz Reserve has long been sought as a special privilege, and many abuses have crept into the recruiting service in consequence. These abuses have rested most heavily on the rural districts. Recruits are generally too numerous in the cities and too scarce in the country, so while city young men were securing all the benefits of the Ersatz Reserve, a peasant's sons, who were needed at home to help sup-port the family, have been obliged to bear the full hurden of the service in the stand ing army. According to the new plan only those who at the end of two years show insufficient military knowledge will be com-pelled to serve the full term; the rest will be drafted into the ranks of the Disposi-

tions-Urlauber.

From a political point of view the new bill is regarded as a masterplece. Granting practically the two-year term, it pleases the ment the right to the three-year term as a guarantee for the efficiency of the army, it satisfies the military authorities. The op position to the bill is believed to have bee minimized among deputies to the Reichstag Radical Liberals want to eat their cake and at the same time have it. They say they cannot see clearly the advantages of a scheme which, by increasing the number of recruits, will also increase taxes. Count Caprivi's friends fully approve of the plan, and eventually the uncompromising oppos-tion probably will be limited to the rank of the independents (Freisinnige) and the social Democrats, who oppose everything.

Career of a General Swindler. The Berlin police have information from Paris concerning the arrest of the interna tional swindler, Jacques Hoffman. This fellow, although the son of a glassblower, can assume the manners of a noblemen of any civilized country in the world. He i 50 years old, and has passed half his life in duping persons in Berlin, Paris, St. Peters burg, London, Vienna and Rome. He has lozens of aliases, but he is most widely known as Baron Courtier. He is now jail for the tenth time. In 1870 he made his

first tour of the world, paying his way with the fruits of his swindles. In St. Petersburg he pretended to be the Con-sul of a petty South American State and won the hand of an heiress. Shortly after his marriage the city became too hot for him and he fied to Berlin. In the latter city he spent large sums of money, which he had secured from his wife, wore fine decorations and circulated in the best so elety, plucking the military and nobility right and left. He was escaped punishment on a technicality. He then went to the British Ambassado

rith a stolen British passport in his hand and demanded redress. The British Minis ter forwarded his claim to the Foreign Office here, but the "Baron" did not wai to learn the result.

The Fraud's Exploits in London. He vanished from Berlin to appear a few nonths later in London. There he played the part of a big Bohemian mine owner living in great luxury and throwing arou money in magnificent style. He tried to form a mining company among London financiers, but was threatened with exposure before getting far along with his scheme and fled to Vienna. He arrived at the Austrian capital in the spring of 1883 and before long he was in the Austrian

Denitentiary, where he spent seven years.

His trial was highly sensational. It was shown that he had swindled high officials and noblemen out of 2,000,000 gulden. He had obtained a concession to build a railway in Hungary, had formed a fictitious company, and had unloaded the shares on banks in London, Vienna, Paris and Berlin. Among the victims of this scheme were the Minister of Agriculture and several princes connected with the royal house. He lived during his short period of prosperity, in a style which excited the amazement of his acquaintances. He lived in one of the nest mansions, gave the most elaborate dinners, and drove the fastest horses. The

big men of Vienna crowded his house and enjoyed his hospitality. Nearing the End of His String. After his release Hoffman went to Zurich nd entered society as Colonel Courtier. He got his living by swindling and cheat-ing at cards, but kept his methods so carefully concealed that nobody suspected him He was about to get an appointment in the Swiss army when the Zurich police re-ceived warning from Vienna. Hoffman received warning at the same time, however,

Finally, Hoffman went into partnership with another rascal who calls himself Du rich, and started a discount bank in Zurich, where they were able to utilize the experi-ence which Hoffman had gain in that city. Hoffman became his Paris agent. Both men did their best to get, by hook or crook, as much money as possible

and when the police went to get him he was

## AN ARMOR SURPRISE

That May Assume the Proportions of a Scandal if Some Person

DOES NOT SPEAK SOON.

Radical Changes in the Plates Made at Pittsburg and

WAR VESSEL WEAKENED

No One Seems to Know Why, and the Carnegie Board Is Reticent.

AVAL OFFICERS BEGINNING TO TALK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.-What appears to e a serious scandal in connection with the Navy Department has recently been developed by the investigations of the Herald. The important questions involved are: First-Have changes been made in vessels under construction for the navy which were detrimental to the efficiency of these

Second-If such changes have been made were they due to blunders in designs or to the incapacity of the contractors to perform

their work? It is asserted that plans were prepared and work begun before details had been satisfactorily perfected, and that the comoletion of the ships according to the designs was absolutely impossible. Also, there are rumors that while the original designs of the turrets of the New York and of the battleships were generally approved the whole world over by naval contractors of great repute, the change to an inferior design was made on a recommendation of the Naval Bureau officers, and that no good easons had ever been given for the change.

