

We've Been Buying and are Going to Sell Out.

After many years of successful business we have decided to retire from the field, and beginning tomorrow morning, we will close out our entire stock of

FURNITURE AT COST AND WAY BELOW COST.

We need not emphasize this sale further than to say that it is genuine, and just as soon as we can dispose of the goods we will close the doors. As to the goods themselves the assortment at present cannot be questioned, as we have always kept the best medium and high grade furniture to be bought. But we won't buy any more, so if you want the choicest choice, you will come first.

SALE BEGINS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH,

AND LASTS

UNTIL ALL THE FURNITURE IS CLOSED OUT. AT AND BELOW COST.

CHAMBERLAIN, ANERSON & O'CONNELL,

208, 210, 212 North 16th Street, Next to Capitol Avenue.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

FUMIGATION CAUSES RUIN

Fiery and Clothing of the Normannia's Passengers Rendered Useless.

COSTLY GARMENTS RENDERED WORTHLESS

Disinfection and Destruction at Hoffman Island—Complaints of the Detained—Reports from the Quarantine Camps—Notes of the Plague.

CAMP LOW, SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 23.—The Normannia's passengers, who are to be transferred from here to Ellis Island, will, in many cases, have fewer clothes fit to wear than would make a full dress suit for a Zulu chief, as it was found this afternoon that Dr. Roach had the disinfected baggage unpacked for the purpose of exposure to the air, sun and wind, and that all their personal effects of every kind had been ruined in the process of disinfection by the superheated steam at 220°, which was employed at Hoffman Island. On the trunks being unpacked, silk dresses, laces, mottos and fur coats with other expensive clothing, the property of the cabin passengers who were compelled to return in the Hamburg steamer, were found to be covered with a thick, greenish mildew, which had completely ruined the clothing. The passengers complained loudly and stated that the Hoffman Island authorities had compelled them to repack their baggage while it was soaking wet from the steam. There are 1,100 pieces of baggage, and between the clothes ruined and the damage done to and loss of jewelry and valuables, the estimated loss of passengers' belongings is placed at \$10,000.

On leaving here a passenger will be given a certificate as follows: UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATION, CAMP LOW, SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 23, 1892.—The bearer, an immigrant from the _____, has been detained in this camp _____ days. His baggage has been disinfected by the health authorities at Hoffman Island. He is suffering from no communicable disease.

H. W. SAWTELLE, Surgeon. M. H. S., Commandant. This paper is for presentation to the health authorities of any state through which they may pass or at their destination. Dr. Roach tonight sent to the state health authorities under whose jurisdiction the destination of each passenger comes the full name of every passenger who may be released from here, with a view to having them watched for some time to come so as to prevent any chance, however remote, of an outbreak of the disease.

This evening's official health report of the camp shows the day's record as follows: No new cases of choleraic diseases. In hospital, twenty-eight; one new case of diarrhoea; total, twenty-nine. Died, one, (the infant, which died from starvation). Cases of sickness reported cured and discharged, seven; total on sick list tonight, twenty-one, and four cases in hospital, one of whom expects to be confined during the night.

At Quarantine. Dr. Jenkins in the course of a reply to questions by the Chamber of Commerce, says that merchandise arriving from non-infected ports does not require disinfecting, unless it has been first shipped from an infected port and transhipped from a non-infected port; that he cannot consider a bill

health coming from ports known to be infected as of any value; that the method of disinfecting must depend upon 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. Waizer returned from Swinburne and Hoffman islands this evening and reports all well. Nothing as yet has been heard of the steamer Polaria which sailed from Stottin September 6.

Objects to the Quarantine. Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—Secretary of State Foster had a call today from representatives of the Pacific Mail Steamship company and the Panama company in regard to the action of the Colombian government instituting a quarantine against European and American trading vessels, the effect of which, it is said, is practically to stop commerce.

It is considered probable that the United States will submit to the Colombian government a remonstrance, which, while acknowledging the latter's right to establish a reasonable quarantine, will insist that it should not consist in making such a quarantine as will put a stop to all commerce.

Quarantined Against American Ports. Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—The State department has received the following telegram, dated September 23, from the American minister to Brazil: Recent regulations compel all shipping from the United States to Brazil to go first to the quarantine station at Rio de Janeiro. The United States minister has made due remonstrance against this harsh measure against all the ports of the United States and has urged the adoption of local inspection at all ports at arrival.

