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FORTY SEVENTH YEAR. PITTSBURG THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

THE MORAVIA BRINGS A CARGO OF THE PLAGUE

Into the Harbor of New York, and Dr. Jenkins Virtually Admits It Is

TRUE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The Ship Arrives Tuesday Night, But Not Boarded Till Day.

22 PATIENTS DIE ON THE OCEAN

While the Health Authorities Find Others Convalescent.

All Were Steerage Passengers Who Embarked at Hamburg—Reporters Who Tried to Board the Steamer Are Arrested—The Ship Surgeon Called the Disease Cholerine—The Captain Blamed for Not Steaming Back to Europe—All Passengers and Crew Will Be Dumped Upon Hoffman Island—A New Danger Against Which the Quarantine Is Powerless—The Circassia Undergoing a Thorough Cleansing—The Teutonic Inspected and Found All Right—Cholera and Cholerine Described.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—A ship bearing the plague is in port. At 10 o'clock on Tuesday night the Hamburg-American steamship Moravia dropped her anchor off Quarantine station on Staten Island after a voyage of two weeks from Hamburg, during which 24 of her passengers were stricken with Asiatic cholera, of whom 22, a frightful percentage, died and were buried at sea.

The ship remained at anchor in Gravesend Bay the greater part of yesterday, and to-day will be sent to Hoffman Island, where everybody and everything about her will be disinfected. Then the passengers and crew will be returned on board the purified ship and detained there to await developments, but whether the plague will be stayed by these measures and prevented from reaching the shore, is a question.

About 668 People on Board.

The Moravia is one of the older ships of the Hamburg-American line. She is of small size, but when she sailed from Hamburg on August 17 she carried 600 steerage passengers and a crew of 68 people, all told. In view of the distressing condition of affairs that was developed on board within 24 hours after her departure, the following bill of health of the Acting Consul of the United States is a matter of unusual interest:

BOARD OF HEALTH, HAMBURG, Aug. 16.

Consulate of the United States of America:

I, the undersigned, Vice and Acting Consul of the United States of America for the port of Hamburg, do hereby certify that the German steamship called the Moravia, of Hamburg, of the registered burden of 2,737 tons, whereof Theile is master, navigated by about 68 men, and having on board about 600 passengers, being in all about 668 persons on board, is about to leave this port for New York.

I hereby further certify that in this port and vicinity, and among the shipping thereof, good health prevails, without any suspicion of plague, cholera or epidemic disease whatsoever.

Given under my hand and seal of this Consular Office the day and year above written. CHAS. H. BURKE,

[SEAL.] Vice and Acting U. S. Consul.

The Carnival of Death Begins.

With this document, known to shipping merchants as a clean bill of health, Captain G. Theile, the ship's commander, sailed away at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 17th.

On the next day, while the ship was still in narrow waters, Franz Kulczinsky, a babe of 11 months, was taken with cramps, and Surgeon Israel was called to attend it. He found it in a state of utter collapse. A brief examination served to send the surgeon in haste to the captain. The babe was in the throes of Asiatic cholera, and it was absolutely certain that the plague would spead.

There was a consultation between the officers, and then the sailors were set to work to prepare a hospital where the sick could be isolated. A place was found in the covered portion at the stern of the upper deck, known to seamen as the turtle back. Here they were brought, and with them Frederich Bollenbach, a babe of 9 months, with his mother, who was stricken very soon after the Kulczinsky child was attacked.

The Patients Die in Rapid Succession.

Before the day ended still another case had developed, and by the end of 48 hours from the time the ship sailed ten patients suffering with the plague had been carried to the hospital.

There were two deaths from the disease on the second day out of port. On the third there were no less than six deaths from cholera. To add to the terrors of the situation there were developing nearly a dozen new cases on this day. Then came a lull in the death rate, for but two died on the 21st, and but two on the 22nd, but on the 23rd five were overcome in spite of precautions taken. Then once more the plague was restricted, for none died during the three days following, and after that two died on the 27th, and one each on the 28th and 29th. By this time the ship was off the American coast.

The Passengers Seem to Be Happy.

A DISPATCH reporter went down to Gravesend bay in the afternoon and steamed around the Moravia at such a distance that the ship and passengers could be easily seen. Several hundred people were on the upper deck. They crowded to the side of the ship and climbed on the rail, where they looked much like farm children swinging on a gate. They talked cheerfully to each other, and some of them shouted and waved their hands in pleasing fashion to members of the tug's crew. It was obvious that no one on deck was worrying very much over the cholera or the prospect of a bath and disinfection.

