THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1884. NO

CALUMNY'S CAMPAIGN.

The Long-Threatened Filthy Story About Blaine Finally Made Public.

Of How, Thirty-Five Years Ago He Was a Bold Bad Kentuckian.

And Of the Scandal He Caused That Disrupted a Seminary.

Marie Halpin, Cleveland's Betenoir, Mysteriously Disappears.

John Kelly Said to Intend a Nominal Support of the Ticket.

Smith Weed, Dan Manning, and Tilden Industriously Sand-Papering Cleveland's Letter.

BLACKENING BLAINE.

A TALE OF THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, August 10.—The long-promised story about Blaine's alleged peccadilloes with a woman when he was a school teacher in the Blue-grass region of Kentucky has at last been given publicity. The Times, of this city, this morning published two columns about the matter under date of Millersburg, Bourbon county, Ky. Omitting unnecessary descriptive verbiage, the story is as follows: In 1850 and 1851, or nearly thirty-five years ago, one Colonel Thornton F. Johnson had two schools near Millersburg, one called Western Military Institute for boys, the other

A SEMINARY FOR GIRLS;

that Blaine, then a young man, was employed as a teacher in the boys' school, was called Major Blaine, and wore a stunning military uniform with nodding plumes (the correspondent suggests he might have secured the title of the Plumed Knight from this fact); that in the male department was a pretty and petite teacher, to whom Blaine paid assiduous court, spending most of his time between Friday evening and Monday morning in her company; that after a time whispers began to go around that there were visible signs of the results of all this billing and cooing; that it became an open secret that the young woman was in an interesting condition; that

THE SCANDAL BROKE UP THE SCHOOL;

that Blaine left, never to return; and that not long after, the young woman also left, and has not been heard of since. This is all. The name of the young woman is not given. A number of alleged affidavits are published in which every name except that of Blaine is carefully given, even to that of the alleged notary before whom the alleged affidavit professes to have been made. Altogether, the accusation as made is very weak. It has been known for some time that proof slips of this story were in the possession of a number of leading democratic papers for publication.

WATTERSON REFUSED IT.

In New York, a few days ago, Henry Watterson, of the Courier-Journal said it had been offered his paper but that his men had investigated the story and exploded it, and that, so far as he and his paper were concerned it would find no countenance.

MARIA HALPIN.

SHE'S "ABDUCTED"—OR SOMETHING.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Ever since the publication of the story about the illicit relations between Governor Cleveland and Maria Halpin, the woman has been an object of unusual interest, both to democrats and republicans, the former hoping to secure a statement from her refuting the story, the latter hoping to prevent any such action. For the last five years she has been living with an adopted father, J. A. Seacord, at New Rochelle, Westchester county. That town has since been full of detectives, politicians and lawyers of both parties. Last Thursday the woman disappeared, and both parties claim to have her in hand and know her whereabouts, and both claim to have a statement from her to be used at the proper time necessary. A statement of her "abduction" or voluntary removal from both points of view as published here this morning are herewith given.

DEMOCRATIC STATEMENT

Thursday Mrs. Halpin, attired in the working dress of an old woman, went by a secluded route to another house, where she dressed herself in becoming garb, partook of supper, and, heavily veiled, walked to the depot, just in time to catch the train for New York. A detective guard, under the leadership of Officer Kane, was at the depot and saw the lady pass down the steps and enter a car unmolested, and in fact unnoticed by any of the republican "emergency men." Immediately behind her three or four gentlemen who had been waiting on the platform, entered the same car and quietly took seats. They passed the time in conversation on casual subjects until the train arrived at the Grand Central depot. Here Mrs. Halpin entered a coach in waiting, and two of the gentlemen stepped in after her. The coach rattled away along Forty-second street towards the west side, and was soon lost to sight.

REPUBLICAN STATEMENT.

