PORGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

THE SEVENTH VICTIM DIES IN NEW YORK.

But No More New Cases Are Reported—Confidence Restored and No Further Trouble Expected—The Plague Dying Out in Hamburg.

Louis Weinhagen, of No. 14 First street, New York, who was taken sick a few days ago with Asiatic cholera and removed to the reception hospital, died in that institution Saturday morning.

The bacteriologists of the health department reported this afternoon the result of their examinations in the cases of the Chinaman, Up Joe Wah, who died at 14 Mott street, and Mary Murphy, of 63 Cherry street, who is in the reception hospital. They found that the Chinaman did not die of Asiatic cholera and that the woman was not suffering from that disease.

NO CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

The 10 o'clock Saturday bulletin issued by the board of health reads as follows: "No cases of cholera have appeared in this city since the last bulletin."

President Wilson of the New York Board of Health, seems to be of the opinion that the disease has been nipped in the bud. There are now only seven houses in the city under quarantine, but that, as Dr. Willson says, is merely as a precaution. Those under suspicion are all doing well.

Saturday's official health report from Camp Low shows the day's record to be as follows:

No new cases of cholera: in hospital 28; 1 new case of diarrhea; total, 29; died 1 (the infant which died from starvation); cases of sickness reported cured and discharged, 7; total on sick list to-night, 21 and 4 cases in the hospital, one of whom expects to be confined during the night.

The following steamers are anchored in upper quarantine: Rugia, Normannia, Moravia, Suevia, Hermann, Adriatic, Heligoland, Germanic and State of Nevada. In Gravesend bay is the Wyoming, and in the lower bay the Bohemian and Scandia. The Germanic arrived from Liverpool only this morning bringing 215 saloon passengers, all well, among who are Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Howland Pell, George Stanley Fiske and Rev. E. Walpole Warren. The steamer will probably leave quarantine late this afternoon.

The steamboat Cepheus left Fire island at 7:30 A. M., for this city with the cabin passengers of the Wyoming. She proceeded to the Union line pier, and discharged her passengers. On leaving quarantine the passengers of the Wyoming gave three groans for "Mr. Jenkins."

The steamer Suevia's crew were carefully inspected and the ship allowed to proceed to her dock at 10:30 a. m. The steamer Rugia commenced this morning to discharge cargo in lighters at quarantine.

WON'T INJURE MERCHANDISE.

Dr. Jenkins in course of a reply to questions by the chamber of commerce, says that merchandise arriving from non-infected ports does not require disinfection unless it has been first shipped from an infected port and transhipped from a non-infected port; that he cannot consider a bill of health coming from ports known to be infected as of any value; that the method of disinfection must depend on the nature of the cargo, and that it is the intention of this department not to use any method of disinfection that will destroy merchandise.

Dr. Walser returned from Swinburne and Hoffman islands and reports all well. He said he had spent the day disinfecting the Bohemia, on board of which there are still a number of cases of the measles.

THE CHOLERA DYING OUT.

A DAILY REDUCTION IN DEATHS AND NEW CASES IN HAMBURG.

The number of fresh cases at Hamburg on Saturday was 339, 84 fewer than the day previous; the number of deaths 144, 15 fewer than previous day; the interments numbered 241, 50 fewer than Friday; the hospitals contain 2,593 patients, 184 fewer than Friday.

At Vienna there were five deaths from cholera Friday; at Havre there were two deaths and eight new cases; at Antwerp two fresh cases appeared, and at Cracow, seven.

The disease is now raging worst in Hammerbrook, a new suburb of Hamburg.

The cholera has disappeared at Nijni Novgorod; the great annual fair is closed. The Russian Government has sent doctors to Saratoff, where the epidemic is still raging.

GUATEMALA QUARANTINING.

Secretary of State Foster has been informed by United States Minister Pachero to Guatemala that the Government of Guatamala has issued a decree closing absolutely from date (September 22) all Atlantic ports of that country as a quarantine against cholera.

CHOLERA IN BERLIN.

One case of Asiatic cholera was reported at Berlin. Six suspected cases were also reported. The North German Gazette calls upon the citizens of Berlin to redouble their vigilance.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS QUARANTINED.

Recent regulations compel all shipings from the United States to any Brazilian port to go first to the qurrantine station at Rio DeJanerio. The United States Minister has made due remonstration against the measure. Guatemala has taken similar action.

CHOLERA NOTES.

It is officially announced that there is no cholera in Mexico.

St. Johns, N. F., will quarantine all vessels from infected ports for 21 days.

Berlin authorities blame the flies for carrying the cholera bacilli, and have ordered the beer saloon keepers to go into the fly catching business.