There is now no doubt that the 22 persons who died on the Moravia died from Asiatic cholera. Health Officer Jenkins practically made that admission to-night when he returned to quarantine after having spent the afternoon on board the plague-stricken vessel. This is Dr. Jenkins' version of the Moravia's condition.

Asiatic Cholera Practically Admitted.

I visited the vessel and made a general inspection of the people. I found them all apparently well except two convalescent patients. Dr. Israel informed me that there had been no one on board ill within five days. Most of the cases become ill, he said, a short time after they sailed. Some died in less than 24 hours. The last death occurred on the 28th. Ten cases occurred within 24 hours after sailing. No temperature was taken, but the surgeon judged the temperature of the patients was very low from the touch. The patients, the ship's surgeon said, were debilitated after their long railroad rides before embarkation at Hamburg.

Dr. Byran then took some bedding from one of the rooms in which two patients were. This was somewhat soiled and offered very good subject for examination. He will probably know whether it contains cholera by to-morrow. I ordered the captain to thoroughly disinfect everything and everybody on board.

As I started to leave the vessel I saw a tugboat, the passengers on which tried to board the Moravia. I put Dr. Sanborn on board the Moravia with instructions to shoot anyone who attempted to board. I don't wish to say who the people on the tugboat were.

The Moravia will be sent to lower quarantine to-morrow, when her passengers will be taken to Hoffman Island for disnifection. They are certain to be held five days at least. We are uncertain whether the disease is Asiatic cholera or not.

Dr. Jenkins stated that the discharge of the patients was the ice water discharge characteristic of Asiatic cholera, and that he knew of no other disease which had this characteristic. This statement was pretty conclusive evidence that Dr. Jenkins believes the disease to be genuine cholera, but he did not wish to say so in as many words.

The Nationality of the Immigrants.

The death list was made up of 13 natives of Poland, three natives of Hesse, one native of Austria and five of Prussia. They were all burried at sea.

At present there are three cases of measles, and two women are recovering from slight attacks of the disease. The entire steerage comes from the infected district, and to-night Dr. Jenkins is exceedingly anxious and worried over the outlook.

The Moravia arrived last night at 10 o'clock, and, strange to say, notwithstanding her terrible record of deaths for the voyage, her captain passed through Sandy Hook up the lower bay and through the fleet of steamships which were anchored off the boarding station. She did not stop there, but moved up several hundred feet north of the fleet, within about eight miles of the battery and there dropped her anchor.

No word was sent ashore all night, nor did any of the quarantine officers board her. It was early this morning when they started on their usual round to board the vessels anchored in the stream. The Moravia was the last one which Physicians Tallmadge and Sanborn drew up alongside.

Dr. Jenkins Hears the Dread News.

It was after 10 o'clock, and it was known that the Moravia was from an infected port. Shortly after 11 o'clock the little tugboat which does service for Dr. Jenkins' staff left the Moravia's side and steamed for the big Teutonic. In the meantime a yellow whitehall boat, rowed by two men, left the Moravia's side and pulled for the beach. When she reached the little wharf fronting the department station William Seguine, an attache, hurriedly left her and delivered a sealed envelope to Dr. Jenkins, who opened it and betrayed no indications that there was anything wrong. Then the tug, with Dr. Tallmadge aboard, came ashore, and there was a conference with the health officer.

At that time, after leaving Dr. Jenkins, Dr. Tallmadge, who looked very much perturbed, asserted there was nothing wrong with the Moravia, and that everyone on board was enjoying good health. He left the quarantine wharf and the tug's whistle seemed to put an extra spurt of steam in the effort to get alongside the plague-stricken craft.

Apparently acting upon orders from Dr. Tallmadge, which had been given on his first trip, there were signs of activity aboard, and the immigrants, as if expecting to be landed, could be seen hurrying up and down the deck, looking in the direction of the Staten Island shore, and occasionally waving hats or handkerchiefs.

Steaming Back Into the Outer Bay.

Within five minutes after the Moravia was boarded for the second time she had hoisted her anchor, got up steam and turned her bow on the direction of the ocean. She made a long detour around the fleet, hugging the Long Island shore and passing out of the Narrows for the lower bay shortly before noon.

A clause of the case of the Moravia which deserves investigation, and which should be looked into with thoroughness, is the action of the captain of the Moravia in continning the voyage to this country under the conditions which prevailed on his ship. If the disease broke out on the day following his departure from Hamburg, why did he not, those connected with the Quarantine Department ask, turn back home instead of bringing the disease to a new country?