Widow Halpin has arrived in New York. She has been captured by an agent of the state republican committee here. The democratic national committe thought they had her under control, but they were not vigilant enough, and so she has escaped them. She arrived here last evening, and is now in a secure place. It is not proposed to use the widow's evidence in any way unless Governor Cleveland attempts to deny the charges. Mrs. Halpin has made a complete statement of the whole story. You may be certain the promised defense of Cleveland will never be made. Its appearance alone depends upon the silencing of widow Halpin.

NEBRASKA.

THE GAGE COUNTY GOBBLE.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WYMORE, Neb., August 8.—The Gage county convention to nominate delegates to the republican judicial, congressional and state conventions was held to-day, and of all the villainous frauds we have seen it "takes the cake." The "job" was "put up" by Sabin and his crowd, and a Dawes delegation to the state convention, a Weaver delegation to the congressional and a Sabin delegation to the judicial district convention was the result. The convention was tumultuous throughout. Colonel Colby and many others essayed to speak but were refused a hearing.

J. W. PEARMAN.

LAIRD LARRUPED AT MINDEN.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

MINDEN, Neb., August 9.—A square fight was made to-day at the primaries between Laird and Gaslin. Gaslin scooped Laird from two to one in the largest vote ever polled. If this is an indication, the eight judicial district is solid, and Gaslin will be nominated on the first ballot on the twentieth of August at Hastings.

THE GOVERNOR'S BROTHER BEATEN AT CRETE.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CRETE, Neb., August 9.—At the republican primaries the ticket headed by the governor's brother by defeated by 38 votes, 221 votes being cast. Governor Dawes, Judge Morris, and F. J. Foss lead a forlorn hope. Bossism is played out in Crete

KICKER KELLY.

THE LATEST GUESS AS TO HIM.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

SARATOGA, August 10.—The following is given by one who professes to know what he is talking about: Kelly has certainly in no wise changed his estimate of Cleveland since the latter's nomination. He feels that a man has been nominated who does not represent true democratic principles and cannot be elected. Still Kelly, as a good democrat, does not feel inclined to bolt his party nomination, although he fully realizes the ignominious treatment which he has received from the hands of those who should be his party associates. He recognizes Butler to be a man who is going to play the most prominent part in shaping the result of the election, and he will receive a vote which will astonish both the country and Butler himself for its immensity. Regarding Tammany's position he considers it will give a formal acknowledgment that the regular democratic nominees are Cleveland and Hendricks. Aside from keeping its record clear of not bolting, Tammany will do nothing for the ticket. Its members will cast their votes individually in whatever manner they see fit, and that an overwhelming majority will vote for Butler is unquestioned.

BUTLER AND THE BOURBONS.

BEN'S REPLY TO THE CHARGE OF DESERTION.

BOSTON, August 9.—General Butler in an interview, says: "I see they (the democratic leaders) complain that I have deserted the democratic party. There is no way of satisfying them. The last time they complained it was that I had captured the democratic organization. Be it so, for then I have a great debt of gratitude to the people of Massachusetts, but none to any democratic organization, state or national. In no campaign did I ever receive aid from the democratic national organization, nor did any national democrat from outside ever come here or say a word in my favor or in favor of the democratic party while I was the unanimous nominee. Whenever I have any use for the organization of of Massachusetts democracy, I will get it."

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

MANNING, WEED AND TILDEN DOCTORING IT.

Special Dispatch to the BEE.

NEW YORK, August 10.—It is now understood that Cleveland's letter of acceptance, as prepared by Dan Manning and Smith M. Weed, is now in the hands of Samuel J. Tilden, who is carefully running through the manuscript very freely, using a blue editorial pencil. Tilden may himself rewrite some of the paragraphs. Cleveland it was thought, could not be trusted with the writing of the letter, and so has gone away for a long enough time to give Tilden a chance to have at least a fortnight of rumination over this important document.

THE HAWKEYE OUTLOOK.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR REPUBLICANS.

Cedar Rapids Special Correspondence.