Changes That Hurt the New York, Merely to get an official explanation of these changes, the Herald says it is not unreasonable that the public should have some suspicion that the moving influence in favor of a change was not operated solely in the interests of the Government. Work is now going on which may have to be done over. Take, for instance, the New York. The original designs call for inclined armor plate, but vertical-faced are to be used for the turrets and other changes have been made. Unless many naval experts are at fault, the changes in her turrets amount to a reduction of fully half her fighting

fficiency.

No imputation is aimed at Secretary Tracy's fairness or devotion to duty. He has been generally regarded as too much under the domination of Commander Folger, of the Ordnance Bureau. That weakness has not been laid up against him, be-cause in technical matters he has to depend upon his professional staff.

The Warship Weakened, As designed, the New York was one of the finest ships in the world, but vertical instead of inclined plates are being used and its efficiency impaired. In the original de-sign an ammunition tube of armor five inches thick extended from the turret through the unarmored main deck to the

This amount of armor was sufficient to prevent the supply of ammunition from being cut off by the fire of six-pounders or lighter guns, and also protected the ammu-nition and the men handling it against fragments of shells of any character burst-ing inboard between the belt armor and the barbette. The removal of this tube leaves not only the ammunition supply but the

Another important change that has been made, not only in the New York, but in the battle ships now building, is the substitu-tion of wire mats for the splinter bulkheads originally planned. Not only are the gun crews in all vessels of first-class powers abroad protected against direct five by armor in front, but a secondary precaution against fragments of shell and part of the ship's frame that may be scattered by proby from one to two inches of armor rounding the breach, leaving sufficient space for men to work the guns.

The Changes Are Numerous As now ordered by the Navy Depart ment, the United States will be the only nation having first-class vessels in which the guns are unprotected by splinter bulk-heads. How far the wire mats may give protection has never been determined by any satisfactory experiment, but it is very improbable that they will be sufficient.

Great changes were being made in the broadside bow and stern stonsons of cruisers Nos. 9, 10 and 11. In all the cruisers named the changes already named amount to more than 100 in number, at a cost to the Govern-

ment of many thousands of dollars. If, as seems probable, the original plans of the New York turret armor were good, why have they been changed? asks the Herald, and it gives as a possible reason that the contractors are unable to make the deflective armor, and intimates that changes are made for the benefit of the contractors Should the contractors fail to carry out their contract, they should pay the penalty

and turn the work over to someone else.
"The navy is not being built to accommodate the Carnegie Steel Company, nor is it necessary to give that company carte blanche to supply armor and then build the snips to conform to the Carnegie plans." The Carnegie Firm Silent.

To find out whether the changes were due to the inability of the Carnegies to fulfill their contract to make the deflective armor plate, a Herald reporter went to Pittsburg and asked Secretary Lovejoy, of the Car negie Company, the following questions: First—Whether it was true that the Carne gie Steel Company could or could not make the cone-shaped armor called for in the con

the cone-snaped armor cancer for in the contract.

Second—Whether the company had been authorized to supply vertical armor in place of that originally intended to be cone-shaped, and if so, whether this shape was made at the company's request or suggestion.

ion. Third—Whether changes had been made in stonson armor-plates because the com-pany could not manufacture them as at firs designed, and if such was the case, whether designed, and if such was the case, wheth the forms originally supplied could be ma unactured at all anywhere in the world. The Herald man thus narrates his inter-

Aware that Mr. Lovej oy, who brought me this answer, could not add anything to the foregoing, being a subordinate acting under instructions. I had no expectation of getting anything further; but for the benefit of his principals I called his attention to the evident effect of such an answer.

"Of course, if your coard means to tell the people through the Herald that they have no business to ask these questions"—

people through the Herald that they have no business to ask these questions"—
"Oh! no; we wouldn't put it just that way," broke in Mr. Loveloy.

"Just so. I might not be advisable to put it "just that way," yet it will be understood just that way, all the same. But that is your lookout. If, however, you have undertaken a contract for the people and the people are obliged to accept inferior work from you because you cannot perform your contract, they are entitled to know it at once, so that your inferior work may be repudiated."

A Semi-Official Confession.

"You must remember," said Mr. Lorestor.

"You must remember," said Mr. Lovejoy

many things to be learned progressively and additions to be made continually."

"Precisely; and if you need time to complete your plant you ought not to hesitate to say so. There have been hints that Government officials have been at fault owing to blunders in their plans, and, on the other hand, that you are responsible owing to your lack of a proper plant; also for some peculiar reason the Government has not held you up to your contract. If, now, you can prove that you are not responsible for the change and yet you prefer to screen somebody clies the public will naturally draw disagreeable conclusions as to the nature of the aforesaid peculiar reason."