Prof. Koch has written a letter in which he says he does not believe cholera can be transmitted through the post by means of letters or printed matter.

In Paris 28 new cases are reported and six deaths.

The Emperor of Germany has donated 10,000 marks to the fund.

Thirty-four new cases are reported at St. Petersburg and nine deaths.

A Hamburg correspondent denies that Prof. Koch said cholera would appear again in the spring.

Despite some foolish stories, there is no case of the Asiatic scourage in Cincinnati, O., and the health officer has relaxed the vigor of quarantine, only immigrant trains now being examined.

Cholera has lost its grip in England, and the inhabitants apprehend no further trouble.

Gov. Hogg, of Texas, issued a proclamation quarantining against New York and other places where cholera now prevails or may hereafter appear.

(Pleuro-Pneumonia Quarantine Raised.

Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, has issued a proclamation removing the quarantine in Kings and Queens counties, New York, for the suppression of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle. He says there has been no case of the disease in New York for four years.

NO MORE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK

THE NORMANNIA STEERAGE PASSENGERS AT LAST RELEASED.

At New York the cholera outlook grows more satisfactory every day. There has not only been no new cases, but not even a suspect since Tuesday last. All the patients are out of danger and it looks very much as though the last name of any victim of the disease has been recorded.

The Bohemia and Scandia, now at lower quarantine, will remain there for some time. Their cabin passengers, now aboard the New Hampshire, were released Monday. The steerage people of the Scandia were moved to the New Hampshire on Tuesday and those of the Bohemia will subsequently follow them to Hoffman island.

The Stonington has been turned into a measles hospital and there are about forty people on board of her, though there are some who have not got the disease.

This bulletin was issued by the health board at 4 p. m. Monday:

"No cases of cholera in this city since Sept. 19, on which date Louis Weinhagen, since dead, was removed to the hospital. No suspected cases now under examination by the bacteriologists of this department.

"The health of the city is unusually good. The death rate for the week ending at noon to-day was 21.07.

"For the corresponding week last year it was 25. The total deaths for the week were 734; for the corresponding week last year, 811. Average for the corresponding weeks for 10 years past, 798.

"Deaths from diarrhoeal diseases, 68 in number, were less than in any corresponding week since 1879, although the population nearly doubled since that year."

The 701 steerage passengers of the Normannia were landed at Ellis island Sunday evening. Monday those of the Adriatic were transferred to the island. There are 946 of the latter.

HOPE REVIVING IN HAMBURG.

THE RECORD OF CHOLERA DEATHS NEARLY 10,000.

The Revival of hope and courage was apparent everywhere on Sunday at Hamburg. Promenades, churches, theaters and cafes were filled with such crowds as have not been seen before since the plague began. There were but 191 fresh cases Sunday, 98 deaths and 207 burials. 2,113 patients are under treatment in the hospital. The total number of cholera cases up to date has been 19,997. Of these 9,700 have been fatal. The official figures, however, concede only 7,300 deaths.

HAMBURG'S BIG CHOLERA RECORD

15,663 Cases in the Plague Center and 6,764 Deaths.

There were reported in Hamburg on Wednesday 169 new cases of cholera and 81 deaths, a decrease of 117 cases and 45 deaths compared with the returns of Saturday. The returns of removals to the hospital are also decreasing. So much less is the demand for hospital accommodation that many vehicles used to transport hospital patients were dispensed with to-day. The total returns up to Saturday gave the number of persons attacked by cholera as 15,663 and the deaths as 6,764.

Never before in the history of Hamburg have there been so many "corpse-carriers" on duty as at present. Temporary quarters have been built for them in the cemetery. These quarters are simply wooden huts, tarred black. On nails which are stuck in the boards inside and outside hang the official garments of the "corpse-carriers." On an improvised table is a book, ink bottle and pens. A man sits at the table; he is very busy; he is putting numbers in the book. Each number represents a cholera victim. He tries to put all the numbers down. Sometimes the freight arrives too rapidly and he simply does the best he can.

Outside of the wooden hut, on the ground there are a dozen lanterns. These are used by the night "corpse carriers." Also outside the huts are two buckets. One of the buckets is filled with water that has been disinfected. The other contains a liquid disinfectant. Whenever the "corpse carriers" return from duty to the hut they are expected to wash their hands and disinfect their frock coats. These buckets and the placards that keep them company are to be found at every turn. In the hurry and confusion many of the victims have been designated by numbers that do not agree with the numbers painted on the stakes stuck in the ground at the head of the corpse in the trench, and many people will never know exactly where the remains of their loved ones are buried.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE

For President in 1888, and the Number of Electors Under the New Apportionment Act.