It has been said that the Germans left the republican party in Iowa at the time of the prohibitory amendment, and that they have voted the democratic ticket ever since. If that be true, then they have polled the largest vote for democracy possible to obtain without securing republican votes, and that in Iowa is one of the impossibilities; and it has been made the more impossible because of the action of the prohibitionists of Iowa in declaring stronger allegiance than ever to the republican party. The greenbackers are about through fusing with the democracy. They have learned that fusion means snubs to them, and if there be success at all, it is sure to fall to the democrats. More of them will vote the republican than the democratic or their own. They are scattering, being badly disorganized, without a leader and without hope. The republican party, on the other hand, is stronger than for some time in the past. The force is rapidly uniting from the various factions that have existed since the prohibitory question has been so prominent in the state, and in addition to the large majority that would surely fall to the republicans in November, will be the additional majority of 25,000 of Irishmen who are open and enthusiastic in their revolt against the democratic platform and Cleveland. Every day brings new evidence of this fact. The democrats throughout the state are very much disheartened because of the revolt of the Irish, and are laying much stress upon the fact that a good many Germans now vote the democratic ticket, but they seem to forget that many of them have voted it for a couple of years, and they have been included in the democratic vote, even above which the republicans have had such large majorities.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

State and congressional matters are now quite prominently before the people; and the next three weeks will see the nominations all made on all the tickets, and the campaign will open red-hot about September 1. McCoid will probably be returned to congress from the First district, and in the Second, Jerry Murphy may defeat any republican put up, as he had over 3,000 plurality the last time he ran; though if a good, strong republican shall be nominated he may possibly pull through. Col. Henderson, the present incumbent from the Third district, has been renominated by acclamation and will be elected. In the Fourth district there are several gentlemen talked of, among the most prominent being ex-Congressman N. C. Deering and Tom Updegraff, who was defeated by "Calamity" Weller the last time, through the inactivity of the republicans of that district. Whoever may be the nominee there this year on the republican ticket will be elected. In the Fifth district a sharp contest between "Tama" Jim Wilson, the present member, and Milo P. Smith, of this city, resulted in the nomination of the latter. In the Sixth district Lieutenant Governor Frank Campbell will no doubt lay out Weaver. In the Seventh district, Major Conger, the present state treasurer, will, it is generally believed, take Kasson's place; while Hepburn is renominated in the Eighth district, and will be elected. Lieut.-Gov. Manning or John Y. Stone will be sent from the Ninth district to relieve democratic Pusey. Holmes, the present incumbent, will be returned from the Tenth, and Struble from the Eleventh. Iowa will probably send a full delegation to congress with one, and possibly two, exceptions, for there is a show of its being solidly Republican.

STATE MATTERS

are getting warm. Chief Justice Rothrock, of this city, will probably be nominated. He has not had the office a full term yet, and the nomination of Judge Nourse would be accepted by the anti-prohibitionists as the carrying out of their threat to make a supreme court that would "hold water" according to their ideas; and if Rothrock should be defeated in the republican convention the democrats would probably nominate him, and a great many republicans would vote for him. There are several candidates for secretary of state and two or three have lately withdrawn, leaving among those most prominently mentioned, Capt. Harry Green of Bremer county, Llewellyn of Polk county, Russell of Page, and Jackson of Butler. Mr. Twombly of Keosauqua will probably be nominated for state treasurer. For attorney-general there are several candidates, among the more prominent being the present incumbent, Smith McPherson. Senator Sutton of Marshall county, and G. S. Robinson, of Storm Lake, Buena Vista county. The state convention, which meets at Des Moines, August 20, will be a lively one, and very lagely attended. There being so many candidates for the various positions, it will no doubt be red-hot; and it will be a very important convention, considering the present situation and the agitation of various questions that has been going on in the state during the past two or three years.

THE CROPS.

The Report of the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The department of agriculture reports that the average condition of the growing cotton in the United States has been advanced from 86 per cent, in July to a little above 87 per cent.