Mr. Goddard, city editor of the New York *World*, and four of his staff of reporters, on the towboat J. W. Husted, attempted to visit the steamer Moravia in the lower bay. They were placed under arrest by Dr. Tallmadge and brought before Health Officer Jenkins. As they did not succeed in boarding the steamer the health officer discharged them.

The Morsvia is now anchored in Gravesend Bay between Fort Hamilton and Norton's Point, about 200 yards east of the main channel. She is out of the way of passing vessels. She will be indefinitely detained. The passengers and crew, even to the cabin boy, will be landed on Hoffman Island. Every rag of clothing will be disinfected and every person bathed. When the ship is cleaned she will be disinfected and the passengers then put aboard and detained there for an indefinite time, being obliged to land on the island daily for inspection and baths.

Before starting down the bay, Health Officer Jenkins telegraphed Secretary of State Foster, notifying him of the 22 deaths from so-called cholerine on board the Moravia during her voyage.

HARRISON IS CONVINCED

That He Should Take a Hand in the Work of Heading Off Cholera.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The announcement that the President would leave to-night for Washington was wholly unexpected and created some surprise here, as it was not thought that the cholera scare was of sufficient importance yet to demand his presence in Washington. It is understood that his return is due to a telegram sent him to-day by Attorney General Miller, who undoubtedly is much alarmed at the situation and thinks the President's presence here necessary.

The President has been kept fully informed of all action taken of late to prevent cholera getting a foothold in the United States, and this afternoon Secretary Foster sent him a message, stating what had been done by the Treasury Department in the matter. This evening the Secretary received word that the President would be in the city to-morrow, when, it is expected, he will hold a conference with the Cabinet officers in the city to consider the status of affairs.

WORK AT QUARANTINE.

The Circassia Undergoing a Thorough Cleansing—The Teutonic Found to Be All Right—The Symptoms of Cholerine and Cholera Described—A Health Circular.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The following is a synopsis of events which transpired at quarantine to-day:

The steerage passengers of the steamer Circassia were transferred to Hoffman Island this morning for observation, and also for disinfection of their clothing and for the purpose of giving each passenger a bath and change of clothing. The Circassia is anchored off quarantine, and it is undergoing a thorough cleansing. The baggage of her steerage is being thoroughly disinfected. Her steerage passengers will be returned on board ship to-morrow, and the vessel will, no doubt, be allowed to proceed to the city in the afternoon at the latest.

The steamer Veendam still remains at anchor. Her steerage passengers, also, will be removed to Hoffman Island to-morrow forenoon, to undergo the same process as the Circassia. The passengers' baggage has all been thoroughly disinfected. All the passengers are well and as comfortable as can be expected.

The Teutonic Is Found All Right.

The steamer Teutonic arrived this morning with 499 cabin and 996 steerage passengers. All her steerage passengers were found thoroughly healthy, no sickness whatever. The baggage was thoroughly disinfected. Her steerage passengers are all natives and residents of the British isles, none being from infected ports. The saloon and cabin passengers with their baggage were transferred to the city this afternoon. The ship will probably be allowed to proceed to the city to-morrow forenoon.

Health Officer Jenkins, with Deputy E. B. Sanborn and Dr. Byron, a well-known bacteriologist inspector, who is appointed to take charge of Swinburne Island, visited all the steamers in the offing this afternoon. They also visited Hoffman and Swinburne islands.

A new source of danger has been discovered by the health authorities, which may render the present quarantine arrangement ineffectual. The danger lies in the fact that passengers of the steamers arriving here eat the food and drink the water that is taken aboard at the foreign ports, both of which are likely to be infected with the germs of the disease. Under such circumstances a quarantine here of two or three days would not be a sufficient safeguard against cholera. The matter is now being discussed by the Board of Health, and some action will probably be determined upon.

The Characteristics of Cholorine.

Cholorine is thus described: There are certain premonitory symptoms, called by some authorities the first stage of the disease, to which the name cholerine has been given. These consist of a general feeling of uneasiness, weakness, nausea and diarrhœa and sometimes vomiting. The dejections at first, though frequent, are natural. Cholerine is usually caused by eating overripe fruit, and while it may develop into Asiatic cholera it is not always a necessary precursor of that dread disease.

The quantity of unsound food or rotten cheese which must be taken into the system to produce cholerine must be large. It differs from cholera proper in this, as a single germ of the Asiatic plague introduced into the intestines takes a rapid course and the whole mucous membrane in the course of a couple of days is eaten away.

