PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR.

erly Classified.

SLOW PROGRESS

OF THE SCOURGE

Found in the Big

City Yesterday.

Very Fair Way of Cheating

the Undertaker.

als at Sea and Discharges Some

Sick Folk on Arrival.

That Have Been Fumigated.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 .- One new case of

were reported to the Board of Health to-

STOPS AT QUARANTINE.

ANOTHER PLAGUE SHIP

THERE ARE SUSPECTS,

greatly lessened. Ask Ladies to Co-Operate.

Mr. Troutman, President of the Ladies' Health Protective Association, and Mr. Fendler, the Secretary, made a complaint about a slaughter house in Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. They said the odor there was offensive and the building was not properly looked after. President Wilson told them that there had been complaint against the same place and it was being investigated. He also told them that the department wanted the Ladies' Health Protective Association to co-operate with Only One Case of True Cholera

too, if it would be best to close the schools BUT NOT ANY ALARM. were excluded.

One of the Victims Said to Be in a There has been considerable talk about alleged lax quarantine methods. The opinion has been expressed that all the occupants of each house where a case of cholera appears should be guarded. Mr. Wilson and Medical Commissioner Bryant were asked by your reporter whether this would make the quarantine any more effective. They each said that it would be an unnecessary precaution, and added that even if it should be desirable there was no

Not Spread by the Butcher. The Bohemia Erings News of Eleven Buri-No Positive Clew as to How the Disease Entered the City-The Health Board Working Energetically-The Infected Houses Closely Guarded-Some Suggestions That Should Be Committed to Memory-The President Asked to Promptly Suspend Immigration at All Points-Good News From the Lower Bay-No Fresh Outbreak on the Ships

The Board of Health Inspector on guard at the Levinger house on the next block to Schwarzehild & Sulzberger, said that the slaughter houses were in good condition. Out of nearly a thousand men employed cholera and 30 cases of plain stomach ache there not one person is sick. He thinks it is clearly established that the Hungarian immigrant girls gave the disease to Levinger's baby, but does not believe it went The case believed to be genuine cholera

was that of Edward Hoppe, of 1625 Madi- any further. son avenue. Hoppe was a carpenter at 1625

Madison avenue. Hoppe had suffered from dysentery for nearly a week, but recovered several days ago, although he was not able to resume work. He was taken ill again Wednesday and died at 2:30 o'clock the following morning. The case was reported to the Board of Health and the stomach and intestines are now in possession of Dr. Roberts, who will make a bacteriological examination. Health Officer White is in charge of the house, and he will permit no one to leave or enter Hoppe's tributes them to inflammation of the stomdicted to drink

The Disease Not Making Headway. Mary Connerty will probably recover. At 10 o'clock to-night it was reported she had rallied considerably during the afternoon,

and if she lived through the night she would get well. Though the disease has made no headway,

the Board of Health was in almost continuous session to-day, and 25 additional doctors were appointed medical inspectors. The board at its meeting in the afternoon issued a circular addressed to the "superintendents of ferries, depots, manufactories, excursion boats, steamers, wharves, piers, docks," etc., requesting that they provide temporary places for isolation for those who may be taken suddenly

It was discovered to-day that the seven cases of cholera which occurred had practically tied up the police force of the board. There are only 21 policemen in the sanitary squad, and it requires three to watch each house. It was decided to ask the Police Department to make each house where the disease has occurred. or where it may occur in future, a separate house to be guarded by regular officers. Christine Vortag, Rosa Kohut, Sarah Schnitzler and Lena Schnitz ler, the four girls who came in the Fries land and who are suspected of having brought the cholers to the Levinger family, are all well, but have been taken to the Willard Parker Hospital as suspects, and they will be watched there.

Suspicious Cases Being Investigated, Dr. Laboucher reported this morning that an Italian had died in Sullivan street under suspicious circumstances last night. The man was taken with vomiting and diarrhoea and died in two hours. The doctor thinks it was a case of cholera. The case will be

investigated. A Health Department bulletin reports that the bacteriological examination of the intestinal contents from the body of Charlotte Beck, who died September 13, has revealed the presence of the spirillum of Asiatic cholera. The woman had been sick but a few hours and from the first it was believed that her death was caused by genuine cholera. So far the Board of Health has been unable to trace the origin of the

cholera cases that have occurred in the city. The large number of Italians who live under the wharves at the dumps where street cleaning refuse is unloaded preparatory to being put on scows and sort over the stuff in a hunt for rags and valuables, are being scattered by the police to-day. There was a small-sized rebellion when the officers started in on the raid.