Did Not Have the Cholera. New York, Sept. 23.—The bacteriologists of the health department reported this afternoon the results of their examination in the cases of the Chinaman, Upe Watt, 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.

Notes of the Plague. CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The Russian authorities are erecting sanitary stations along the Galician frontier. Two deaths from cholera were today reported to the authorities of the Lublin district, in Poland.

ASTORIA, Sept. 23.—Border quarantine inspectors were instructed today that money, metal or paper, in mail and express cars, have been exempted from the recent quarantine proclamation.

QUILMA, Ariz., Sept. 23.—The train detained here in quarantine last night has been allowed to proceed to Los Angeles. There were no cases of cholera on board.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—In this city and suburbs today, twenty-eight new cases of cholera and six deaths from the disease were reported. In Havre there were eight new cases and two deaths. A gentleman died from cholera today in the town of Hodou, capital of the Department of Aveyron.

WESTERN RATES CUT. Latest Move Indicates a New Passenger Fare. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—Passenger rates between Chicago and the Ohio river are to be cut. The Monon today met the Chicago & Eastern Illinois rate of \$7.50 to Nashville and authorized the western and northwestern roads to use the rate as a basis rate from points on their lines. General Passenger Agent Ford of the Pennsylvania lines is apparently trying to bring matters to a head by extending the demoralization. To this end he has issued a circular announcing that the \$3.50 rate from Louisville and Cincinnati to Chicago will be made the basis of through rates to points west of Chicago. The effect of this is to cut the rates via this gateway and so place other gateways at a disadvantage. For example, it

reduces the through rate from Cincinnati to Kansas City by way of Chicago \$3.50 as against \$15 by way of St. Louis. To this extent the western roads are drawing into the fight against their own inclinations. Indications today are that the Ohio river rates will go lower before they are advanced.

Considerable regret is expressed in railway circles at the failure of J. N. Fairbairn to secure re-election as chairman of the Southwestern Railway and Steamship association. Mr. Fairbairn is very popular among trade officials here and Vice President Waldo of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas is considered for his persistently and apparently unreasonable opposition to Chairman Fairbairn. Mr. Fairbairn's future plans are unknown to his friends in Chicago.

All danger of an eastbound rate war seems to have been averted for the present. The Nickel Plate announced today the withdrawal of the one-way rate of \$5.50 and the round trip rate of \$14 between Chicago and Buffalo. As the rate, \$12.50 to New York, had already been withdrawn, this brings the trouble to an end.

The returning members of the International Association of Ticket Agents arrived in Chicago at 8 a. m. today after a fast run over the Michigan Central and Niagara Falls yesterday and were handsomely entertained.

Colorado Extensions. DENVER, Colo., Sept. 23.—The Colorado Midland has let a contract for the construction of a branch from their main line near Florissant to Cripple Creek. Over 500 men and teams are at work and trains will be running into this famous mining camp before snow flies. The construction of this line will add greatly to the value of the camp, as it will be the means of marketing thousands of tons of low grade ores which cannot now be handled by mule trains because of the high freight rates charged. It will also give a new impetus to prospecting and the indications are that the camp will soon become one of the leading ones in Colorado.

Another New Railroad. AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 23.—There was filed in the State department today a charter of the Sabine Pass, Alexander & Northwestern Railway company. The proposed line extended from Sabine Pass to a point on the Rock Island at or near Grafton, Wisconsin. A branch will run from San Augustine to Durst on the Tyler Southwestern.

VISITED PLACES OF INTEREST. Grand Army Men Make Most of Their Stay in Washington—Reminiscences. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—Shortly after noon today the rain finally ceased, the clouds broke, the bright sunshine appeared. The Grand Army of the Republic visitors who remained here took advantage of the bright afternoon to visit Mount Vernon.

The closing event in the official program of entertainment for the encampment took place this afternoon, it being an excursion down the river. Perhaps the best patronized places during the encampment were the fish commission building, the army medical museum and the national museum. At the fish commission headquarters, there has been a jam since Monday. At the army medical museum the crowd has averaged 20,000 per day. The principal objects of interest were Booth's vertebrae and Gulliver's speech.