Mr. Lovejoy sighed, but having no further discretionary powers he kept silent. At the right time, he hinted, "the Board" would have its say.

An Associated Press dispatch from Phil-

An Associated Press dispatch from Philadelphia says the above has caused a stir among naval officers, most of whom were puzzled how to answer the question whether the changes made were detrimental to the efficiency of these vessels, and whether they were due to blunders in designs or to the incapacity of the contractors to perform their work.

orm their work. What H. W. Cramp Says. Henry W. Camp, of the ship building establishment, stated that his firm was, o

establishment, stated that his firm was, of course, not responsible for any changes, but was compelled to obey orders as they came from the Secretary of the Navy. The trouble arose, he said, from a fight in the department at Washington, and as long as the Ordnance Bureau directs the construction of the vessels it would not be difficult to see where that trouble lay. The armor, he said, as far as put on, was mostly according to the original designs, but as soon as the armor arrived it would be fastened to the vessel without delay unless orders to the contrary were received in the meantline.

lay unless orders to the contrary were received in the meantime.

Mr. Cramp declined to give an opinion whether the efficiency of the cruiser would be impaired by the change of armor, remarking that no experiments in that line had ever been made, to his knowledge, and talking about a hypothetical problem had no part in the navy's work. In response to the removal of the armored ammunition tube, Mr. Cramp stated that the work had been changed in orders from the department at Washington. It had required quite a long time to make

It had required quite a long time to make the change, but as long as they had not com-plained about any loss caused by the adop-tion of new plans he did not see why the public should kick about it. bulkheads to protect the guns was regarded by Mr. Cramp as a matter of less impor-tance, and he seemed to think that the vessel's efficiency would not be impaired in the

least by the change.

No Communication With Carnegie, The several other alterations ordered by the Ordnance Bureau were taken up and the Ordnance Bureau were taken up and disposed of summarily by Mr. Cramp, but he said the most radical move was the substitution of the vertical-faced for the inclined armor plate, and whenever the Carnegies shipped the armor they were ready to adjust it without delay. The firm, he continued, had no communication whatever with the Pittsburg iron firm which received word from Washington when to ship the armor. The Cramps would naturally lose nothing by the decision of the Ordnance Bureau to adopt a new style of Ordnance Bureau to adopt a new style of armor, and whether the Carnegie Company would lose or profit he preferred not to

Mr. Cramp would not criticise the action of any of the Government officials, but insisted that the Secretary of the Navy, Tracy, was not mainly responsible for the alterations in the New York and those proposed for the other vessel in course of construction.

LIZZIE WILL BE HELD.

Generally Conceded That the Government Has a Strong Case-Prot, Wood Still to Testify as to the Blood Stains-The Defense Not Idle.

FALL RIVER, MASS. Aug. 28.—The he ing in the Borden case will be resumed at 10:45 to-morrow morning. The defense has been actively engaged in learning something regarding Bridget Sullivan's career, The purpose of the inquiry is to learn how reliable her evidence is; also, to learn if she would become so much provoked that she would quarrel seriously with Mr. and Mrs. Borden. It is believed that her character s above reproach. A search into her career while in this city shows that Miss Sullivan is a very truthful woman. Her former employers spoke very kindly of her.

to establish the case of the Government. It seems to be generally allowed that the Government has a strong case. Enough evidence has been introduced to warrant binding over Miss Lizzie to the next Grand Jury. The hearing has by no means ended, however, as Professor Wood is yet to be heard on the character of the blood spots

on the clothing and other articles taken from the Borden house. The defense now proposes to call a wit-ness who will show that much of Dr. Dolan's testimony is unreliable. Ex-Medical Examiner Dwelly has been a close listener to the trial, and it is understood that h will be called as an expert on the part of The defense claims that there are large holes in the Government's expert testi-mony, and some unlooked for denials are

expected.

Miss Lizzie received her usual visitors to day. She read some Bible passages selected by Rev. Mr. Buck. The day was long to her, because she had no sewing or other womanly occupation to take up her mind. The officers who now guard the approaches to the matron's room are preventing the un-seemly disturbances to which the prisoner

### A YOUNG GIRL'S SUICIDE.

Her Lover Whom She Reproached Over come With Emotion at the Inquest. ALTOONA, Aug. 28,-Alice N. Young, 22 years old, committed suicide this evening at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. James Blair, by shooting herselfthrough the heart with a revolver. The young girl left a note bidding her relatives good-by, but giving to reason why she took her life. Besides eaving her adieu for her relatives, she also requested them to say good-by for her to "Charlie" Doak, adding that he would not

be sorry for her death.