Want Immigration Completely Suspended. In response to the judgment of a conference of the Health and Police Boards and the Tax Department and Commissioner of Public Works, Mayor Grant to-night wrote President Harrison requesting him to proclaim a complete suspension of immigration to ports of the United States until all

danger of cholera is passed. The following resolution was passed by the Board of Health. It was offered by Medical Commissioner Bryant:

WHEREAS the presence of cholers in this city and its relation to diarrheal diseases makes it extremely important that all diar rhoul discharges be at once disinjected, as many cases of cholera take the form of mild diarrhea, but the discharge in those cases are as dangerous as from the severer types

of the disease; therefore, Resolved. That physicians and nurses are respectfully requested to see that this recommendation is promptly carried out, as in this way the great danger of spreading infection

from unsuspected cases of cholers will be

Richard Watson Gilder also called. As the President of the New York Kindergarten Association, he suggested steps to be taken for the safety of the children in the association schools. He wanted to know, in the neighborhood of the houses where cholera cases existed. He was told that the children would probably be safer in the schools than anywhere else, provided the children who lived in the infected houses

law under which it could be done.

Butcher Charles Schmidt, of 579 Second avenue, who supplied meat to the family in which Mary Conerty was a servant, has not bought his meat from Schwarzchild & Sulz-berger, the wholesale butchers of Fortyfifth street and First avenue, since last January. Schmidt produced all his bills yesterday to prove that he buys all his meat from another establishment, and Mrs. Finn, the keeper of the boarding house where Mary Conerty worked, Schmidt. This does away with the sup-posed connection between the facts that Schmidt supplied Mrs. Finn with meat and the immigrants from the Friesland lived in the Levinger house with some of Schwarz-child's workmen. Sulzberger said he had not had a complaint from any customer, and that several had called to say that they were entirely satisfied with the way his establishment was cared for.

ANOTHER PEST SHIP.

The Bohemia Arrives at Quarantine With Cholera Cases on Board-Eleven Deaths During the Voyage-Names and Ages of the Victims-Good Reports From the Lower Bay-More Delay for the Normannia Passengers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 .- [Special.]-There as much relief at Quarantine when the Bohemis, the last immigrant ship coming from Hamburg, reported only 11 deaths aboard on the voyage. Her surgeon atapartments. It is said that Hoppe was ad- ach and bowels, but Dr. Walser, who inspected the ship yesterday afternoon, believes that the disease was unquestionably cholers. Four of the passengers were removed as patients to Swinburne Island this norning by Dr. Byron.

The Bohemia sailed from Hamburg or September 3 with ten cabin, 664 steerage passengers and a crew of 72 men. That day Sarah Dietzler, 25 years old, became ill. She died after three days' illness. On the 4th her child was taken ill and died on Thursday, the last day that the ship was out. All the patients died after an illness of from one to five days. All but two of them were children under 8 years. Of the four patients removed to Swinburne Island one vas stricken on Wednesday, two on Thursday and one yesterday morn-ing before Dr. Byron visited

visited the steamship. Thirty-seven of the sick recovered at sea. Dr. Walser was in-formed by the Bohemia's surgeon that the ship, like the Scandia, had beed disintected sbroad with carbolic acid. Dr. Walser said that he has no confidence in the efficacy of carbolic acid to destroy cholera germs. The cabin passengers on the Bo-hemia are Fritz Trott, Frederick Krennecke, Mrs. Bertha Krennecke, Charles Hartung, Mrs. Horten Hesse and family, Samuel Bernhardt and son.

Official List of the Dead. Dr. Walser's report of his inspection o the Bohemia gives this list of the dead:

A	Age.		Taken sick.	
Dietzler, Sara		Sept.		Died Sept.
Dietzler, Peche	6	Sept.		Sept.
Wesel, Rivte	25	Sept.		Sept.
Radomsk, Donga	2	Sept.	4	Sept.
Bass, Schindil	154	Sept.	5	Sept.
Friedman, Saul	5	Sept.	5	Sept.
Lavodwick, Janke		Sept.	6	Sept.
Weissburg, Moses	4	Sept.	7	Sept.
Lipson, Judel	334	Sept.	12	Sept.
Mandelskorn, Leiv.	8	Sept,		Sept.
Mandelskorn, Taube	5	Sept.	14	Sept.
The four sent to th	e ho	spital	to-	lay wer
		Acre	To	kan sie

All Well on the Quarantine Ships. Dr. Nash was left aboard to superintend

fumigation and disinfection. ships Dr. Walser reported: Heligoland—Supplied with bi-chloride and ordered disinfection of forecastle and washing of clothing.