Up in the gallery, where the collection of gunshot wounds was kept, there was an interesting gathering. Several of the old veterans declared they had found their missing bones and stood for a long time contemplating their long-lost adjuncts. The greatest crowds, however, visited the national museum, and the questions with which they piled the doorkeeper would have required a Solomon to answer. According to the register of the doorkeeper, who tallies each visitor, 124,000 persons passed through the door in five days. The association of survivors of the First and Second regiments, Berdan sharpshooters, closed their meeting today with a resolution to meet with the Grand Army of the Republic at Indianapolis next year. Thomas tent, at Grand Army place, was the scene last night of a reunion of the comrades of the Nineteenth army corps. The corps was commanded by General

Butler, Banks, Franklin, McMillan and other noted officers, and its work throughout its history was of the hardest. General Dunean P. Walker of Washington presided and the speakers included General J. W. McMillan of this city, A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, U. S. A., and Chaplain Upon of the Thirteenth Connecticut.

The survivors of the Army of the Tennessee held a reunion last night. Brigadier General Hovey, chairman of the local committee, delivered an address of welcome, after which the election of officers was proceeded with, as follows: General O. O. Howard, president; secretary and adjutant general of the Army of the Tennessee, General W. T. Clark; president of the Fifteenth corps, General Bernard G. Farrar; president of the Sixteenth corps, General G. M. Doige; president of the Seventeenth corps, General Rusk; secretary of the Department of Agriculture, president of the Thirteenth corps, General George W. Clark.

Addresses were made by General Howard, General G. B. Raum, Colonel Asa C. Matthews, General Granville Dodge, Secretary Rusk and Secretary Noble. The committee on resolutions, headed by General Howard, will take charge of the matter of erecting a monument to General Mower.

Woman's Relief Corps. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—The convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, opened this morning. Routine business occupied nearly the entire session. A pleasant diversion was the presentation of several gifts to the national president, Mrs. Sue Pike Sanders, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of her wedding. One gift was a bouquet including memorial spoons from nearly every state in the union. Iowa presented an elegant bon bon box; Tennessee presented a bon bon spoon to go with the box. The Department of the Potomac presented a silver tray with four elegant pieces of silver; Kentucky presented a silver box filled with writing material.

At the afternoon session General Weisheit, the new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, spoke briefly. The recommendation of the recommendations in the report of national president was resumed. The national pension committee was dissolved and its unfinished business was transferred to the National Woman's Relief Corps home board.

Mrs. Annie Wiltmeyer was appointed special agent to prosecute the claims of army nurses at the War's end. The recommendation of the national president that the National Woman's Relief Corps be properly represented at the War's end was adopted. Mrs. Wiggins was chosen national president on the third ballot.

From the Commander-in-Chief. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—The following general order was issued this afternoon: HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—Having been elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by the unanimous suffrages of my comrades, I undertake the duties of the position, fully realizing the great responsibility which is placed upon me.

Whatever degree of success may attend the incoming administration will depend largely upon the cordial co-operation of the comrades throughout the nation, which is earnestly invited. Headquarters will be established for the present at Milwaukee, Wis. All official business should be addressed to Charles H. Gray, adjutant general, Grand Army of the Republic, Milwaukee, Wis. By command of A. G. WEISHEIT, Commander-in-Chief.

PEARY'S EXPERIENCE. More Details of the Greenland Trip—Verboeff's Disappearance. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 24.—The following are the facts surrounding the disappearance of Verboeff as far as could be learned from different members of the expedition: Verboeff was last seen alive by London (Greenland) August 13, the latter being on the ice at the head of McCormick's bay shooting birds to add to his collection. Verboeff told Gibson he was going to take a trip to Keckerer, an Eskimox settlement, and might not be back for two or three days. He did not return, and after a search was made to find him, and returning, he reported the matter to Peary

and plans were at once begun for searching for him. A diligent thorough search was made for him, but no trace was found. The search was abandoned after a week as hopeless, as he had only taken five days' provisions with him and was thinly clad. Verboeff's actions from the time the party reached Greenland are described as peculiar and as pointing to an intention to stay and live with the Eskimox. It is said that he continually wore the scantiest kind of clothing and that almost every day he would go into the water naked where holes had been cut in the ice. He would protest that he was not cold and did everything in his power to insure himself to the hardships of the climate.