The health board to-day issued a circular to all railways, ferrys, steamboat offices, factories, etc., where a large number of people are likely to meet, ordering that adjoining the waiting rooms, or in the factories there should be set aside an air-tight room. These will be temporary places of isolation should cases of cholera suddenly develop. Closets, etc., are to be inspected daily. The board has also fitted up a "dust-proof" room, where bacterological examinations will be made. A supposed cholera discharge will be cultivated until the presence or absence of the germ is made positive. All discharges sent by the inspectors to the board will be examined in this room.

QUARANTINED BEFORE EMBARKING.

Consuls in Great Britain Report That Immigrants Are Not Bringing Disease.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—The State Department to-day received the following dispatch from the Consul at Glasgow: "Cholera confined to cases reported among continental immigrants. No contact with any passengers sent forward. No cholera in city."

The Marine Hospital service to-day received the following cablegram from the United States Consul at Liverpool: "All steerage passengers efficiently quarantined before embarking. All clothing and baggage thoroughly disinfected by the sulphur process. Passengers already embarked were pronounced perfectly safe by the local authorities, who are thoroughly alive to the danger and are taking vigorous measures to prevent any outbreak.".

SOME GETTING AWAY.

A Hamburg Emigrant Found and He'd at Detroit for Disinfection.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—The inspection of immigrants from the East continues. Inspector Corcoran to-day reported to Health Officer Duffield as follows:

"I have quarantined and am holding at quarantine station Sylvester Kaminsky, from Hamburg to Detroit. He has no evidence to show his disinfection or inspection at New York quarantine, and have held him for disinfection, etc."

MINERS' WAGES INCREASED.

The Reading Coal Company Figures a New Basis for Paying Its Men.

POTTSVILLE, Aug. 31.—The collieries drawn to make return of prices for coal sold in August, by which to determine the wages to be paid for the last half of August and the first half of September, 1892, have made the following returns: St. Nicholas, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, $2 61 5-10; Eagle Hill, $2 67 8-10; Thomaston, $2 51; Bear Run, $2 66; Alaska, $2 55 5-10. The average is $2 60 36-100, and the rate of wages 3 per cent above the basis.

The above information contained in a circular was issued from the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company headquarters here at noon to-day, and will be good news to the entire mining region. This is the highest rate of wages paid mine employes since 1889, and company officials intimate that this rate may still further be increased in the near future.

A Braddock Failure Caused by a Strike.

BRADDOCK, Aug. 31.—[*Special.*]—The store of F. W. Graham was to-day closed by the Sheriff on an execution issued by A. Shephard & Co., of Pittsburg. Mr. Graham says it is the effects of the big strike of five years ago, he still having accounts unpaid on his books amounting to $2,000 from that date.

THE SCOURGE TIGHTENING ITS GRIP

On All Western Europe, Where It Is Adding More Cities to Its Domain.

HAMBURG IN THE COILS.

Stern Truth Suppressed by the Health Authorities, and the

TERRORIZED MASSES KNOW IT.

Cool Heads Are Doing Their Best to Prevent a Bloody Riot.

Pig-Headed Red Tape Leaves Hundreds of Dead Unburied—The Corpses Adding to the Contagion in the Air—The Dead Must Soon Be Buried With Quick Lime in Trenches—Two Deaths in a London Suburb—The Plague Invades Liverpool and Dover—About 150,000 Deaths Thus Far in Russia—Cholera Arrives in the Scottish Port of Dunkirk—Hamburg Cholera Hospitals in Terrible Confusion—All Vessels Leaving English Ports for America Are Thoroughly Fumigated.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

HAMBURG, Aug. 31.—[*Copyright.*]—No adequate idea of the situation in this plague-stricken city is furnished by the meager and false reports of the ravages of cholera given out by the authorities. Yesterday's record, as officially stated, made it appear that the pestilence had materially abated. As a matter of fact there were more than 800 fresh cases yesterday and 300 deaths.

To-night's task for the grave-diggers numbers 320 corpses. The people realize now that they have been deceived, and almost a panic is the result.

There has been a startling change for the worse in the last 48 hours. A sudden blight has fallen upon the city. Most places of business were closed to-day. Shops that tried to do business were open a few hours only.

Social Life at a Standstill.

Most of the hotels are empty, some of them are closed. All public gatherings have been prohibited by the police.

The excuse of the sanitary officers for furnishing inadequate reports of the spread of the plague, is that all medical men are so overwhelmed with work that they have no time to make reports.