Moravia—All is well. One case of measles. Scandia—All well. Disinfection and washing one case of measles.

ing continued.

Normannia—Baggage removed and disinfected under the direction of Dr. Sanborn.

Wyoming—All well.
Rugin—Vessel thoroughly cleaned and dis-nfected. One consumptive patient on board soo weak to be removed. The cabin passengers on board the New Hampshire are extremely well satisfied. Vessel supplied with exerything that is needed and there is every facility for com-

fort for from 200 to 400 persons. The transfer of the steerage passengers of the Normannia from Hoffman Island to Camp Low, which was to have been made to-day, was postponed until to-morrow, as Dr. Jenkins was notified by Surgeon Gen eral Hamilton that the supplies had been delayed on account of the impossibility of obtaining them by railroad. The Norma

nia herself may come to upper quarantine to-morrow and unload her cargo upon light-ers. The crew will have to do the work, for stevedores sent from New York would be subject to several days' quarantine. The Wieland's cargo will have to be unloaded in the same way. Dr. Jenkins will not allow her to go to her dock.

Frightened by a Pittsburg Rumor. PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Sept. 16 .-[Special.]-People began boiling water here to-day, on account of the order issued by the Board of Health concerning the drinking of river water. A dispatch sent here last night from Pittsburg, stating that a case of cholers developed there, caused great ex-citement. The Board of Health issued stringent orders immediately. The city is being thoroughly cleaned.

THE NORMANNIA PRISONERS FREE.

The Cepheus Takes Them From Fire Island at Last and Lands Them All

ON THE HOBOKEN PIER.

Their Craft Runs Aground En Route, But Is Soon Released.

Friends Greet the Passengers as They Land-A Mutiny Among the Servants -Soldiers Enjoying Themselves on the Island and Loth to Leave-Local Obstacles Delay the Occupation of Sandy Hook by Steamship Immigrants-Attorney General Miller Says Federal Authorities Have Full Power to Extend Local Quarantine or Prohibit Immigration Altogether.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 16.-An early start was made by the Normannia's passengers this morning, and their long detention ended in a general jollity, cheers, music and good feeling. After the concert and meeting in the hotel last evening many of the passengers visited the camp of the Thirteenth Regiment west of the hotel, where the soldiers gave an entertainment which lasted long after taps.

The various amusements kept the hotel premises in a lively wideawake condition until a late hour, but promptly at 4 o'clock the passengers began turning out in the gray dawn in response to bugle calls and gong beatings, and by 5 o'clock the big dining room was filled with hungry breakfasters. Soon after the steamer Ripple took off the first load to the Cepheus in the channel. and before 8 o'clock the third and last load had left the landing.

Drs. Seward and Andrews went in charge of the passengers on the Cepheus. It was 9 o'clock when the steamer got under way with Pilot Wicks on the bridge.

The Cepheus Runs Aground. The passengers gave a goodby cheer for the Surf Hotel. There was a strong flood tide running, and as the Cepheus made the attempt to make the north turn in the narrow channel off Oak Island lighthouse, about half a mile inside the bar, the tide swept her on a sand point running up from Oak Island.

THE DISPATCH correspondent at once went off to the steamer in a catboat and found the passengers in a jocose rather than a discouraged mood. "I've won my bet," one passenger called out. "I knew this Cephens could not get us to New York without some accident or delay."

By 11 o'clock the rising tide floated the steamer and she soon crossed the bar safely

and laid her course for Sandy Hook. soon as the Ripple returned from her last trip to the Cepheus she was boarded by about 50 Normannians, who had decided to take their chances at Babylon and make the trip to New York by rail. Most of these were first cabin passengers who live in New York City.

The vessel was afterward released from

its position and steamed toward its pier in Hoboken. The Cepheus Lands Her Passengers.

There were thousands of men and women on the pier when the Cepheus hove in sight. The vessel was soon tied up, and as the passengers ran down the gang plank they were welcomed by friends in waiting. Among those who came in on the train were D. L. Fischer, of Hanover College; W. L. Fischer, of Chicago; F. W. White Newman, of the World's Fair Committee;

B. B. Steele, Atlanta.

Dr. Vought went with this company to eertify to the Suffolk county authorities that the Ripple brought no infected per-sons, A detail of 14 men from the Thirteenth Regiment camp here also went on trouble in landing the passengers after Dr. Vought had given them clean bills of