The coroner held an inquest to-night, and an examination of the body showed that the girl had gone astray. Doak testified at the inquest that he had not been engaged to Miss Young, but that they had been friends for about two years. Doak was overcome and had to be taken from the room after giving his testimony. The verdict of the coroner's jury was suicide by shooting.

PURLOINED DIAMONDS IN PAWN. Nearly Every Big Hotel in Chicago Victin

ized by a Jewelry Salesman. CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The local police are nxiously looking for S. N. Jacobs, formerly one of the best known diamond salesnen in this country and a brother of the firm of Jacobs Bros., of Washington. Jacobs

is charged with having beaten nearly all the big hotels in the city by obtaining diamonds from prominent jewelry houses on pretexts of making sales, and then placing them in The amount of his illegal transactions is placed at \$2,000 and all the returns are not

Welsh Tin Plate Workers Coming. LONDON, Aug. 28.-Several Welsh tin late manufacturers closed their works Saturday. Sixty works are now closed and 10,000 hands are idle. Many sailed Satur-day to find employment in America. A QUARANTINE FOR TWO YEARS

AUGUST 29.

Will Be Maintained at New York, if It's Considered Necessary to Do So.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

Held Yesterday Afternoon by the Authorities of the City.

All Believe That Cholera Is Surely Drawing Nearer to New York-It May Arrive in a Few Weeks or a Few Days -The Utmost Precaution to Be Taken -Mayor Grant's Intentions-The Dis ease Spreading in Europe-Deaths Yesterday in Paris and the Plague Spreading at Havre-Still Virulent in Russia-Reports of Cholers in Havana

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, Aug. 28.-The most imporant conference yet held by the authorities of this city regarding the impending approach of cholera to New York took place to-day, in Health Officer Jenkins' office at Quarantine. It is now believed that cholera is surely drawing nearer to New York, and that it is only a question of a few weeks, perhaps a few days, when it will be at the gates of the city. Those at the conference were Mayor Grant, President Charles G. Wilson, of the Health Board ; Dr. Jenkins, Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases; Quarantine Commissioner Allen, President t the Police Board; J. J. Martin and Dr. Henry L. Bienenfield, who is in charge of Hoffman and Swinburne Islands.

It was understood that among other subects discussed was the inspection of Hoffman and Swinburne Islands, with a view to make the appliances for the care and disinfection of patients as effective as possible before the arrival of cholera. Late last night President Martin telephoned to Quarantine Commissioner Allen asking for permission to use the quarantine boat on Sunday. This was unusual, but the ordinary routine was waived for the occasion and the ermission was given.

Vitalty Important Matters Discussed. President Martin and the rest of the party arrived a little after 2 o'clock. The conference lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and then the party, accompanied by Dr. Jenkins, started for the quarantine boat State of New York, which lay at the little dock. Before they went on board they were asked by a DISPATCH reporter what they had decided upon at the conferecce. All hastened to say that it had only been an informal discussion, and that they believed that everything possible was being mitted, however, that the matters discussed

were of vital importance. "I think," said Mayor Grant, "that too much precaution cannot be taken. As exofficio Quarantine Commissioner and as Mayor of the city, I feel it to be my duty to make myself acquainted with all the details of the plans by which the best system of quarantine can be maintained. Under the very efficient direction of Dr. Jenkins I helieve that everything is being done possible to insure the safety of the city. We will try if possible to bring the quarantine system to perfection."

All Immigration Shou'd Be Stopped. President Wilson, of the Health Board, aid he was a strong believer in immigration being stopped on all lines which plied between New York and infected districts while there was the slightest danger from cholers. He believed that the greatest risk lay in cholera coming from other ports where the quarantine system was not as rigid as in New York.

'Immigration could be stopped," he said. by making the quarantine regulations so severe that the companies would be forced to stop. In any case the companies would stop of their own accord, I believe, if there was a general feeling expressed in that direction. As to compelling the companies through their representatives here to cease sending immigrants to this country we could not do that, except by special act of Congress, and, in fact, I do not know that Congress would have any power to pass such an act. The Health Officer, however, has power to make the regulations so stringent that the companies, in their own inter ests, would be forced to discontinue sending immigrants. He could detain vessels as long as he thought necessary for public safety.

One of the Islands for a Hospital. Mr. Wilson told THE DISPATCH reporter that he had not made up his mind what to do regarding using Riker's Island for a hospital in case cholera should appear. He

would consider the matter very carefully, he said. Health Officer Jenkins said he would con tinue the quarantine regulations as at present enforced for at least a year, and perhaps for two years. "Even if cholers does not come to this country soon," he said, "it will be necessary to keep a strict watch. If it keeps away for months there may be a relaxation in other ports, both here and abroad, which will render it all the more necessary to be vigilant here. In any case I do not think we should consider ourselves

secure for at least two years."