STATES.	Popular Vote		Elector'l		New Apportionment.
	HARRISON Rep.	CLEVEL'D Dem.	HARRISON	CLEVEL'D	
Alabama	57 197	117 320	....	10	11
Arkansas	58 752	85 962	....	7	8
California	124 800	117 729	8	....	9
Colorado	51 796	37 610	3	....	4
Connecticut	74 584	74 920	....	6	6
Delaware	12 973	16 414	....	3	3
Florida	26 630	39 561	....	4	4
Georgia	40 453	100 472	....	12	13
Idaho	.....	.....	....	....	3
Illinois	370 473	348 272	22	....	24
Indiana	263 361	261 013	15	....	15
Iowa	211 598	179 877	13	....	13
Kansas	182 904	102 541	9	....	10
Kentucky	155 134	183 800	....	13	13
Louisiana	30 701	85 032	....	8	8
Maine	73 734	50 482	6	....	6
Maryland	99 986	106 168	....	8	8
Mass	183 892	151 855	14	....	15
Michigan	236 387	213 404	13	....	14
Minnesota	142 492	104 385	7	....	9
Mississippi	30 006	85 471	....	9	9
Missouri	236 253	261 954	....	16	17
Montana	.....	.....	....	....	3
Nebraska	108 425	80 552	5	....	8
Nevada	7 248	5 326	3	....	3
N. Hampshire	45 728	43 456	4	....	4
New Jersey	144 344	151 493	....	9	10
New York	650 338	635 965	36	....	36
N. Carolina	134 784	147 902	....	11	11
N. Dakota	.....	.....	....	....	3
Ohio	416 054	396 455	23	....	23
Oregon	33 293	26 524	4	....	4
Pennsylvania	526 091	446 633	30	....	32
Rhode Island	21 969	17 530	4	....	4
S. Carolina	13 740	65 825	....	9	9
S. Dakota	.....	.....	....	....	4
Tennessee	138 988	158 787	....	12	12
Texas	88 280	234 883	....	13	15
Vermont	45 192	16 788	4	....	4
Virginia	150 438	151 977	....	12	12
Washington	.....	.....	....	....	4
W. Virginia	78 364	78 916	....	6	6
Wisconsin	176 553	155 282	11	....	12
Wyoming	.....	.....	....	....	3
Totals	5,444,053	5,538,536	233	168	444

The Great Granite Strike Ended.

The last act in the troubled granite industry occurred at Barre, Vt., Saturday, when the representatives of the Union and the Association signed the bill of the prices and agreement, thus ending a long, bitter contest of five months' duration.

Cards and Women Did It.

John G. Shotwell, cashier of the Colorado Hammer Brick Company, Denver, is a defaulter in $25,000. Shotwell left a wife and two children in destitute circumstances. The money he stole was squandered at the gambling table and on women.

THEY STRIKE BACK.

Homestead Steel Men Bring a Lot of Charges Against Carnegie Officials and Pinkertons. The Troops Will Remain Indefinitely.

After a long contemplation the Homestead strikers and their advisors on Thursday executed their second promised retaliatory move against the officials of the Carnegie Steel Company and the Pinkerton Detective Agency. All the persons previously charged with murder were accused of riot and conspiracy in separate informations made by Burgess John McLuckie before Alderman F. M. King, and most of them were put under bail for court.

The informations are against H. C. Frick, George Lauder, Henry M. Curry, John G. A. Leishman, Otis Childs, Francis T. F. Lovejoy, Lawrence C. Phipps, John A. Potter, G. A. Corey, J. F. Dovey, Nevin McConnell, Wm. Pinkerton, Robert Pinkerton, John Cooper, C. W. Bedell, Frederick Primer, W. H. Burt, Frederick W. Hinde and others.

The information makes this recital:

"That in the township of Mifflin and elsewhere in the county of Allegheny and elsewhere on July 6, last, and prior thereto, the defendants and other unknown, did unlawfully combine, confederate, conspire and agree together to depress the wages of labor in that county, and elsewhere, to incite riot and the disturbance of the public peace, and cause public disaffection, and produce violence, disorder and breeches of the public peace by employing and fetching an armed body of nearly 300 men from other States, and did unlawfully combine to bring into the State of Pennsylvania a large number of men, who were not citizens, and armed these imported men and have them embarked on a steamboat and transported to Mifflin township under the disguise of watchman when in fact they were unlawfully armed with Winchester repeating rifles and uniformed as of an army, and that these men belonging to an agency called the 'Pinkertons,' did incite riot, commit murder, produce disaffection and create breeches of the public peace, and depress wages in the said county of Allegheny and elsewhere by the said combination, conspiracy and confederation, contrary to law."