There has been riot and ruction in the kitchen and dining rooms of the Surf Hotel since the cooks and waiters sent here from the Hoffman House arrived Sunday night. The trouble was started by a raid on the wine room, which resulted in a plentiful supply of champagne in the servants'

The Mutineers Fired in a Body. The trouble culminated this morning at breakfast in a general mutiny, and Manager Wall after breakfast ordered the wholforce to pack up and leave the island. The servants packed their grips, but could not leave, as the captain of the Ripple, when he returned here this evening, declined to take the discharged employes to Babylon until to-morrow. The employes are under guard to-night and are in a very turbulent

When the cottages and rooms were vacated this morning, a swarm of the hotel servants and some men from the militia camp swarmed through the premises on a grand looting tour. The police were all down on the bay front. The press cottage suffered most, as its occupants had not taken their baggage away. When the police were informed of this, they recovered from a kitchen servant and a colored servant belonging to the militia camp a portion of the property, but the press men will suffer considerable loss.

The Soldiers Want to Remain. No word has yet been received here indicating to Captain Cochran, in command of Fire Island camp, how long he is to remain. He thinks that if no more passengers are ordered here before next week, the Governor will allow the troops to return to Brook-lyn to-morrow. The soldiers generally are in no hurry to go home. The camp is charmingly located, the weather is perfect the surf and still-water bathing gives the boys lots of fun, and the wreck of the hotel steamer landing affords forage of more tempting kind. Already a cask containing several hundred bottles of beer has been recovered from the bay by the soldiers, and wagon loads of canned and preserve provisions are being hauled into camp by the wreckers.

The boys say the collapse of the landing with its load of hotel supplies, was a dispensation of Providence in their behalf to compensate them for their hard lot in Buffalo. It is reported here to-night that Gov-ernor Flower will arrive here to-morrow on

More Delay at Sandy Hook. A dispatch from Camp Low, Sandy Hook, says the first day of martial rule began by the marines being marched down to the beach for bathing. Every one expected that the camp would be opened this morn-ing, and according to advices last 800 immigrants were to have received here from Hoffman been received here from Hollman Island, but General Hamilton's plans have been frustrated by the opposition of the writer of Chical local authorities of Middletown, who have PATCH to-mor

quarantined the lines of the Central Rail-road of New Jersey running into the camp, and have cut off the supplies of disen-

Owing to this and the opposition of the State officers of New Jersey, the railroad company's officials in New York yesterday refused to accept for shipment the consignment of lime, and this morning Dr. Hamilton telegraphed Dr. Hunt, the Secretary of the Board of Health of New Jersey, that the camp will not be opened for the reception of passengers to-day.

A CARELESS PATROL.

Reporters Have Great Difficulty in Finding the Police Tug, and Approach Within 150 Yards of the Normannia Unobserved - The Quarantine Easily

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 .- It would appear rom the following story that the patrolling of the bay with a view to prevent anyone approaching the pest ships is anything but what it should be. A correspondent of the Associated Press went down the bay at a late hour last night and took a look at the quarantice fleet of steamers at distance. At 11:30 o'clock he was anxious to know if the Bohemia had arrived, and without endeavoring to break any quarantine regulations he determined to look for the police patrol

boat and ask them the question. He approached within 200 or 300 yards o where the ships were lying and blew his whistle several time. Getting no reply and not seeing any patrol boat, he steamed on down to the receiving boat station for the pilots at the entrance to the channel. On his return, about 3 o'clock he was tried to his little and sinked. channel. On his return, about 3 o clock he again tried to hail the patrol and sighted her about a mile ahead, lying astern of the Carlton police ship, to which she was made fast by rope. He again whistled several times and kept on steaming toward her.

When within 100 yards he stopped and the steam of the state of t

again whistled. Receiving no answer to his repeated signals, he told the captain of the tug to creep up slowly toward her, which was done, and repeated endeavors were made to obtain an answer from the tug, which was now seen to be the H. B. Hewson. When the Associated Press correspondent was within about 15 yards of the patrol tug, an officer came out and asked what was wanted, but retired without grant-

ing the desired information.

The visiting tugmen went up alongside, The visiting tugmen went up alongside, and one of the crew of the Hewson gave him the desired information. The rest of the patrol were lying in the stateroom below, with their uniforms and boots off, fast asleep. There would not have been the slightest difficulty of getting alongside any of the quarantined ships at that hour, and, in fact, when looking for the patrol the correspondent of the Associated Press was within at least 150 yrrds of the Normannia. of the Normannia.

CHOLERA IN CUBA.

No One Is Allowed to Intimate That It Has Appeared There, Though.

