

conversation generally and from the admissions, several had been in close communication and conversation with the "Normannia's" detained cabin passengers. The sheriff assured Governor Flower that the people would abide by the law and there was no further need of troops or a posse.

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The evening of this day which started with anxiety, troubles and alarming rumors of likely fights and bloodshed concluded with everything calm. No new cases of cholera are on board the steamers not on the island, and the only present worry of Health Officer Jenkins is his summons to appear before the Supreme Court in Brooklyn and Judge Bernard, to show cause by what right he detains the cabin passengers of the "Normania" on Fire Island; by what right he, as Health Officer of the port of New York, detained them when they were out of his jurisdiction in the State of New Jersey on board the "Stonington" or on the "Cepheus" lying in the waters of Suffolk county; by what right he placed them on an unseaworthy vessel like the "Stonington" and sent them to sea in the "Cepheus" without proper accommodation or provisions and in a vessel unfit and unsafe for the purpose.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Dr. Proust has reported to the Hygienic Committee of France that the epidemic in Hamburg has surpassed in intensity anything of the kind that ever has occurred. Up to the present time the number of deaths has been far above the published figures. The wards of the cholera hospital, he says, are always full of patients, and hundreds of bodies are daily removed. A large insurance company has suspended operations owing to the heavy mortality.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The law officers of the government are looking up the legal powers of the President in the matter of a temporary suspension or prohibition of immigration. Nothing, however, has yet been done on the subject.

DETROIT, Sept. 14.—The city council has adopted a resolution directing the mayor, in view of the impending danger of an invasion of the Asiatic cholera, to request the President of the United States to prohibit foreign and Canadian immigration for at least 90 days.

HAYRE, Sept. 14.—There were eleven new cases and seven deaths of cholera reported here yesterday. This is an increase of one new case and a decrease of six deaths, compared with the previous day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Now that Asiatic cholera has developed among the dwellers in this city, each may ask his neighbor: "Well, what of it?" This expression implies no overconfidence. It lies within each individual's power to assure his own personal safety almost beyond peradventure. He has but to drink no water and milk except such as has been thoroughly boiled, and to eat no food that has not been thoroughly and fully cooked, and to abstain from butter and cheese, and he may then possess his soul in serenity. Cholera will pass him by.

Ever since the "Moravia" arrived in port, State and local officials have been straining every nerve to prevent cholera gaining a foothold in this city

and being spread by various channels to the country at large, but while they were all looking seaward, cholera quietly made its presence felt in our midst and five corpses today mark its advent.

How did it get in? The question is on every one's lips. The health officers are puzzled, but stringent precautions are being taken to prevent its spread. At each of the houses where the patients lived, two doctors have been stationed, to remain constantly on duty, enforcing the most rigid rules of cleanliness, seeing to disinfection, etc. No family must move out of the houses without a written permit. The idea is to overwhelm and stamp out the disease in each house, as was done with typhus upon its first appearance. That this could be done was successfully demonstrated in the cholera outbreak of 1866. The doctors on duty in each infected house will remain there until danger of further outbreak is finally passed. The health officers fully believe this will be before long. Other cases are expected to develop from the scattered centers of contagion, but none in the same build-ings.

That is the way health officers purpose to drive cholera from the city now that it has gotten in, and if the citizens will use reason and not get into

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they are sure they will succeed, though they by no means under-estimate the danger. Every possibility, every feature of cholera epidemic has been discounted and provided against. It is hard for the department to trace the cases so far reported, because all of the victims are dead.

The situation is identical with that of 1866, when cholera suddenly appeared in three or four widely separated places in this city after it had been successfully quarantined out the previous fall.

The first case this year was Chas. M. Cayoy, a plasterer by trade, who lived on Tenth avenue. The only possible clue was that he may have been working on a wharf, yet none of the pest ships come to wharf. McAvoy was seized with cramps Monday evening and the next morning took to bed, dying Tuesday evening. They diagnosed the case as Asiatic cholera, and the house was disinfected as a measure of precaution. Dr. Biggs, who made the autopsy, declared, however, that its result was "not at all suggestive of Asiatic cholera, while showing familiar signs of cholera morbus." In spite of this statement, however, some of the intestinal fluid was given to sanitary headquarters and cultivated in jellatine produced a crop of cholera bacilla, and the nature of the disease is no longer open to question. Eight days have elapsed since McAvoy's death. What caused the long delay in ascertaining the exact facts is not stated.

THE OTHER VICTIMS

were William Wigman and wife of 721 Eleventh avenue, Charlotte Beck of 1764 Second avenue, and Minnie Levinger of 411 East Forty-sixth street. There have been other cases of which the board has not yet made an official report.

It was said at police headquarters this evening that the disease was

brought into the city by butchers taking meat to quarantined ships, but this could not be supported. There was the greatest excitement in the station to-night when the report was made of the five cases of cholera which had taken place in New York. Dr. Jenkins expressed himself as confident that it did not pass Quarantine.

He said the best authorities in the world held that a stringent and complete quarantine could only claim to prevent 70 per cent. of the possibilities of the introduction of cholera into a place. The other 30 per cent. of the possibilities of cholera invading a seaport were open to other means over which quarantine had no control. He said it was quite possible for a person on visiting a cholera patient or hospital to transmit a germ from the first to a third party without feeling any of the effects himself.

He saw no reason why cholera should not be effectually stamped out in New York. The fact that cholera had succeeded in presenting itself in the city, would not, the doctor said, interfere with the restriction now prevailing at Quarantine.

President Wilson said this evening there was no occasion for any excitement in this city. The health department has taken every possible measure to prevent the spread of infection. Sanitary Superintendent Edson said there was no danger of cholera becoming epidemic.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—This morning opens bright and frosty and New York is enjoying just the kind of weather to prevent the spread of the cholera.

The few cases which have appeared here and which were concealed by the board of health have in no way alarmed the authorities or citizens. People here have become educated up to a point of having little or no fear of the formerly dreaded disease.

Immigrant passengers of the steamer "Friesland" which arrived here on August 29th, seem to have brought the disease to little Minnie Levinger, who died September 11th. They are traced back to Antwerp which they reached from other cities of Europe, doubtless infected with cholera. When they reached Quarantine there was no illness reported aboard, and after few hours of attention and so-called fumigation they were allowed to proceed. From the steamship pier the passengers scattered over the city and country.

Four young women went to the house where little Minnie lived. The infection was probably in their clothing, as they escaped attack themselves.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The *Herald* this (Friday) morning says: Another plague ship is in port with another story of disease and death on its voyage. Two more victims are added to the long list of those who have died of cholera between Hamburg and New York. This is the story of the steamship "Bohemia," which reached New York last night and anchored in lower Quarantine. The *Herald* tug, which had been waiting for her inside of the Hook, drew up alongside as she steamed in and Captain Shroeder came to the rail to tell about the voyage. He admitted the essential facts of the misfortune that had befallen the company.