The report of Dr. Biggs, consulting pathologist to the Board of Health, of his aspection of the cities where cholera is reported to have appeared, will be made public some time this week. It is understood that the report is a very exhaustive

Just before the party entered the State of New York to visit Hoffman and Swinburne Islands, Dr. Roberts said to THE DISPATCH reporter that he agreed with Mr. Wilson that the greatest danger of cholera reaching this city was by way of other ports. He believed Congress should be asked to issue very positive orders about the quarantining f ports.

Dr. Bienenfield did not go on board the

usrantine boat. The conference which cok place in the office of Dr. Jenkins was resumed on the way over to the islands. Every part of the islands was visited and the methods of fumigation and disinfection examined. The arrangements were ap-proved, but it was understood some new ares against cholers are not yet needed. uggestions are to be adopted.

Prepared for All Contingencies. Dr. Bienenfield, who has charge of the islands, told THE DISPATCH reporter that all suspicious cases are to be detained on Hoffman's Island, and when unmistakable evidences of cholera appear they are to be taken to Swinburne island. "Both islands," he said, "are amply provided for all contingencies. There are accommodations for 800 patients on each, and there are very few patients there now."

Many people who expected friends from Europe visited quarantine to-day, anxious to know when the ships on which they sailed were expected. Many ships from the infected districts are on the way here.'

Among the steamships which arrived to-day was the Sorrento from Hamburg. She Hoffman's Island, and when unmistakable

Among the steamships which arrived to-day was the Sorrento from Hamburg. She carried 348 steerage passengers, but there was no sickness on board. Every passenger had to run the gauntlet of inspection by the quarantine doctors, and the baggage and effects of the passengers were disinfected by steam. Other ships which arrived were El Callao, from Cindad, Bolivar, with four Callao, from Cindad, Bolivar, with four passengers; the Leat Gate, from Progresso, Spain, with two cabin passengers; the Liandaff, from Bristol, with nine cabin passengers; the Servia, from Liverpool; the Othello, from Antwerp; the Portia, from St. John's, Newfoundland; the Lydian Monarch, from London, and the Balcarres Brooke, from Santos.

No Disease on Any of the Ship No disease was found on any of these ships, and after the usual disinfection the ships were allowed to go to their docks. Captain Harrison, of the Balcarres Brooke, had yellow fever and emalipox during the voyage. He was nursed by his wife and was quite well when the ship arrived here. No passengers were on board.

The immigrants who arrived here yester

day on the steamships La Touraine, Russia, Gellert and Augusta Victoria were landed to-day at Ellie Island. Among the passen-gers on the Gellert were 15 German artisans going to work at Chicago for the German

going to work at Chicago for the German exhibits at the World's Fair. As they held certificates from the Treasury Department at Washingtan they were not detained as contract laborers.

President Wilson, of the Health Board, said to-night that the result of the day's inspection was most satisfactory. "We visited both Swinburne and Hoffman Islands," he said, "and we found everything in first-class condition. I feel sure that under the present condition of affairs, should cholera visit quarantine, Dr. Jenkins will be able to take care of it."

HAMBURG ITSELF TO BLAME.

Serious Blow to the Home Rule Ideal in the German Empire. BERLIN, Aug. 28.-The Post publishes etter from a Hamburg physician making the gravest charges of neglect against the authorities. "Not even the excreta of cholera patients," he says, "are rendered nnocuous. A sailor attacked with cholera was left for two hours lying on a pontoon near the Baumwall before he was removed. The cholera hospitals is crowded and is in an unsanitary condition. The streets are swarming with the poorest and dirtiest people. The Elbe, with its partly dried banks, is a receptacle for much rotting refuse. It is the duty of the empire to remedy the existing evils and

The National Zeitung, also, comments strongly upon the attitude of the Hamburg Senate in ignoring the precautions ordered by Prussia in July, and expresses the hope that the present state of affairs will lead to a bill that will enable the labors of the Imperial Sanitary Office to benefit the whole nation. These comments voice the popular feeling that the time has arrived to abolish the special privileges guaranteed to single States and extend the central power of the

A DEATH IN ENGLAND.