KEY WEST, FLA., Sept. 16 .- [Special.]-It is said here that one or two cases of cholera have occurred in Havana, While no positive statement has been made to that effect, that is easily accounted for by the fact that the Spanish Government exercises a very strict censorship over the Cuban press, and the papers would not dare to make such a statement until it is officially ansuch a statement until it is officially announced, but they have intimated strongly recently. The Plant Steamship Line is acting very cautiously and now refuses to carry any passengers or freight from Cuba. A cablegram received here this morning states that 36 passengers who had already boarded this restricted. ship vesterday were compelled to return shore, and no freight whatever was taken

The Cuban papers demand that a military cordon be established at all the points on the island, and that gunboats be furnished to patrol the coast, and that ships arriving there from foreign ports be sent to the Island of Mariel, the quarantine station, which is about 36 miles from Havana, for proper detention and fumigation. Late Havana papers report that the steamship Imperial, which lately arrived there from Hamburg is now lying at anchor in the harbor, and is thought to have cholers on

STRANDED IN CANADA.

The Stream of Immigration From Europe Dammed Up in Quebec.

OTPAWA, ONT., Sept. 16.-The Govern ment has been apprised of the arrival at Quebec of a number of immigrants from Europe with through tickets for the United States. The railway companies absolutely refuse to allow the immigrants to board the trains, and the immigrants are simply stranded in the provincial capital.

They want to take possession of the Federal immigration buildings, but the Government requires these buildings for Canadisn immigrants. Hence the foreign-bound arrivals are thrown on their own resources The difficulty will, it is thought, only be solved by the steamship companies taking these people back to Europe.

STRICKEN HAMBURG.

The Scourge Again Increasing According to the Official Reports.

HAMBURG, Sept. 16.-The cholera is again increasing here. The official figures of yesterday give 222 new cases and 98 deaths. This is 18 new cases in excess of those reported for Wednesday, and an in-

crease of 17 deaths.
One hundred and sixty-eight of the new patients were removed to the hospitals. Fifty-three bodies of cholera victims were taken from the hospitals and placed in the mortuaries to await burial.

Hoosiers Preparing Their Quarantine, INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 16 .- The Indiana Board of Health is now in session, preparing instructions which will empower the county and city boards to quarantine against all trains coming from New York. A system of train inspection is already going on, and has been since yesterday morning.

THE LAND OF JOHNSTOWN PLOODS.

Inundations in China and Japan Cause the Usual Great Loss of Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.-Seriou floods occurred in north China early in August, resulting in considerable loss of life and property. The steamers found the Peiho river almost impassable, owing to the vol-ume of the freshet. Great damage was

done on the Upper Yangtze.

H. M. S. Firebrand, which arrived at Hong Kong, July 31, experienced a typhoon in Takow harbor and narrowly escaped being driven ashore. Junks in the harbor vere wrecked and much damage done. were wrecked and much damage done. The American ship North American, which left Kobe, Japan, July 22, was totally wrecked in the Kii channel during the gale, and the crew were rescued with difficulty. An island steamer foundered July 23 in the Sarima Sea and only four of the crew and passengers were saved.

Three hundred persons were killed and 90 rounded in a recent gale in the Tokushima district, in Japan. Twenty thousand acres of land were devastated by inundations, and 42,000 houses destroyed.

QUAINT PHILOSOPHY in prose and poetry by Nixon Waterman, the popular writer of Chicago, a feature of THE DIS-

A WARRANT OUT FOR MR. PECK.

1892-TWELVE PAGES.

New York's Labor Commissioner Charged With Destroying Papers

USED IN HIS STATISTICS.

He Rides a High Horse When Called on by a Quizzical Committee.

E. Ellery Anderson and His Fellow Investigators Greeted Coolly-The Commissioner Positively Refuses to Have Anything to Do With Mr. Anderson-A Boyish Badinage Indulged In-E. Ellery Called No Gentleman, and He Retorts That Mr. Peck Is the Same-A Rapid Cross-Fire of Words-The Wished-For Papers Not Forthcoming, and the Charge Is Made That Peck Burned Them-He Denies the Accusation, but Will Be Given a Chance in Court to Prove His Innocence.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16 .- If the allegations of his accusers are true, Labor Commissioner Charles F. Peck is of the opinion that it is best when going into a fight to burn the bridges behind him. This afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the special committee appointed by the National Democratic Committee, and consisting of Nelson Smith, Chairman of Tammany's General Committee; E. Eliery Anderson, J. Schoenof and E. F. McSweeney, waited upon Labor Commissioner Peck and made a formal request for permission to examine the original blanks from which he made up his report on tariff and wages.