These facts, taken in connection with mysterious feelers put out during the winter as to the probability of Lieutenant Peary letting him stay up north, led some of the party to the conclusion that he may have taken a notion to stay with the Eskimox in hope of making a journey to the furthest north point yet discovered and so win fame. In speaking of the fate of Verboeff, Lieutenant Peary said he had no right to indulge in surmises but he gave the impression that he believed Verboeff was dead.

Believes Her Brother is Alive. An interview took place this afternoon between Miss Verboeff and Lieutenant Peary in regard to Verboeff's probable fate. After the interview Miss Verboeff said: "My interview with Lieutenant Peary this afternoon was most satisfactory. Mr. Peary's treatment of me was far from what it should be under such circumstances, and only strengthened my belief that he acted in any but a kindly manner toward my brother and his companion, who was his equal, if not his superior. Instead of giving me all the details of the loss of my brother at once, he compelled me to wait several hours before he would permit me to call on him," said the little woman with tears in her voice, but none in her eyes.

"Do you now believe your brother is alive?" "Before than ever since talking with Lieutenant Peary, who certainly does not think him dead, but now believes as I do, that he voluntarily left the party so that he might continue further north as Mr. Peary should have permitted him, and as he had agreed before the expedition started."

"What reason did Mr. Peary give for not fulfilling that agreement?" "A very poor one. Mr. Peary, who should never have been permitted to go with the expedition, needed a nurse or a body guard, and my brother, who contributed largely to the cost of the outfit, was compelled to perform work that any ordinary member of the crew could have done."

"What excuse do you suppose Mr. Peary gave for his treatment of my brother?" asked Miss Verboeff. "I will tell you, he was surprised to learn from me that my brother was possessed of such a scientific education or desired to go with him further north for the purpose of scientific research. I have always understood this to be a commander's duty to understand his men, and I consider Mr. Peary's explanation a very silly one."

Stigmatized as a Deserter. "Mr. Peary said that if my brother was alive he was a deserter, and that, as he understood the law, neither the government nor the Academy of Natural Sciences were under obligations to send out a searching party."

But little information could be gained from Lieutenant Peary. Mrs. Peary or members of the expedition in regard to the scientific results of the journey. Members are pledged to silence. The lieutenant pointed out that the most important work accomplished by the expedition was the discovery of the great bay named Independence bay on the east of Greenland and the practical outlining of the entire northern coast of Greenland, settling the question as to whether Greenland stretched across the pole on a frozen mass or not. Greenland, as the maps now all show, is a great island reaching from its present northern position to a little above 83° latitude. "The upper part of Greenland," he said, "is very much like its southern end. The ice cape ends south of Victoria and the mainland does not stretch very much farther north. The north and northeastern extremity is in latitude 82.4. Of course it will take some time to correctly map the area, but there is no question as to the northern boundary of Greenland. Independence bay is a

very large bay. On its southern shore a great glacier protrudes, and after running to the northeast the north Atlantic coast continues northwest to the highest northern point discovered by Lockwood in 1882. As soon as possible I shall report at Washington and shall return and give my report to the academy."

Described as peculiar and as pointing to an intention to stay and live with the Eskimox. It is said that he continually wore the scantiest kind of clothing and that almost every day he would go into the water naked where holes had been cut in the ice. He would protest that he was not cold and did everything in his power to insure himself to the hardships of the climate.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA CROPS.

Something of the Prospects of the Various Counties. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—[Special to The Bee.]—The following from the crop bulletin, just issued from the Department of Agriculture, is of special interest to Nebraska: Nebraska—Cherry county: Owing to dry weather a large part of the county will hardly yield enough to pay for harvesting, while in other portions local showers brought it above the average. Gosper: Not so good as was expected; quality fair. Kearney: Six per cent winter wheat and a perfect success, yielding twenty-five to forty bushels per acre. Hitchcock: Too cool and wet in May for crop to make good growth; did not stool out well, hence was thin on the ground. During ripening season the weather was hot and dry, causing grain to shrink more or less, except winter wheat. Stanton: Some smut. Lancaster: Turning out much better than expected. Clay: Winter wheat will test sixty-two to sixty-four pounds as it comes from the machine, grading No. 1 often than in the good, while late is poor on account of smut. Banner: Smut has reduced what would have been an average crop.