The condition of corn averages the same as in the July report, and is higher than in any August since 1880. It has been exceeded but three times in ten years—in 1875, 1879 and 1880, when it was 99 per cent. in each instance. There has been an improvement in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, New Jersey and the Pacific coast. A slight decline in the condition is reported in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and in some southern states. Drought has prevailed in portions of the Ohio valley and in Texas with considerable severity, reducing the condition of corn 6 points. The averages of principal states are:

New York	99	Tennessee	99
Maryland	94	Pennsylvania	60
Virginia	95	Kentucky	61
North Carolina	97	Ohio	81
South Carolina	94	Indiana	94
Georgia	97	Illinois	92
Alabama	99	Iowa	103
Mississippi	95	Missouri	102
Louisiana	78	Kansas	101
Texas	83	Nebraska	103
Arkansas	91		

The report for wheat includes only the spring wheat region. The average is 98, one point higher than in the ten last good spring wheat years, and higher than in any year since 1877.

The average for the condition of oats is 94, one point lower than in 1883. The crop has been harvested in the lower latitudes, and promises a fine yield in the most northern states.

The condition of rye averages 97, the same as last month.

Barley also maintains its high condition and buckwheat promises a full crop, in area about the same as last year.

Tobacco promises a large crop.

The prospect is favorable for another large crop of potatoes, but not so full as last year in area, being three per cent. smaller. The present indications point to a crop of about ten per cent. less than that of 1883, with a larger difference if future conditions should be less favorable.

A RED-HANDED ROUND-UP.

The Montana Cow-Boys Continue Their Horrible Hunt After Horse-Thieves.

HELENA, M. T., August 9.—Meagre particulars have been received of another slaughter of horse-thieves in the Muscle Shell region, 150 miles northeast of here, last week, by cowboys. While in pursuit of stolen horses a log house was discovered in the timber on the mountain side. It was secretly watched a day or two, during which time several small parties of men came and went, some by day and others by night, having in their possession horses evidently stolen. It becoming evident that it was a horse-thief rendezvous, the cow-boys congregated, and on last Monday night crawled up close to the house and attacked fourteen horse-thieves, who were about the premises at the time. Nine were killed and five escaped. The cabin was set on fire and burned. No particulars have yet been received of the fight of Granville Stuart's cow-boys with a band of thieves at the mouth of the Muscle Shell, though the fight must have occurred several days ago. The locality is over 200 miles from Helena, with no telegraph communication. Never was there a period in the history of this or any other territory when so much horse-thieving was going on. The citizens are determined to effectually stop it. Fully fifty thieves were hanged or shot in the past month.

Foreign Fragments.

Several deserters who were captured have been flogged in the presence of troops at Wady Hafa.

A plot to escape has just been discovered among the prisoners at the prison in the Boulevard Chavee, Marseilles. Twenty-five men securred crowbars and files, and arranged a plan to kill the wardens and break out. One, however, informed the authorities, and the rest were put in irons. The plot is said to have originated in the prisoners, fear of the cholera.

A Foochow dispatch to the London Times say: France refuses to submit a settlement of the Franco-Chinese difficulties to mediation Advices from Pekin, dated August 8th, state that Tsung Li Yamen has regained confidence and will disregard the chronic menace of the France fleet. French prestige can only be recovered by serious operations.

A convention of the burgomasters and councillors, of all the communers of the country assembled in the town hall at Brussells on Saturday. The room was crowded and enthusiam was manifested. The Burgomaster of Antwerp read a compromis des communes, which all delegates will sign, stating their objections to the ministerial education bill. All present took an oath of adhesion to this document.

A group of Parisan capitalists, headed by Freycinet, will join with the Russian concessionaires in constructing a railway from the Caspain sea to Bussoarh, on the Persian gulf. The czar and the shah of Persia will support the scheme. The nephew of the Russian minister of finance is one of the concessionaires. It is intended by this means to create a through route between England and India, which, can be passed over in a fortnight. It is expected that the work will be completed in three years.