The ill-feeling existing between Messrs. Peck and Anderson was intensified because of Peck's knowledge that Anderson's colaborer, Norton Chase, was even then busy with District Attorney James W. Eaton getting out a warrant for his arrest on the charge of having destroyed public documents, to-wit: The very papers from the manufacturers that they were striving to get hold of.

A Warrant Out for Peck's Arrest. By 6 o'clock Police Justice Gutmann had finished his examination of the witness presented by Mr. Chase, and secured subpomas from among the clerks in Peck's office, and had issued a warrant for the Commissioner's arrest. It was not served immediately, and had not been up to 7:30 o'clock this evening, when Commissioner Peck informed THE DISPATCH reporter he had not been arrested, although he had heard of the warrant and had known what was going on in the enemy's camp all day. As to his having destroyed the papers sought for so earnestly by the committee, he said it was false. Mr. Peck refused, however, to make any further statements till he had consulted with his counsel, Edward J. Meegan.

The allegations of the prosecution in the application for a warrant are that on Sunday night, September 11, Commissioner Peek did hand to Elbert Rodgers, a clerk in his office, a bundle of papers, and that said Rodgers handed them to the janitor of the apartment house, 25 South Hank street, one . W. Dennison, with the request that they be burned in the furnace; furthermore, that this was done, but that certain charred remnants were preserved, and these were exhibited to the Judge and subsequently identified by clerks in Peck's office as simi lar to those sent out to the manufacturers when he was collecting statistics of wages during the years 1890-1891.

Such an Act Is a Crime.

District Attorney Eaton says of the case that when the knowledge that a crime had been committed in this county, viz., the unlawful destruction of public papers, it was his duty to bring it before either the grand jury or a police justice. He chose the latter, and secured a warrant returnable tomorrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

While all this was going on downtown, the special committee was busy plying Commissioner Peck with its exasperating queries. When the committee entered the office the Commissioner said: "Well, gentlemen, what do you want?"

" said Chairman Smith, blandly, 'we only came in to talk over matters.' He then presented the letter from the National Democratic Committee appointing them, and said: "We understand you agreed to show us the original documents upon which your report is based." Peck—I am not responsible for what you understand. The tables and material going into my report are all on that table there,

and you are at liberty to examine them. Peck and Anderson Have It Hot, Smith-No, those communications re-

ferred to in your report. Peck-I cannot do it, as I told your comnittee in the beginning.

Ellery Anderson (interrupting)—It's no use discussing with him. Read the ques-

tions to him. Peck-I don't want any discussion with you, at all. Anderson-Perhaps you don't, and then

perhaps you'll have to.

Peck was then asked again if he would give the manufacturers' names, and replied: For the fortieth or fiftieth time, I will again say no. I will make transcripts of the tables and swear to their correctness as fast as I can get to it. Beyond that, noth-Chairman Smith was then handed a list of

20 or more questions prepared by Messrs. Anderson and Schoenof, the first of which "Will you state the value of the total products of each of the industries referred to in your report for the year 1890? · Peck-That is covered by the first table of the report I have offered to give you.

Beyond this he would not answer the questions, which were long and involved. de became impatient as Chairman Smith continued to read the questions, and said:
"I don't see by what right you come here to Peck Declares He Is a Democrat.

Smith—Mr. Peck, we come here in no nostile spirit. We are all Democrats. Peck—So am I a Democrat. I have never olted a ticket nor consorted with bolters nor gone to a Republican convention.

Ellery Anderson next wanted to read the questions to Peck and was thus received:
"I don't want to hear from you. I don't want to recognize you."

Anderson—I am here on official business. Anderson-I am here on official business. Peck-I don't want any of your interior-

Anderson-Well, you'll get it. Peck-This seems very superfluous. I have said I would give most of this infornation to the committee, and I never broke A colloquy between Peck and McSweeney



THE BARS ARE UP.

was next interrupted by E. Ellery, who suggested that the questions had better be read, whether answered or not. Peck turned on him with: "You won't get any." Anderson—Thanks for your courtesy. You seem to have been well brought up. not to snoop into other people's business.

The reading of the questions was interrupted in this way several more times, till Peck again refused flatly to listen to Anderson, saying he would talk cheerfully with Mr. Smith. This caused Anderson to say: "Well, McSweeney, you and I are out."

Anderson Objects to Personalities.

Anderson Objects to Personalities. Peck at once said: "MoSweeney is not out, for I consider him a gentleman."