Sick Seamon Sproading the Plaguesengers Detained at Gravesend.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The steamer Gerona rrived at Middleborough to-day from Hamburg, and as there was no sickness aboard the crew was allowed to disembark. Subsequently one of the seamen was seized with cholers, and the Gerona was placed in

quarantine. As no further cases of cholera have apceared among the passengers of the steamship Gemma, at Gravesend from Hamburg, the immigrants have been allowed to disembark. As a further precaution they will be obliged to remain three days more under anyas on the grounds of the Gravesend

The steamer Talavera arrived at Grimsby from Hamburg to-day with two sailors suf-fering from cholera symptoms. They were removed to the floating hospital, and the Talayera was towed to the quarantine sta-tion. The sickness aboard the Hamburg bark Helena, which arrived off Dover last night, proves to be a number of diarrhoan cases, but the patients are recovering. The vessel was disinfected and was not allowed to communicate with Dover.

#### FORTIFIED AT THE NORTH.

Prospective Cholera Patients to Be Stoppe

and Isolated at Detroit, DETROIT Ang. 28 -Health Officer Duf. field has issued an order that no ambulance shall take away from the railroad depots in this city any person found suffering from cholera or diarrhoæ. Although he does not apprehend any danger, Dr. Duffield has taken this precautionary measure to guard against the possible spread of the disease should it be brought into Detroit by immigrants who may come through Canada from the seaboard.

He has made arrangements with the railroads for the proper care of all such cases. Any person whose condition is at all sus-picious will be placed in a car put apart as a temporary hospital, and then taken to some isolated spot until all danger is past. All passengers on trains arriving to-day from the East through Canada were thoroughly examined by physicians, but nothing of a susplcious nature was found among the

NEW ORLEANS AROUSED To the Necessity of Cleaning Up Its Street

and Gutters. NEW ORLEANS, Aug 28 - [ Special." The talk of cholera has thoroughly aroused the city authorities, and a large additional force of men has been put to work cleaning the streets. The prisoners in the paris prison will be divided into four gange and put to work of the streets. The Board of Trade has issued a call for all the commercial bodies to meet in conference and see if some plan for the proper sanitation of New Orleans cannot be adopted, and how the funds which may be needed for the proper see to be resided. this purpose are to be raised.

The Sanitary Association will take charge of the work of flushing the gutters, its

pumps being sufficient to force 8,000,000 gal-ions of water through them daily, thus assuring their being always clean. All Mails Fumigated in Montreal, MONTREAL, Aug. 28. -By orders of the Postmaster General, all European mails ar-

The mails of the French ship La Toursine reached here this morning, and its contents were thoroughly fumigated. Fugitives Invade Switzerlan LUCERNE, Aug. 28. - Switzerland is being nvaded by Germans fleeing from their homes to escape cholers, but the Swiss Bundesrath has decided that special meas

riving here are being thoroughly fumigated.

Extraordinary Precautions in Austria. VIENNA, Aug. 28.—The Emperor has abandoned his proposed visit to Lemberg, and unless the sanitary condition of Europe improves, all military maneuvers will be abandoned. A lazaretto is building near the Radetzky bridge. The Sanitary Board of Peath has ordered that all bread be delivered in closed paper bags in order to prevent contact with hands. Many other precautions are being taken.

#### THE KAISER INTERESTED.

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Emperor William has had present on the progress or taken to combat the measures taken to combat the measures betaken the sordered that vigorous measures be taken has ordered that vigorous measures be taken to ensure the safety of the troops. The sanitary officials to-night reiterate their assertion that there is no Asiatic cholera in this city. However, a suspicious case was reported yesterday—that of a woman who had just arrived from Hamburg and who was seized with choleraic symptoms. The woman and her husband were immediately

Frequent cases of cholerine are reported.

Prof. Koch declares that there is no reason Prof. Koch declares that there is no reason for the exaggerated alarm that prevails in Berlin, as the sanitary condition of the city is incomparably better than that of Hamburg. Great surprise is expressed at the action of the Hamburg authorities in giving the cholera figures up to Thursday as 573 cases and 193 deaths, whereas the Reichsonselfer gives the figures up to Friday as 1,908 cases and 354 deaths. It is reported that the steamer Sylvia, bound from Hamburg to New York, has landed at Cuxhaven, two of her crew suffering from cholers.

#### SCARED FOR AWRILE.

Fresh Arrival From Hamburg Taken a New York Hospital.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—[Special.]—A for-eigner, who could not speak English, accosted Policeman Quinlan at Second avenue and Forty-ninth street this afternoon, by signs tried to make him understand he was ill and needed assistance. Quinlan took him to Bellevue Hospital. There the man, after describing himself as Anton Potzel, an Austrian tailor, said he had sailed from Hamtailor, said he had sailed from Hamburg in one of the German steamers July 28. His symptoms would have been thought little of under ordinary circumstances, but combined with his statement that he had recently arrived from Hamburg, they were rezarded by Dr. Russell Bellamy, the receiving surgeon, as worthy of more than ordinary attention. Accordingly, he had the patient isolated in the tent used for those having contagious complaints, where Dr. Washburn subsequently examined him.