It is stated semi-officially that the negotiations between Patenotre, the French minister in China, and Li Hung Chang, only resulted in an offer on the part of China of an illusory indemnity. The time given China to accept the French ultimatum expired August 4. France is obliged to support her demands by seizing the guarantee. Admiral Lespes, therefore, on August 5, occupied the port of Kelung and the coal mines in that vicinity. Patenotre has informed Li Hung Chang that the duration of the French occupation depends entirely upon the action of China, which can shorten it by paying an indemnity of eighty million francs in ten yearly installments.

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Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

TREMBLING TERRA-FIRMA.

New York All Agitated Over a Sabbath Afternoon Shake-Up.

The Earthquake Confined Principally to Manhattan Island.

Buildings Rocked, Cars Jumped and Houses Moved.

People Rush Frantically Into the Streets in a State of Panic.

The Animals in Central Park Evince Great Agitation.

The Shock Also Felt in Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Other Eastern Cities.

A SUNDAY SHAKE-UP.

MANHATTAN ISLAND IN AN AGUE.

NEW YORK, August 10.—About 2:05 o'clock this afternoon residents of this vicinity were startled by a severe shock of earthquake, lasting about 10 seconds, at the Western Union office here showing the shock was widespread. The first reports were received from the following points: The Atlantic Highlands near Sandy Hook, Long Branch, Philadelphia, New Haven, Boston, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Spring Lake, Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, and Portland Me., This city was the last point it was felt. Reports were also received from many of the sub offices about New York. Reports as to its duration are diverse, but the average seems to be

ABOUT TEN SECONDS.

The operator at Providence was vaguely questioned as to whether he had heard or seen anything unusual, and he promptly replied that he had had his hand on the steam pipe, and that it had trembled violently. He had been looking up and down the street to discover the heavy team which, up to the time of inquiry, he had supposed was passing. The question made him suspicious of an earthquake. This suspicion was promptly confirmed by various people rushing into the streets and office asking for an explanation. At 2:15 o'clock Atlantic Highlands experienced a second shock, but less violent than the first. At Philadelphia scaffolding on some of the new buildings going up on the corner of Sixth and Reed streets was

SHAKEN VIOLENTLY

and some bricks on the boards were shaken off and fell to the street below. The severest shock was reported from Seabright, N. Y., where the depot was shifted to one side, shaking up the contents and alarming the solinmate. At 2:30 p. m. an ineffectual effort was made to raise the Long Branch office, which had been in communication with the local office up to the time of the shock. The operator just had time to report the shock, together with the fact that the jars of the battery had overturned, when the wire gave out. At Hartford a bareheaded man rushed frantically to the telegraph office, holding in his hand a newspaper which he had been reading. He said he had been rocked violently and that the

PLASTERING ON THE CEILING

in some places had dropped to the floor. In Brooklyn the streets were alive with people who had come out to ascertain the cause of the rocking and to gossip about it. One cool-headed observer, upon the first perceptible motion, took out his watch, and timed the vibrations. He reported that the shock began, as nearly as could be determined, at 2:06; that the first shock lasted just ten seconds, and that the "quieting down," as he described it, took nearly 50 seconds more. Off-hand guesses as to the duration varied from 5 seconds to two minutes, according to the amount of the observer's fright and his judgment as to the flight of time. At Menlo park and Trenton the shock was timed at 2:05, while in more southern points of its orbit it was felt at 2:10. Exaggerated reports came in from various points. From Trenton it was reported that

THE WATER IN THE RIVER

was lashed into foam. A passenger arrived from Trenton soon after, however, said the story was absurd, and that the water was as placid and as muddy as usual. The telegraph manager at Coney Island promptly asked for the particulars of the explosion, supposing that some refinery, powder mill or dynamite factory had blown up. A few minutes later, however, the facts became known there that the whole island had been roughly shaken by vibrations and that guests and visitors were very greatly alarmed, the fright in some cases amounting to a panic. Neither Cape May nor Atlantic City noticed any unusual motion, and so far as the early reports indicate Philadelphia was the southern limit of the shock. At Cleveland the shock was

PLAINLY BUT SLIGHTLY FELT.