The information is made on information received, and a warrant for the defendants is prayed for on the charge of conspiracy.

The other information charges that the defendants did unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously assemble in the township of Mifflin, and did with loud noise, tumult and riot discharge firearms and other missiles, and did kill, slay and wound divers good citizens of this Commonwealth and did disturb the public peace to the terror of divergood citizens of the Commonwealth.

The bail in each case was $2,000 on the two charges, and was furnished by Mr. Mellon. Bail was given for court in each case.

Militia Officers Indicted for the Iams Assault.

The Pittsburg grand jury handed down a large batch of business, including a number of important cases. Among the most important was that of Lieutenant Colonel J. B. R. Streator, Colonel A. L. Hawkins and Assistant Surgeon Wm. Simpson Grim of the Tenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, charged with aggravated assault and battery, in connection with the case of Wm. L. Iams, a private in Company K. True bills were found in each case, and the right of National Guard officials to influence such a punishment will now be tested. There is also a true bill found against Colonel Hawkins on a charge of assault and battery.

What It Costs.

It is estimated that the State will have a bill to foot aggregating $400,000. Warrants have already been drawn on the State Treasury, on account of the great labor outbreak, amounting to $282,800.93. Eleven days pay is yet due the Fifteenth regiment and the Sixteenth is entitled to pay from September 9. The bill of the Pennsylvania Railroad company for transporting troops, tents, etc., is $52,000, which remains to be paid. Fifteen thousand dollars will be required to pay other railroad companies for transportation.

THE TROOPS WILL REMAIN.

GENERALS GREENLAND AND WILEY CONFER AND DECIDE TO KEEP THE MILITIA AT HOMESTEAD INDEFINITELY.

Adjutant General W. W. Greenland, Brigadier General John A. Wiley and Colonel C. McKibben held a conference Saturday at Homestead, relative to the withdrawal of the Sixteenth Regiment. General Wiley gave it as his opinion that the time had not yet arrived when the militia could with safety be withdrawn. General Greenland deferred to the judgment of General Wiley, and it was decided to continue the Sixteenth in service at Homestead until General Wiley is satisfied that conditions justify the removal of the militia. General Wiley is convinced that the non union men would leave the works in fear of their lives were the troops to be withdrawn.

O'DONNELL REFUSED BAIL.

He Talked Too Much and It Tells Against Him Once More.

Hugh O'Donnell, former leader of the Homestead strikers, will have to remain in jail until the time of his trial. Judge Porter handed down a decision at Pittsburg refusing to release him on bail on the charge of murdering Capt. J. W. Kline, leader of the Pinkerton detectives on the day of the riot at Homestead.

Judge Porter reviews the case from the time that the advisory board was in full operation until the day of the riot in which Captain Kline was killed. The visits of the sheriff to Homestead and their results prior to the riot are also narrated. Speaking of the riot the court said: "The defendant remained on the ground the greater part of the day, counseling, assisting and directing those engaged in the deadly attack on the men on the boat, though there is no evidence that the defendant was armed.

Continuing the court read: "That night the defendant, speaking of the conflict, said: 'We have a glorious victory, we killed six of them.' During the afternoon, while the attack on the barges was in progress, and dynamite was being thrown on them, and preparations were being made to burn them with oil, he said, 'We are going to win.' All this testimony is liable to be contradicted, explained or impeached on a trial, but in this as in all preliminary hearings we must accept the testimony offered by the commonwealth as true. It indicates that the killing was done in a riot by a body of men who had a common understanding or agreement that they should resist all who opposed them, to the extent of taking life, if necessary to accomplish their purpose; that the defendant was a party to this combination; that he was present on the ground with full knowledge of the proceedings of the rioters and giving them encouragement. We must, therefore, refuse the application to admit the defendant to bail."

The League Record.

The following table shows the standing of the various base ball clubs:

	Won.	Lost.	Postponed.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	43	17	0	.717
Boston	36	23	0	.610
Pittsburgh	34	27	0	.557
Brooklyn	34	27	0	.557
New York	31	28	1	.525
Cincinnati	31	28	0	.525
Philadelphia	30	30	0	.500
Chicago	29	31	1	.483
Louisville	25	34	0	.424
Baltimore	28	33	1	.411
St. Louis	20	39	0	.339
Washington	20	39	1	.339

They Would Take the Same.