Dr. Washburn thought there was nothing suspicious about the case except the fact that Potzel was a comparatively fresh arrival from a cholera center, but he left the patient in the tent and gave orders if any suspicious symptoms developed to have the case reported at once to the Health Department.

HAMBURG'S DAILY RECORD. Entire Families Are Sent to the Cholers Hospital in That City.

HAMBURG, Aug. 28.—The official returns show that on Friday there were reported in this city 416 new cases of cholera and 150 deaths. Up to noon yesterday 128 new cases and 55 deaths were reported, but the returns are not complete.

Prayers were offered in all the churches to-day for a cessation of the scourge. Whole households have been sent to the cholers hospital. Relief committees have

been formed and appeals for subscriptions issued throughout the city. alarming proportions. All Sunday excur-sions and amusements have been stopped. There were 320 interments during the first half of to-day (Sunday), the average number normally being 85. The Senate has de manded an extra credit of £150,000 to buy medicines, etc. The disease is increasing

as rapidly in the suburbs as in the center. STILL VIRULENT IN RUSSIA.

holers Breaks Out in a Charitable Asylu in St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg, Aug. 28. - Twenty-eight cases of cholera have occurred in a charitable

asylum here, the outbreak being due to bad food. Cholera continues to spread in several towns in Central Russia and Lublin, though the mortality is not alarming.

The official returns show that throughout Russia Thursday there were reported 5,757 new cases of cholera and 2,869 deaths. In Petersburg, yesterday, 75 new cases

and 37 deaths were reported. SPREADING IN FRANCE.

leventy-One New Cases at Havre-Son Deaths in Paris,

HAVRE, Aug. 28.-Seventy-one new esses of cholers and 25 deaths from the disase were reported in this city yesterday. A number of new cases of cholerine have een reported in Paris. Three deaths from the disease occurred there to-day. Three persons died of cholerine in Le Mans to-

CHOLERA ON THIS SIDE.

t Is Reported in Vera Cruz That the Plague Exists in Havano. CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 28.-It is ru

nored in Vera Cruz that there is cholera in

Havana. FREE TRADERS ANSWERED.

Where Is Their Plea That the McKinley Act Has Not Increased Wages? ALBANY, Aug. 28.—The ninth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of the State of New York contains the result of a special investigation into the effect of the tariff on labor and wages. Commissioner Charles F. Peck distributed 8,000 blanks to as many wholesale separate establishments throughout the State, and of this number 6,000, or 75 per cent, were returned with full and correct answers. The

period of investigation includes the year immediately prior to the enactment of the McKinley bill and the year immediately following its becoming a law.

From a tabulated statement accompanying the report, it appears that there was a net increase in wages of \$6,377,925 09 in the year 1891, as compared with the amount paid in 1890, and a net increase of produc-tion of \$31,315,130 68 in the year 1891 over that of 1890. An analysis of the table further shows that of the 67 industries covered therein, 77 per cent of them show an increase either of the wages or product or both, and that there were 89,717 instances of individual increase of wages during the

A FATAL OHIO FEUD.

The Father of One of the Participant Drops Dead From Disgrace. CINCINNATI, Aug. 28 .- [Special.]-Dr. Samuel A. Henry and Dr. J. W. Henry, rival physicians of Berlin, Jackson county, quarreled over charges of cutting fees. A few days ago the former shot three times at the latter, missing him. Dr. J. W. Henry knocked him out with a brick and had him bound over for shooting to kill. The next day Dr. Samuel Henry's father dropped dead on account of the disgrace. Last night the son committed suicide with

THREE CENTS

The Entire Police Force to Commence the Work of Inspection To-Day.

NOT AFRAID OF CHOLERA.

But Chief Brown Doesn't Propose to Take a Single Chance.

BUREAU OF HEALTH WILL ASSIST.

Hotels and Restaurants to Receive Strict Instructions.

TENEMENT HOUSES TO BE INSPECTED

Bright and early this morning Pittaburg's

300 police officers and her dozen of sanitary

inspectors will begin the task of putting the city in perfect sanitary condition. Chief Brown, of the Department of Public Safety, believes in the venerable rule that an ounce of prevention is worth pounds of cure. To his mind there is no immediate danger of a cholera epidemic, but he intends to take no chances, and to prepare for the worst. With this end in view he has notified the police officers and the sanitary inspectors that within the next six days they must carefully inspect every street and alley within the limits, and see to it that the city is made as clean and pure as an Arcadian village. Chief Brown intends to make a thorough job of it. Every sewer and cesspool is to be cleaned and, if necessary, re-paired. Unsightly back yards are to be swept and garnished and perfumed with quicklime and kindred disintectants; strong

to be carted out of town. Will Inspect the Crowded Districts. When all this is done the police and the sanitary people will be ordered to personally inspect the houses in the more crowded sections of the city and to report the conditions and environments of the large foreign contingent of the local population. If upon investigation it is found that the Slavs, Italians, Hungarians and other foreigners are living in misery and are uncomfortably crowded, prompt action

smelling cellars are to be purified, and in

point of fact every bit of dirt and refuse is

will be taken to remedy the evil. All that can be done to purify the houses of the poor will be done.

