

hardly find a place to store their crates, boxes and barrels.

Today watches were stationed on the wharves and also along the shores of the island from Stapleton to New Creek at South Bench, a distance of four miles, to prevent any landing of small boats which might have on board any one who came from any vessel. A strict watch is being kept also to prevent emigrants from Swinburne or Hoffman Island from landing. Tonight everything at Quarantine is very quiet. The search for bacteria in foul linen on board the "Moravia" up to the present has been fruitless but further experiment will be carried on tomorrow. A strict guard is being kept on board of the "Moravia," and orders have been given to her captain to fire at any one endeavoring to go alongside the steamer. Although things have been very quiet at the quarantine station today the health officers expect livelier times tomorrow as several ships are expected in from infected ports.

HAMBURG, Sept. 1.—The official report of the total number of cases of cholera and deaths in the city since the first outbreak of the scourge shows that 3,888 persons have been attacked by the disease and that death resulted in 1,778 cases.

HAVRE, Sept. 1.—There were fifty new cases of Cholera in the city yesterday and nineteen deaths from the same disease. The epidemic thus far has been confined to the quarters of the city occupied by workmen, who pay no attention to the hygienic instructions for their benefit.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—The official returns of the empire for August 30, show new cases to the number of 5273 and deaths 2722. This is an increase of 414 new cases and 193 deaths over the previous day. It is known that these figures are incomplete, many smaller villages not being heard from.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The statistics of the Imperial board of health show 628 new cases of cholera and 116 deaths at Hamburg yesterday.

In Altona there were 26 new cases and 3 deaths.

On the island Wilhelmsburg in the river Elbe, opposite Hamburg, there were 16 cases and 3 deaths.

There were 18 cases and 7 deaths in Schleswig; 3 cases and 4 deaths in Lauenburg; 5 cases and 2 deaths at Magdeburg; 5 cases and 2 deaths in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and 1 case and 1 death in Berlin.

HAVRE, Sept. 2.—Fifty cases of cholera, and fifteen deaths were reported yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Another of the Russians stricken with cholera died today. It is reported that a woman died of Cholera at Macclesfield, near Manchester.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—It seems probable that a clash in authority is arising between the Federal government and State authorities as represented by Dr. Jenkins. The recent order of the President forbids any vessel carrying immigrants to enter the port until after twenty days' quarantine. Dr. Jenkins said he would use his discretion about keeping a vessel in quarantine for twenty days. If he saw fit he would quarantine the vessel more than twenty days, or less. He claimed he had full authority and

the President's order could not affect him or cause him to do otherwise than as his judgment induced him.

"I don't want to be understood as defying the Chief Executive," said Dr. Jenkins. "I shall do all in my power to assist the National authorities in keeping cholera from entering the country, but I certainly think I have a right, by virtue of the authority delegated to me as health officer of this port, to decide on the number of days that a ship shall be kept in quarantine. I shall decide the question in the case of each ship according to sanitary conditions prevailing on board at the time of its arrival here."

Collector Hendricks said he did not think Dr. Jenkins would bring on a conflict between the Federal and State authorities. If such a thing should arise, Federal power would prevail.

No vessel can land passengers or cargo until the vessel is entered at the Custom House, and Collector Hendricks will act according to the instructions of the Washington authorities.

The first symptoms of overriding Dr. Jenkins's orders was when the Customs House officers withdrew from the steamer "City of Berlin" shortly after she arrived in the early afternoon.

The withdrawal of the Federal officers naturally prevented the declarations of cabin passengers being made, all of whom Dr. Jenkins intended should be allowed to land today in the same manner as those of the "Gallia" and "Lahn" on previous days. There was some discussion over the matter at Quarantine. At four o'clock the steamer "Iceland" which arrived in the forenoon, was given her clearance by Dr. Tallmadge. She arrived from the ports of Copenhagen, Christiania and Christian Island, with fifty-eight cabin and 777 steerage passengers. The latter are all Scandinavians and have not been near any infected port. After fumigation on board the vessel she was allowed to proceed. At 5:45 she returned, having only reached as far towards the dock as Liberty Island. Here she was stopped by a revenue cutter and returned to Quarantine. Dr. Jenkins was still absent, and shortly before his return to Quarantine the revenue cutter returned to Quarantine and released the "Iceland."

The collector of the port said the action was taken owing to a communication from Assistant Secretary Spaulding to that effect. There is much discussion as to what action Dr. Jenkins would have taken had the "Iceland" and "Gallia" not been released.

Dr. Jenkins said to a representative of the Associated Press that having once granted the vessel that privilege he should not grant her a second, and if the collector chose to return the vessel to Quarantine for twenty days it was the duty of the general government to look after them and take charge of them. They had nothing more to do with him. He said he thought, however, that the circular of the President was misconstrued by the collector and many others. It especially stated that it was not to conflict with State regulations, and it was chiefly meant for

certain ports where there are no State authorities, and where the ports are in charge of a marine hospital force.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—A copy of a New York dispatch containing Dr. Jenkins' views in respect to the twenty days' quarantine order was shown President Harrison this afternoon. He declined, however, to say anything in regard to the matter at present. Secretary Charles Foster was not inclined to comment very extensively on what Dr. Jenkins had to say. It is his opinion, however, that the doctor did not read the circular very carefully, for he said it was expressly drawn to reserve his (the doctor's) power in the premises.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—[Copyrighted 1892, by the New York Associated Press.]—President Harrison's circular relative to quarantining vessels carrying emigrants finds general approval and even admiration here. It arouses some feeling of envy also that American law enables the government to take such prompt and thorough steps to stop the importation of cholera. The British government, in cooping up emigrants at Gravesend and elsewhere, is acting illegally, and will be obliged to ask Parliament to pass a retrospective act legalizing what they have done.

It is feared that one result of President Harrison's movement will be to stop the stream of alien emigration to America and make England the permanent location of many families who intend to seek new homes across the water. The prolonged quarantine declared by the United States is not regarded in anywise as hostile to England, but with a view to counteract its undoubted tendency to throw a crowd of infected emigrants into Great Britain. Officials of both boards urge the government to make immediate assent to the prohibition to landing emigrants from infected ports.

In the absence of an act empowering such measures, it is held that the privy council could issue an edict.

Gladstone and Fowler, secretary of state, for war, today communicated with Sir Charles Russell, attorney-general, and Rimbey, solicitor-general, to obtain their advice with regard to the means to meet the legal difficulties.

Agents of the leading steamship companies think the President's circular needlessly severe. Despite the circular, however, some vessels are certain to take a full complement of emigrants. Several steamship companies now refuse to book even first and second class passengers hailing from Germany and other continental ports, but some companies having thousands of steerage passengers already booked are in a quandary. In the meantime cholera in Great Britain seems to have been fairly mastered. The chief physician of the local government board told an Associated Press representative today that the outlook was entirely satisfactory. He said although about thirty cases of cholera at all the ports of Great Britain had been dealt with during the last ten days there was no single instance of the disease spreading beyond the person first attacked. The fact is palpable to everybody that the public has become utterly unconcerned