E. Ellery looked fierce at Peck and said: "You had better leave personal allusions

Peck-I don't propose to take advice from you. I do not think it proper or decent for the National Committee to send persons here whom I have objected to. Now, let me ask some questions: Supposing my report had shown a different result, would you have been here to investigate?

Smith—I don't know. I can't say.

Peck—What is your honest opinion? Smith—Well, I suppose the other side would have been more interested and would

Peck-They would have been treated rorse than you. Mr. Schoenof here broke in saying: "But, Mr. Schoener here broke in saying.

Mr. Peck, I don't deny your figures, but
your own opinion of them is unnecessary."

Peck—How came you in an interview to
say I made no showing of the number of
hands employed? How did you know it?
I had made no report.

Another Man Made Pretty Angry. Anderson-Let me explain,

Peck—I will not hear you.

Anderson—But Mr. Schoenof is not a native, and speaks somewhat imperfectly.

This made Schoenof mad, and he declared to Anderson, in very thick English: "I can speak what I want to well enough to be un-derstood, and I will speak for myself."

The redoubtable Anderson sank back in his seat at this rebuff, and Peck said: "Mr. Schoenof is a much better American citi-

zen than some persons.' This brought Anderson from his corner with his eyes flashing. "Why don't you name to whom you refer?" he exclaimed.

Peck—It's none of your business.
Anderson—Then I'm not included?
Peck—That's none of your business.
At this Ellery grew very hot under the collar, but could think of nothing better to say than, "you are an impertment puppy,

Peck retorted-'I consider the source of the remark, but return the compliment. Chairman Smith, with his oil of gladness and good humor, came to the rescue here and engaged Peck's attention with a query as to whether he had really under-taken to make any statement on the great issue between the two parties as to the effect of the tariff on wages. Peck testily replied: "All I said is in the summary published. Can't you find out?"

The Commissioner Gets in Some Blows. Chairman Smith's humor was bomb-proof and he continued to try to soothe the ruffled temper of the Commissioner. Peck refused to be mollified and continued his onslaughts. He said he did not believe the 6,000 manu facturers who had answered his queries lied and he did not think it creditable for the National Committee to send men to examine his report who had prejudiced and dis-credited it in advance. When they discredited his figures they practically said that these manufacturers lie. Anderson attempted to answer Peck, but

Commissioner Peck turned his back and held his ears, saying he would not listen to him. Thus the bickering went on for an hour, and then ended as it began, in Peck's agreeing to furnish a transcript of all tables and the like that were to go into his report, but refused to let them examine a single blank. He also offered to let each examine all the tables as they lay there in a mass, but Chairman Smith said he had rather be excused. The Commissioner ended by asking why Labor Commissioner Peel's report for Indiana, which reached the same result, had not been called down. This the Commissioner evaded by saying Peel was too far away. To Chairman Smith Mr. Peek far away. To Chairman Smith Mr. Peck said he had always voted the Democratic ticket, and should do it this year, unless he was blackguarded out of it by the papers who championed Mr. Cleveland and hounded him.

The warrant for Commissioner Peck's arrest was issued under section 94 of the penal code, which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for five years, or a fine of \$500, or both, for a public official to destroy the public papers of his office. Peck's defense will probably be that the papers he is alleged to have burned were private and confidential, as this is what he

nas maintained all along.

Mr. Peck said to-night: "The securing of these warrants of arrest is the culmination of the fight made by Mugwumps and anti-Hill Democrats on Governor Hill and his friends, and it is all they can expect hence-forth from these quarters."

RUSSIAN trade by Frank G. Carpenter in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

INDIANS THREATEN WAR.

They Object to Their Children Being Sent Schools in the East.

KINGMAN, ARIZ., Sept. 16 .- Representatives from five tribes of Indians met at Pine Springs two days ago to protest against the Government forcibly taking Indian children from their parents and sending them to

Eastern schools.

Many chiefs want to go on the war path.

Utes, Pah Utes, Wallapais and Yava Subai tribes were represented at the council. Over 40 Waliapai families have gone into the mountains hundreds of miles from their old homes. They will resist all attempts to take their children to school.

WORTH and his play for American dol-lars by Mary Temple Bayard in THE DIS-PATCH to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 16 .- A circular was issued to-night by the supreme officers of the reorganized Iron Halt, appealing to the membership to stand by then in their effort to have the receivership vacated and get control of the funds of the

The Latest Trust in Sight. CHICAGO, Sept. 16,-A deal is on foot for the organization of a corporation to control the manufacture of all water works ma

LIVES SAVED BY CHOLERA SCARES.