As a matter of course this "midsummer house cleaning" will be done under the direction of the Bureau of Health, but most of the preliminary examination and reports will be made by the police. Every reports will be made by the police. Every policeman will be expected to make a daily report of the sanitary condition of the streets, alleys and houses located on his beat. These reports will be made to the lieutenants, who will in turn report to headquarters. The Bureau of Health will headquarters. The Bureau of Health will do the rest. Just how long a time it will take to complete this wholesale purification it is hard to say. If the people in the foreign quarters take kindly to the arreallyment the police think that the task can be completed before the end of the week, and Chief Brown doesn't hesitate to predict that every street, alley and house will be applied to the sales are as a white here are a sales and a sales and a sales are a sales as a sales and a sales are a sales and a sales are a sales as a sales a as clean as a whistle before next Saturday

night. Ordered a General House-Cleaning, Chief Brown was seen last night. He said: "Yes, it is true that I have ordered a general house-cleaning, and that the police officers will aid the Bureau of Health in doing the work. I intend to make this city as clean as possible and to make every preparation for any epidemic. Now, mark me, I don't say that I anticipate a cholera outbreak, but I intend to be ready if it does come. It is less difficult to fight any disease when you are prepared and have antici-pated the advent. Purity of air, water and environment are the strongest safeguards against cholera. When we have finished our work Pittsburg will be pure and clean. Every possible precaution will be taken "You know that the learned medical men say that in times of cholera it is important that no vegetable or animal refuse should be allowed to collect in either town or untry. As far as this city is concerned the doctors will have no complaint to make on this score. After the city has been made as perfect in a sanitary way as it can,

restaurants. Not an ounce of vegetable or animal refuse will be allowed to remain in own over night," What is the present sanitary condition of Pittsburg?"

be made we shall turn our attention to the markets and the kitchens of the hotels and

The Only Dangerous Spors, "Excellent. In the last four or five years he system of sewerage in the East End has been greatly improved. Link this fact with the natural conditions of the city and you can see for yourself that our sanitary arrangements, natural and otherwise, are above the average. The only really dan-gerous spots are located on the Southside. In the first place, most of the Southside peo-ple secure their drinking water from the Monongahela river and in the hilltop wards from artesian wells. It is in these wells that the gravest danger lurks. There are no sewers in this section of the city, and, as a natural sequence, the residents have been forced to sink their cesspools almost

been forced to sunt side by side with their wells.

"The method of making these cess"The method of making these cesspools is very simple. A hole drilled through the crust or floor of earth and stone which covers the abandoned coal pits. These pits are only 50 to 75 feet below the surface. When the drill has penetrated this natural barrier it is withdrawn and a pipe is inserted. Through these pipes are discharged all the refuse and waste water of the locality. Of course when this mass of pleuded liquids and solids reaches the subterranean passages it collects rapidly and having no natural outlet quickly forms great pools of stagnant disease breeding filth. Naturally this un-pleasant mess affects to a great degree the, well water in the neighborhood, and as th hill is fairly honeycombed with these or pits the result is far reaching.

Danger From Springs and Wells, Danger From Springs and Wells.

"This is one of the many reasons why the people of the South Side should fight shy of the liquid products of their many wells. Then again, I believe that most if not all of the natural springs in and about the city are impure and at this time exceedingly dangerous. I know that the water of the Second avanue and of the Forbes street springs are unfit to drink. In spite of all these things, I believe that the general sanitary condition of the city will compare favorably with any in the land." favorably with any in the land."

favorably with any in the land."

"If the dreaded choiers did manage to elude the vigilance of the health authorities of the seaboard cities, I must confess that I don't see how Pittsburg could, escape. Consider the conditions. Pittsburg is an inland city and a dozen railroads depositatin loads of strangers within her gates every day. It is next to impossible to quarantine every incoming train and would be only attempted as a last resort. Of course if the cholera did appear here we should do our best to isolate the cases and prevent the disease from spreading. But to my mind the most effective way to prepare for such an emergency is to clean up pare for such an em. frener is to el