It must be admitted that the pestilence is practically beyond the control of the authorities. It is no longer possible to move the sick to hospitals. Only those stricken in public places are promptly taken to the lazaretto. Hundreds are dying of the pestilence in their homes.

Medical aid has at last been summoned from Berlin, and a corps of physicians from that city is on the way here this evening. A heavy rain last evening may have had a slightly beneficial effect, though the number of new cases to-day can only be guessed at.

The Lower Classes Ready for Riot.

The official report furnishes no guide to the truth. There is great misery among the lower classes, who are not only the almost exclusive victims of the plague, but who suffer also from many privations entailed by the coming of the pestilence. Several breweries are supplying the demand for filtered water by sending it in their wagons for free distribution among the poor. The police have found it necessary to use force in many cases in their work of disinfecting houses where the cholera has invaded.

There is a riotous feeling prevalent, especially among the masses, which the newspapers and sober-minded people find it difficult to restrain. There are loud demands for the punishment of the Medical Inspector, who, waiting till four days after the disease made its appearance, reported that he believed there was cholera in Hamburg.

There Is No Hope Until October.

The papers to-day counsel the people to wait until the crisis is past before demanding the punishment of the derelicts. The authorities to-day made an appeal for help to private physicians and volunteer nurses, whom it asks to aid the exhausted hospital staffs.

The best medical authorities in the city express the opinion that it will hardly be possible to stamp out the plague before October. The suburbs are now afflicted in almost the same proportion as the city itself.

A canvass of the hotels to-night shows only 30 strangers in town. No Americans, so far as known, have fallen victims of the disease.

The mortuaries have proven entirely inadequate, and new death houses are being built. It has been difficult to obtain grave diggers enough, and some bodies have remained unburied three or four days on this account. It is said, however, that to-day's dead will all be buried before morning.

The Chamber of Commerce has organized a relief committee. The cholera victims now, more frequently than at first, are persons of the middle and upper classes. Dr. Mersch, who was the musical critic on the staff of the *Nachrichten*, is among the dead.

Already it is believed that the infection has been spread by the dead. Bitter imprecations are heaped upon the authorities for their pig-headedness in letting the victims lie unburied, to scatter the contagion among the living, while they hunted for papers to show the age, occupation, etc., of the dead. A reign of terror prevails, and every person who can possibly do so is fleeing the city.

Many Heroes Still in Hamburg.

An exception must be made, however, to this assertion. Those whose duty calls them to attend the sufferers, physicians and those who have volunteered their services, are doing a work that requires the extreme of heroism. Among the hospitals, everywhere where they can help, they take their lives in their hands without hope of fame or reward and do their utmost to alleviate the awful sufferings of the plague-stricken victims.

The ordinary form of burial will soon have to be abandoned and trenches filled with quicklime will have to be resorted to. In many parts of the city the shops of grocers, bakers and butchers have been closed by the police, the owners and their men being stricken down while attending to business.

The Prussian Ministry of War has ordered the garrison lazaretto at Altona to supply the Hamburg hospitals with 500 beds. The registrars who record the deaths in the city will keep their offices open until 10 o'clock every night.

During the 24 hours ended at midnight last night the ambulances conveyed to the hospital 508 patients. Of this number 268 have since died.

Horrible Confusion in the Hospitals.

A dispatch from Vienna says: A physician who has returned from Hamburg reports that the ordinary means of disposing of the dead have been found inadequate. Furniture vans have been pressed into service to carry the bodies to the places of interment. His description of the hospital arrangements almost passes belief, but there is no reason to doubt that every word he writes regarding the situation in Hamburg is absolutely true. He says the whole system is confused, and everything goes along in a hap-hazard fashion. So great has grown the demand for hospital service that it is proposed to fit up the schools and gymnasiums as hospitals.

Describing his visit to the old Hamburg Hospital, he says he found affairs there in a far more horrible condition than at the Eppendorf Hospital. In the dirty, neglected passages he saw bundles of clothing lying on the floors awaiting disinfection. Among these packages lay a large number of the bodies of those who had died from cholera.

Patients Crowded Promiscuously Together.

These bodies showed the carelessness with which they were handled, for they lay in every conceivable way, just as they had been dropped by the hospital attendants. Even to those inured to hospital scenes the sight of these bodies—men, women and little children being thrown promiscuously together—is revolting. The doors of the wards opening on these passages are left wide open, and the sick can actually see the ever growing number of the dead. To get into the wards the people have to step over the corpses and the piles of infected clothing.