THREE CENTS.

Large Decrease in Deaths as the Result of a General Cleaning Up Here.

A FALSE ALARM STARTED.

The Suspect Suffering From a Simple Bilious Disorder.

Thirteenth Ward Citizens File a Protest Against the Location of a Cholera Hospital-Bacteriological Examiners Appointed-A Telegraphic Conference With the Secretary of the State Board of Health-Mayor Gourley Takes a Somber View of the Situation-Care to Be Used in Drinking Water-Catholic Sisterhoods Volunteer to Provide Nurses-Nearby Towns Excited.

It pays to keep the city clean whether there is a cholera scourge knocking at the municipal doors or not. This is proven by the latest bulletins issued by the Bureau of Health. It shows that for the week ending September 10 the death rate of the city was 18.35 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum, on an estimated population of 255,000. This is a considerable drop from the figures of the previous week, during which the cholera scare caused a cleansing of the city to be inaugurated. That week the rate was 23 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum. Last week there were only 90 deaths, the previous week 113.

The mortality among infants under 2 years of age was last week only 34, against a total of 63 during the week before. Typhoid fever caused 5 deaths last week and 8 the previous week. There were ten deaths from contagious or infectious diseases last week, of which diphtheria caused 6, whooping cough 3 and diphtheritie croup 1.

Bright Prospects for the Future. If the death rate was so reduced by the eleaning up of streets, back yards and the homes of the people in one week it would seem not expecting too much to reduce it one-half by carrying on the cleansing process to a finish and keeping it there. That is what the city officials declare to be their intention, though from the number of nuisance reports received by the Mayor, the Public Works Department and the Bureau of Health yesterday there is still much to accomplish.

The Street Department still has a force of 200 laborers at work cleaning streets and alleys and distributing disinfecting materials in all parts of the city where needed. The Bureau of Health with 19 sanitary inspectors is hunting up work for the others to do and at the same time inspecting private property and compelling residents to clean up. With this power at work one would naturally expect the whole city to be made as clean as a kitchen floor in a few days. But this force has been at work for nearly three weeks, and still there are many places in the 18,000 acres of the city's area which they have not seen.

Superintendent Baker Complained Against. One noticeable feature of the dozen or more complaints received by the Mayor yesterday was that nearly everyone stated that the nuisance complained of had been previously reported to Superintendent Baker, of the Bureau of Health, who had paid no attention to it. The Mayor made no comment on this to Mr. Baker vesterday, but told him to order all nuisances abated and to enter suit against those failing to comply immediately, no matter who they may be.

Another false alarm of cholers was raised in this city yesterday. The case was reported by a Dr. Lake, a specialist of Penn avenue, who had been called to attend a member of the Exposition band at his boarding house, No. 15 Third street. In making his report the doctor said he believed the case was cholera and that if the disease was prevalent in the city he would have no hesitation in issuing a certificate that this was a case of it. When the report reached City Hall it caused a sensation. When it became known that the victim had only recently come from New York with Levy's band the excitement increased.

The Alarm Soon Allayed. Chief Brown, as soon as he heard of it, ordered Drs. McCandless and Moyer to go down and examine the case. They soon settled all fears. There was not a symptom of cholers, the patient having only an attack of bilious diarrhosa, produced by change of climate and water.

The property nolders up in the Thirteenth ward are kicking because the city intends to erect a temporary cholera hospital on the Municipal hospital lot. One man called at the Mayor's office yesterday morning and brusquely informed His Honor that the hospital must not be built there; that he lived nearby and did not desire the disease brought so near his home, and that if the officials did not desist in their purpose he would go into court and ask for an injune-

The Mayor became angry after talking to the man for a while, but finally broke out. "Where do you expect us to put the hospi-tal? There is a property bought by the city for the specific purpose of caring for people suffering from contagious disease. Its lo-cation is such that there is as little risk to adjoining residents as there could be at any point within the city limits. I don't care what you say or do, the cholera hospital

will go there. Not Afraid of the Courts.

"You may go into court if you wish, that's the place for you to go, instead of coming here, but the court will not interfere with us in this matter. Our judges have to much judgment for that, whatever the law might permit them to do."

The visitor finally departed, declaring he would go into court for relief, and leaving.

the Mayor somewhat stirred up. Chief Brown, when informed of the oc-

currence later, was as indignant as the Mayor had been. "Why," aid he, "we could build cholera hospitals right on the streets if we deemed proper. The court could not interfere. This is not a time for nonsense. All law-abiding citizens should give us their co-operation in the impending