The tall, thin missionary with a bald head and red nose was impressed with the looks of the two Indians who had been sitting motionless in the sun for three hours, says the Detroit Tribune. "Here," declared the missionary, "is the raw material of useful manhood. It only needs to be reclaimed by the hand of religion." With a triumphant and ineffably sweet smile, as if the victory were already his, he turned to the aborigines. "How!" he observed. The noble red men opened their eyes, but made no audible reply. "Come, ye who are weary," urged the missionary. "Huh!" The Indians seemed quite contented with their present position. The inducements held out by the bald-headed party with a red nose were not sufficiently powerful to arouse within their breasts any consuming desire for a change. "Be men!" exclaimed the man of God. "Huh!" The denizens of the forest evidently preferred to be Indians. Possibly it was more fun, but they didn't say. "Before you are two roads," explained the missionary. "The one leads to ruin and uselessness, the other to salvation and glory." The natives looked puzzled. "Which will you take?" the tall, thin exhorter impressively demanded. Instantly the Indians were upon their feet, their eyes kindled with intelligence. The missionary was almost overcome with delight. "I say," thundered he in his deepest tones, "which will you take?" He listened eagerly, rapturously, for the reply. "A little of the same!" they cordially declared. Almost before they knew it the missionary was gone.

How Chinese Soldiers are Paid.

The Chinese soldier receives his pay once a month only, and Chinese months, it may be remembered, are much larger than those we are accustomed to reckon by. On the eve of the pay-day the captain of a company, together with his sergeant-major, goes and receives the amount of money requisite to pay his company from his next superior officer.

This is not paid to him in jingling coins, but in pure silver, which, however, has been broken into somewhat irregular pieces. The whole of the night preceding pay-day is occupied in weighing out for each man the required quantity of silver, and this occupation, as may be imagined, is a very tedious one, and only successfully accomplished by infinite care, for here a piece the size of a pin's head has to be chipped off, and there a piece of larger dimensions has to be added to make up weight, and any deviation one way or the other means the loss of perhaps a day's pay or more to some poor defender of the celestial empire.

When the process of meting out is accomplished, the silver is carefully wrapped in paper, upon which is written the name of the intended recipient. On the following afternoon the company is mustered, and the sergeant-major divides the money, commencing with the first man in the company, and going on to the last. When this division is concluded, the question is asked in stentorian tones, "Has any one else a claim?" and the customary "No" having been promptly given the men are then dismissed.

Each one now repairs to the nearest tradesman's shop, where he exchanges his silver. For one teal he receives 1,600 small coins called cash, perforated in the center so as to allow of being threaded on a string, and, having received the proper amount, turns homeward with a cheerful mien but nearly sinking beneath his burden.

The private receives three and a half teals, equal to about nineteen shillings, monthly, out of which he has to provide himself with clothes and food. But he lives on rice, and his clothes cost but a trifle.

Mistaken Economy.

Dr. Gustave Schlegel has called attention to the necessity of merchants studying the customs and prejudices of the Chinese in reference to commercial undertakings, and relates the following incident, which shows the strong practical sense and frugality which pervade the Chinese: The native pots are very thin, and burn through quickly, and some English firms thought it would be a very good thing to make boilers in England and send them to China. Accordingly, a ship load was sent to Hong-Kong. They were cheaper and stronger than the native boilers, and a few hundred were sold, but the natives would buy no more, though they admitted the boilers were cheaper than their own, but to make them boil they had to use much more fuel because they were so thick. They spent much in the way of fuel before they could get their rice boiled than it would cost to renew the boilers every two or three months.

At Coney Island.

Mr. Long—They are talking about introducing balloon traveling on Coney Island.

Mr. Short—Good gracious! I hope not. Traveling is about the only thing that isn't high down here.—Exchange.

Foundat on for a Factory City.

"Four railroads, one a belt line, and two fuel-oil pipe-lines are sure to make a big city here," said Jay A. Dwiggins & Co., of Chicago, when they founded Griffith. They were right. Four factories located at once, new houses and stores are going up daily.—Chicago News.

Fish have some discomforts, but they manage to escape the annoyance of being called: "too fresh."—Texas Siftings.

A woman is never so anxious to acknowledge man's superiority as when her lead-pencil gets dull.—Texas Siftings.

Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. J.—"I wonder why, when Croup, Whooping Cough and Diphtheria were epidemic, your children alone escaped an attack?"

Mrs. B.—"The reason is plain. Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure was used at the appearance of the first symptom. It is a wonderful preventive. We got our druggist to send for it. It is only 50c."

It is no use to fret about the inevitable, but sometimes it helps to pass away the time.—Texas Siftings.