The overcrowding in the wards is fearful. In one room, fitted for 30 patients, 60 are lying in such close proximity that nursing them is very difficult, if not almost an impossibility. Many of the sufferers are without covering and lie on bare mattresses which are absolutely filthy from use.

For from 40 to 60 patients there are only two attendants and one doctor. So absolute and widespread is the confusion that patients who are not suffering from the epidemic are taken into the cholera wards, where they contract the disease.

No Disinfection of Private Houses.

Private dwellings where deaths from cholera occur are not disinfected. Only the portable articles in them are taken to public disinfecting rooms, where anybody is allowed to freely enter and many contract the infection there.

The Hamburg Senate has voted 500,000 marks to enable the authorities to cope with the epidemic. Had this vote been passed two weeks ago it would have saved much misery.

The London *Standard's* Hamburg correspondent telegraphs: Thursday evening—During the past 24 hours 395 burials have taken place. Most of the cholera victims, it is now claimed, are in quarters near the hospital and two physicians succumbed to-day. Four deaths from Asiatic cholera are reported from Lubeck. A smallpox epidemic is raging in Holstein. There are 29 cases here and 15 at Kiel. The temperature of the Elbe water is unusually higher, 73 Fahrenheit.

THE NEWS FROM BERLIN.

The Plague Spreading—It Is Not Communicated Through the Mails.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Prof. Koch is to return to Hamburg. He will be accompanied by military and civil surgeons. He intends to further investigate as to the origin of the epidemic. A petition that the Bourse be closed at 2 P. M. daily has been put in circulation and is being signed.

A choleraic outbreak has occurred in the village of Rudar, near Posen, among a number of Hamburg refugees, and cases of a similar character are reported from Spandau, Beuthen, Stuttgart and other towns, while there are three cholera "suspects" at Charlottenburg. The imperial dispatch boat Greif is quarantined at Kiel, having aboard a case of sickness suspected to be cholera.

The *North German Gazette*, in an article relative to the cholera epidemic, justifies the action of the authorities in not making an examination of all railway passengers, on the ground that a cursory inspection is often misleading, and that it is better to trust to the observations of the officials and fellow passengers. It says that the authorities do not intend to disinfect letters going through the mails, as they have no reason to believe that cholera germs can be communicated thereby.

A post mortem examination of the body of Frau Frohmer, who died in this city under circumstances indicating that her disease was caused by the prevailing epidemic, showed that death was due to typhoid fever supervening from cholera. A workman belonging to the lowest class and of exceedingly intemperate habits, who died from the disease to-day, was seized with the malady after drinking a quantity of canal water.

A Railway Center Attacked.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31.—Nine cases of cholera have been reported in Malines, a city 14 miles from Antwerp. Malines is the central station for the railways which traverse Belgium in all directions. Four deaths from cholera occurred at Rouen to-day.

Immigrants Refused Passage.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 31.—The Thingvalla refuses to take aboard its vessels passengers for America coming from cholera infected countries. It has refused passage to a number of Hamburgers.

The Kaiser Will Stay at Home.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Emperor William has abandoned his intention of visiting Sweden. He telegraphed King Oscar to-day that he did not wish to be absent from home during the cholera epidemic.

The Day's Record at Havre.

HAVRE, Aug. 31.—The number of new cases of cholera reported here yesterday is 65, a decrease of six compared with Monday's figures. The deaths yesterday numbered 33, an increase of 16 over those that occurred from the disease on Monday. Passenger trains between Havre and Trouville, the well-known watering place, have stopped running.

FOOTHOLDS IN ENGLAND.

Two Deaths in a London Suburb—The Disease Present in Liverpool and Dover—Cholera Arrives in Scotland for America Is Thoroughly Fumigated.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Infection continues to spread slowly, but it is feared, surely. Two deaths from Asiatic cholera are reported to-day at Islington, a northern suburb of London. The clothing of the victims and their bedding have been burned. At St. Pancras, in the northern part of the metropolis, a furnace has been erected for burning the clothing of cholera victims, and a station has been established for disinfecting household effects.

The physicians who have been watching the cases of the four Russian emigrants at Liverpool, who were attacked yesterday with a suspicious sickness while waiting to go on board a steamer for the United States, have officially declared that the disease from which they are suffering is true Asiatic cholera.

The baggage of all emigrants destined for America was fumigated to-day in the presence of the American Consul and the sanitary officers of Liverpool. The Consul having expressed himself satisfied with the disinfection, the consular seal was affixed to the baggage thus treated, and this was made a necessary preliminary before taking the baggage on board. The emigrants were also inspected and those who appeared to be in anything like poor health were rejected.