In the main local telegraph office the hundred people present felt a serious movement of their floor (the seventh story), but there was no electrical phenomenon connected with it, and no electrical disturbance. The first impression which seemed to take possession of the inmates of houses in New York was that the building was about to fall, and people ran into the streets only to discover their neighbors rushing out amazed like themselves. Then as there were no evidences of the catastrophe, the people returned to their homes, realizing there had been an earthquake. As a rule, people remained in front of their houses a few minutes, apparently trying to get at some solution of their fears and watching the faces and manners of others.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

as they regained some degree of confidence returned to the houses. The men remained in groups in the streets discussing the occurrence, so unexpected and so startling. An earthquake is a thing so unlooked for in this part of the world that its cause and the history of the most terrible ones become topics of paramount interest. Aboveall, people were concerned in trying to find out from those they talked with whether second and perhaps subsequent shocks were likely to follow. At the observatory of the United States signal service the time of the earthquake and its duration were noted. Assistant Observers Shilman and Merring were at the time in the office, and about 200 feet above the level of the street. The first intimation of the earthquake was

A LOW RUMBLING SOUND

like the muttering of distant thunder. This was immediately followed by a shock like that of a violent explosion, which caused the building to quiver, although it did not shake perceptibly. The rattling continued about eight seconds and was accompanied by rumbling sounds, which gradually died away. The first shock was felt about 11 minutes past 2. The effect of the jar was much more perceptible in houses of light structure, in many instances it being reported that a clearly defined rocking movement was felt, and dishes in pantries were shaken from the shelves. Thus far, however, no damage of any kind was reported. While the shock was felt in dwellings, persons traveling

ON THE ELEVATED ROAD

did not know of the occurrence until they were told of it by the people getting on at the stations and that the shock felt on the elevated stations was slight compared with that felt on the ground before. As far as can be ascertained, the shock was entirely imperceptible on the water. Immediately after the shock had been felt at the police central office, considerable confusion was occasioned, and the impression at first prevailed that a violent explosion had occurred. A little investigation, however, led Acting Superintendent Sanders to the conclusion that the cause of the distubance was

A REAL EARTHQUAKE.

He at once sent out a general dispatch to all points, asking for information in regard to the shock in the city. Answers soon began to pour in, and operators were kept busy for hours writing out reports from different captains. It appears the shock was felt with some intensity all over the city, although it produced more alarm in the thickly settled tenement districts. A telegram from the Yonkers police said the shock had been felt there also. The greatest excitement prevailed in the Jewish and Bohemian quarters of the East Side. Houses, which are mostly high and lightly constructed tenements, were violently shaken and the terrified inmates rushed out, carrying with them whatever of their household effects they could move.

CHILDREN SCREAMING WITH FRIGHT

were borne out by parents who were hardly less panic-stricken, and the whole population was soon gathered in the center of the street. In Ludlow street, between Hester and Canal, the panic was at its height. The streets were crowded with people huddled together, evidently thinking the last hour had arrived, expecting every minute to see the walls of their dwelling fall upon them. Women were shrieking and children bawling, while men were either swearing or praying. This was kept up for nearly half an hour, when the commotion finally subsided, and the police persuaded the people to return to their houses. Similar scenes were witnessed in Mulberry, Jersey and Mott streets, where the Italians have their colonies. A few moments after the shock

A GRAY-HAIRED MAN

rushed into the Madison street police station shouting that several houses in Mourse street had tumbled down. The report, however, was found to be untrue. The panic being caused by an excited man who rushed out into the street shouting "The house is falling." In many houses the door-bells were set jingling by the shock. Its cause was a matter of much speculation, especially among the ignorant classes, and it was some time before many understood the real nature of the occurrence. In Central park the shock was more severe than in the surrounding region. There were large crowds in the Mall, who were at once thrown into a state of violent excitement by a strange rumbling in the ground which was distinctly heard.