Iowa—Franklin: Blighted somewhat by hot weather. Keosauqua: Very heavy and noisy: Of good quality. Howard: Blight attacked the grain just before harvest; this, however, did not affect the yield. Burlington: Quality good, but yield poor. Scott: Badly damaged by hot weather one week before harvesting; did not fill well. Ida: Good. Lyon: Harvested in good condition. Clay: Straw very heavy and full before ripening, ruining some and making what was saved light. Anderson: Short and thin, but grain good. Washington: Very fine. Mitchell: Badly blighted. Mahaska: Go litly good, acreage small. Humboldt: Yield not so good as expected. De Moines: Quality good, but yield poor. Jackson: Quality not an average.

PAN-PREBYTERIAN.

Delegates Given a Reception at the Government House. TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 23.—Rev. Phrauter of New York, in his address this morning, said that he found in the mission field the embodiment of the motto: "In union there is strength." The people whom it was desired to reach cared nothing for the difference between churches at home. They wanted the gospel only. Sir Edwin Arnold and others had wanted to teach the apostles of Buddha how to antagonize Christianity.

Walter Wales of London, Eng., and Rev. Dr. Janier of India made interesting addresses. Dr. Caven presented a supplementary report from the business committee recommending a hearty response to be made to fraternal message received from the provincial synod in session in Montreal.

At the afternoon session the subject treated in papers was that of native churches, the readers being Rev. J. S. Jenus, B. E. Butt of Syria, Rev. C. M. Grant of Dundee, Scotland, and Rev. Griffith Ellis of North Wales.

All the delegates this afternoon attended the reception at the government house, given in their honor by Lieutenant Governor Kirkpatrick.

The principal meeting tonight was again at the Cook street church, but an overflow meeting was held at Knox church, where the regular program was repeated. The speakers of the evening were Rev. Dr. McKeehan, vice chancellor of Homay university; Rev. Robert Laws, LL. D., Livingstonia, Central Africa; Rev. Dr. Paton of

Australia; Rev. W. A. Wilson of Nemuh, India; C. A. Waters of Shantou, North China, and Phillip Canlan of Amoy, South China.

ANXIOUS TO EXTEND HER TRADE.

Chili Will Investigate Alleged Discrimination Against Her Commerce. (Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.) VALPARAISO, Chile (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 23.—[By Mexican cable to the New York Herald—Special to The Bee.]—The Chilean government will soon send a special envoy to Colombia to confer relatively to the discrimination against the steamers of the South American Steamboat company by the Panama Railroad company. Chile is extremely anxious to extend her trade with Central America and the United States.

News comes from Montevideo that the coinage of \$5,000,000 has been decreed. The Herald correspondent at Buenos Ayres says that a meeting is likely between Rosco and Nitro. The secretary of the cabinet inquiring into the revolt is closely guarded. More officers have been put in jail. The president will exercise clemency in the matter. The camp has been dissolved and the troops sent to the provinces. There is still great discontent in the army, especially among the young officers lately from the cadet school. Discipline has been materially affected. The new chief of police, Senor Viejubueno, proposes to rehabilitate the police force. Prof. Costa has been made by the old officers. The action is liable to cause trouble and a feeling of insecurity prevails.

HIS EAR IS SUFFERING AGAIN.

Emperor William Suffering from a Return of His Ancient Enemy. (Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.) BERLIN, Sept. 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—The emperor has had a return of the old ear trouble. His general health is excellent, but his majesty's spirits are much depressed. Several specialists have been called in consultation, and pronounce the cause of the return the effect of a cold.

Attempted Assassination.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—Advice received here from Tashkend, a town of Asiatic Russia in Syr Daria, are to the effect that the chief in the Asiatic quarter of the town, whom the mob assailed during the Jewish riots, was today attacked and stabbed by a police officer while sitting in a cafe. The officer made a desperate attempt to take the life of the chief and when he succeeded, committed suicide on the spot.

Evidence of Cyclonic Disturbances.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Observations taken by Prof. Vines, the Cuban meteorologist, gives evidence of a cyclonic disturbance in the Caribbean sea, passing westward.

The Death Roll.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 23.—General John Pope died at 11 o'clock tonight at the Soldiers' home in Sandusky. His brother-in-law, General Manning of the force, was at his bedside.

DR. PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla Of perfect purity—
Lemon Economy in their use.
Orange Economy in their use.
Rose, etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.