The disease has now appeared at Dover, one of the chief ports of communication between England and the Continent and which has continual intercourse by steamboats with Calais and Boulogne, France. Three persons have been attacked with a choleraic disorder at Dover and one of them has died. It is not positively asserted that the disease is Asiatic cholera, but the presumption is that it is.

One of the cholera patients at Liverpool is dead and two others are in a critical condition. No further cases of cholera have been reported at Gravesend. The persons suffering from the disease are progressing toward recovery. Two seamen belonging to the steamship Harrington were removed to the Swansea Hospital to-day suffering from what is suspected to be an attack of cholera.

150,000 DEATHS IN RUSSIA.

The Plague Growing Worse in St. Petersburg Notwithstanding Official Figures.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—The official cholera returns show that since the last report there have been 6,144 new cases and 2,741 deaths in Russia. In St. Petersburg yesterday 155 new cases were reported. There were 51 deaths from the disease. These figures show a decrease of one case and an increase of 10 deaths compared with the returns for Monday.

Cholera is subsiding at Nijni-Novgorod, and has quite ceased at Kozloff. The disease seems to be steadily on the increase, however, in St. Petersburg, notwithstanding official reports. The official statistics show that the mortality from the cholera has been greatest in the Caucasus and the country of the Don Cossacks. Up to the 22d of August the total number who died throughout the Russian Empire is given at 107,647, but owing to the known incompleteness of the official statistics, the real number may safely be reckoned as high as 150,000.

In a Scottish Harbor.

DUNKIRK, SCOTLAND, Aug. 31.—A ship from Havre and another from Hamburg, which arrived in this port to-day, were found to have choleraic cases on board. Both vessels have been placed in quarantine.

Sporadic Cases in Italy.

ROME, Aug. 31.—Sporadic cases of cholera have occurred in Naples, Venice and Genoa. The patients have been isolated.

TO KILL PITTSBURGERS.

An Anonymous Western Assassin Said to Be Heading This Way.

DENVER, Aug. 31.—The *Evening Times* received an anonymous letter this morning in which the writer says that he is going to Pittsburg for the purpose of killing Messrs. Frick, Lovejoy and Carnegie when the latter returns from Scotland.

A LAKE DISASTER.

The Schooner City of Toledo Goes Down With Eight Souls on Board—A Flag of Distress Seen—The Lost Vessel Owned in Manistee.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The schooner City of Toledo left this port yesterday noon loaded with lumber and bound for Michigan City, Ind. A heavy wind was blowing at the time, which soon became a gale. The vessel was laboring heavily in the sea and finally hoisted a flag of distress, but before assistance could be rendered the vessel put about, apparently making for the Manitous.

Early this morning the report reached this city that the vessel had been found bottom up, one-half mile from the beach at Hopkins' pier near Pierport. It is believed that all on board were drowned. The master was James McMillen, of Manistee, who was accompanied by his daughter, aged 18 years, and a crew of six men. The names of the latter are not known, as it appears that the captain kept the only record in his books on the boat. The vessel is owned by the Manistee Lumber Company, and was valued at $5,000.

The schooner's yawl was found on the beach this morning. The wires are down between this port and Pier Port, and no information was received until late. A resident of Pier Port states that the vessel capsized when about two miles from the shore. No bodies have been discovered up to 4 P. M., and it is supposed they are still in the boat. The life-saving crews of Manistee and Frankfort are now patroling the beach and bringing in all wreckage.

A HUMAN HEAD IN THE WATER.

McKeesport Police Investigating a Gruesome Discovery in the Youghiogheny.

MCKEESPORT, Aug. 31.—[*Special.*]—At an early hour this morning Frank Marks, residing in a boathouse on the Youghiogheny river, found a human head in the water. From appearances the head had been in the water some time, and could not be identified.

The find is evidence of some foul crime which has probably been committed, and the police will make an investigation.

HUNTINGDON'S FIRST FROST.

Great Damage Done to the Corn Crop Throughout the County.

HUNTINGDON, Aug. 31.—A heavy frost, the first of the season, fell last night throughout the whole length of the fertile Trough creek valley, in this county, and covered the ground until a late hour this morning.

Considerable damage was done to the growing corn, the heaviest loser being Major Ralph Croisley, whose entire crop was destroyed.

PINKERTON MEN IN THEIR CAMPS.

Members of the Amalgamated Association Prove to Be Sly Detectives.

SURPRISE FOR STRIKERS.

Sensational Testimony at the Hearing of Duquesne Rioters.

Two Detectives Join a Lodge to Get Early Information—They Are Assigned to Assist in Guarding the Mill Against Non-Unionists—They State the Official Order Given Them—Carry Cards Showing Them to Be in Good Standing in the Association—Connecting Vice President Carney With the Trouble at Duquesne—The Defense Taken by Surprise.

The Carnegie attorneys and the Pinkerton detectives sprung a sensational but disagreeable surprise on the officials of the Amalgamated Association, their attorneys and the Duquesne strikers yesterday.

There was a hearing before Alderman McMasters in the cases of John Nelson, John Wippel and T. F. Gibson, three Duquesne strikers charged with aggravated riot. When the defendants, accompanied by their attorney, John F. Cox, entered the Alderman's office they were surprised that no witnesses were present. Sitting by themselves in one corner of the room were two good-natured looking workingmen who have been employed at the Duquesne works for nearly two months, but as they were Amalgamated men the defendants simply nodded pleasantly to them and took seats nearby.

A Surprise for the Defense.

Promptly at 1 o'clock, the hour set for the hearing, Attorney Cox demanded that the hearing proceed. Secretary Lovejoy was there with Attorney E. Y. Breck and a couple of stenographers, but there seemed to be no witnesses for the prosecution and Mr. Cox probably thought there was a chance for the discharge of his clients. But to his surprise, Captain Breck quickly assented to the proposition to proceed. The informations being read the first witness called was R. H. Tyler, one of the good-natured appearing workmen previously referred to.

When he held up his hand to be sworn the faces of the defendant strikers were a study. Surprise was plainly marked on each countenance. They evidently wondered what this move meant. Had these men been bought over by the enemy? Were there traitors in camp? What coup had the Carnegie people prepared?

The Witnesses Were Pinkertons.

They were not long kept in suspense. From the time the testimony began until it ended the faces of the defendants and that of their attorney began to lengthen. When it was ended they seemed to be in a state of mental collapse.

Only two witnesses were examined, Tyler and his companion, Joseph Knipe. When first placed on the stand they each produced working cards issued to them by Duquesne Lodge of the Amalgamated Association on July 22, giving them official and unquestioned admission to the meetings of any lodge in the association. They had used these cards for that purpose, and, as the testimony subsequently showed, with great effect. Their testimony was very much against the defendants and the association. Before they concluded they startled everyone present but the Carnegie representatives by declaring they were Pinkerton detectives, and had joined the association in the prosecution of their business to secure evidence against the strikers.

Three Strikers Held for Court.

The hearing resulted in the three strikers being held for court in $2,000 bail. Gibson was the only one to secure a bondsman and the other two were sent to jail.

The first witness called was R. H. Tyler. He was examined by Captain Breck as follows:

Q. Are you a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What lodge? A. Volunteer Duquesne Lodge.

Q. Have you got a card with you? A. Yes, sir. [Here the witness produced a card].

Q. Volunteer Lodge No. 109, State of Pennsylvania, located at Duquesne. Is that it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see your occupation is put down as carpenter's helper. Is that the occupation you gave? A. Yes, sir, that is the occupation I gave.

Q. What do these words here, "clear for July and August" mean? A. That is clear, they are supposed to be on a strike.

Q. Is that clear of dues? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So you are a member in good standing? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you join the lodge? A. About July 22.

Q. State if that is the time the lodge was organized. A. That is about the time.

One of the Charter Members.

Q. Were you present at the first meeting? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who organized the lodge? A. William Carney.

Q. Do you know who he is? A. Vice President of the Confederation of Labor.

Q. Does he belong to the Amalgamated Association? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He organized the lodge? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he the party who took you in? A. He assisted, of course.

Q. State whether you attended the meetings of the lodge regularly after that. A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether there was a meeting of the lodge on the night of the 5th of August. A. On the 3d.

Q. Just tell what was done at that meeting and whether any of these defendants were present. A. Well, the subject of stopping the mill was brought up by Mr. Carney and Harry Adams.

Q. Who was Harry Adams? A. He was President of the Duquesne Lodge. And after Harry Adams made a speech he made a motion, which was carried into effect, and squads were made up.

Q. What was that motion? A. That they make up four squads and have four captains and go on guard that night, surround the mill and prevent people from entering.

Q. That was the motion, that they divide into four squads and appoint captains to guard the mill? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that done? A. Yes, sir.

Detailed to Watch the Mill.

Q. Who were in the squads of these defendants? A. Wiper and Gibson.

Q. Who had command of those squads?