THE ANIMALS IN THE MENAGERIE

were frightened by the shock, and many of them were seen to tremble as if in fear, while they remained perfectly still for some time after it occurred. Operator Hoffman, at the arsenal, was thrown from his chair but was not hurt. The globes of two lamps in his office cracked. The ceiling of the Tenth precinct station was badly cracked and a frame house, No. 142 Lewis street, cracked in several places and one of the women who lived in the house became unconscious from fright. A street car in Avenue B was lifted from the track several times, and several

HOUSES ARE REPORTED THROWN DOWN.

At a drug store, corner of Ninth street and Tenth avenue, several bottles were thrown from the shelves. A policeman on Brooklyn bridge reports that the shock was distinctly felt up there, and the great towers at either end oscillated visibly, while the bridge itself rocked. The shock of earthquake was felt generally along the river front, and the piers were rocked as if by heavily loaded trucks passing over them. At the iron boat pier, a structure of solid masonry, the motion was so violent that the ticket takers rushed from their offices to ascertain the cause. The late afternoon boats brought back crowds from Coney Island. There the shock seemed to be much more violent than in the city. The piazzas and dining rooms of the great hotels were well filled when the rumbling noise was heard, followed by a rocking of the ground, which made the windows rattle and shook the dishes and wine glasses from the tables. There was a general rush for the open air, and for some time great excitement prevailed. At New Piers there was a similar shock,

AND EVEN CHAIRS RATTLED ABOUT.

There was a general rush toward the main entrance, the people being under the impression that the structure was giving way. As the shocks did not recur, apprehensions on this score were soon allayed. In Brooklyn the earthquake was felt very generally throughout the city and along the river front and eastern districts, the shock appears to be the heaviest and of longer duration. Everywhere people abandoned their houses, some in terror, others to learn what calamity had befallen the neighborhood. At Green Point the people started upon a run for the immense oil works on the shore of New Town creek, fearing an explosion had occurred there, while all

FIRE COMPANIES HARNESSED HORSES

responded to the alarm which they thought would soon follow. The sensation experienced on board the receiving ship Vermont, at the Brooklyn navy yards, was similar to that felt when a broadside is discharged from the ship at some distance. According to the story of the sailors, there was distinctly felt a jar, and noticed by all on board. Persons traveling in street cars felt vibrations, and in many instances the wheels of the cars seemed to leave the track producing the same effect as when they pass over a loose switch. The bell on the Presbyterian church in Greenpoint swayed back and forth and rang several times loud enough to be heard by all the people living in the neighborhood. Among other evidences of violence and agitation in Brooklyn may be mentioned the

STOPPING OF CLOCKS

and the throwing down of a high pile of bricks, the swaying of lamps and pictures and the like. Many Sunday schools were in session at the time, and the teachers had in some instances great difficulty in allaying the terror of the children and preventing a panic.

From reports received from Long Island, it appears the earthquake visited that region with greater severity than this city. Along the Atlantic coast of the Island the shock was very violent and the vibrations seemed to increase in power as they traveled eastward. In Jamaica the vibrations lasted ten seconds and the chimneys on several houses toppled over. No serious damage, however, is reported from any place.

In Long Island City, Flushing, Whitestone, and College Point, the

TREMBLING OF THE GROUND

was distinctly felt, and the shaking of houses was preceptible. Two hundred and fifty guests at Long Branch hotel ran from the dining-room to the beach and refused to return to the building for some time, fearing a recurrence of the shock. The amount of alarm by the earthquake everywhere was simply astounding and was the theme of conversation far into the night, while preachers in many churches discoursed upon the subject.

"People prayed who never prayed before,
And those who have prayed before only prayed the more."

Pious Catholic women took their heads and repeated a Pater and Ave, while men of the faith made

SIGN OF CROSS

Everybody confessed of being possessed of a very peculiar feeling during and immediately after the shock, and few there were who envied the possession of occupants of tenstory flats. There were many thanksgivings at the vespers services that the present visitation was not more severe and prayers were offered that a recurrence of the earthquake may not be attended by more serious disasters. Reports from many parts of this state, Connecticus, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, shows the shock was felt about as in this city, and was attended by no more greater damage than the trembling of old chimneys, or the rattling of dishes. Some women at different points are said to have fainted, but no one so far as known died of fright.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—A special to the Press from Macunzie says the shock of earthquake was felt there. The German Reformed church building, in which services were going on, was shaken and rocked. A panic ensued and the congregation fled. After the shock the services were resumed, although the congregation was much frightened.

IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, August 10.—Residents on the hills and highlands surrounding the city report a slight shock of earthquake felt shortly after 2 o'clock. In the city it was not perceptible. Telegrams from Rockville, Montgomery county, and Mechanicstown, report a slight shock felt.

THE CHOLERA.

The U. S. Consul at Marseilles Tells of Its Virulent but Apparently Non-Contagious Character.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Frank H. Mason, United States consul at Marseilles, in a dispatch to the senate department relative to the cholera at that place and Toulon, says: It appears that notwithstanding all the progress in medical science and the very perfect arrangements for collecting and treating stricken victims of the scourge, more than two-thirds of those attacked have died—even during the first fortnight of the epidemic, when all the sanitary conditions were most favorable. The almost immediate transmission of the disease from Toulon to Marseilles and the enormous death rate of 70 per cent in the earliest stages of the epidemic, seem to prove that sanitary science and medical skill have made but little substantial progress in dealing with Asiatic cholera.

A second feature of the present epidemic is the rigor and deadliness of its attack as compared with that of the last great cholera summer—1865. The rapidity and virulence of this development are attributed in some measure to the intense damp and stifling heat which prevailed during most of the days since the 30th of June. There are physicians of judgment and experience who maintain that dessication is the only effective destroyer of the choleric microbe on a large scale, and that dry, hot weather, while it may be unfavorable for those already attacked, is most effective in staying the spread of the contagion. Fugitives from here have died at Aix, Grenable and other towns in southern France, but the epidemic has not thus far been kindled there, nor have any persons been attacked except such as brought the contagion from this city or Toulon.

In view of the enormous emigration which has occurred since the outbreak, three weeks ago—estimated by good authority at one hundred thousand persons from Marseilles and fifty thousand from Toulon—and the distribution of this vast contingent throughout France, Italy, Switzerland and the Netherlands, it is noteworthy and encouraging that no authenticated case of cholera has occurred among this army of fugitives at any point north of Grenable, although a great number of Italian working people left the two stricken cities for Northern Italy during the early days of the epidemic, it has not, apparently, been carried with them, or if it has, it is not yet developed.

Nothing in all the dispute concerning the origin and cure of the disease has added any effectiveness to the means hitherto known for treating choleric patients, and the proportion of deaths to the cases appears to increase rather than diminish. A momentary gleam of hope was diffused by the announcement that patients had been rescued from the collapse stage of the malady at the hospital in Toulon by the inhalation of oxygen, but this encouragement has been clouded by the discovery that the effect of this powerful stimulant was but temporary, and the patients thus treated finally died in the same ratio as those treated by other methods.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Tory Turn-Out.

MANCHESTER, August 9.—The conservative demonstration at Pomona was a great success. It is estimated that over 100,000 persons were present in the gardens and at the overflow meetings, Sir Richard Ashton Cross presided. One hundred and seventy members of the Lancashire Conservative association sent addresses in support of the Marquis of Salisbury's policy. The Marquis of Salisbury made an address, in which he stated that he believed a fair measure for the distribution of parliamentary seats would greatly reinforce the conservatives. The house of lords was willing to pass the franchise bill if the government appealed to the country and found it was in favor of the measure. He was confident, he said, that if the government resigned their positions would be filled and a complete measure of reform speedily passed. He contended that the house of commons represented, not the country's opinion now, but its opinion of five years ago. He referred to John Bright's speech at the reform demonstration at Birmingham as imaginative.

Lord Randolph Churchill also spoke. He said appeals to the people by both parties were certain to speedily produce a general election, which the liberals feared, the memory of Egypt, Ireland and Africa being too vivid.

Death of Hon. W. B. White.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

TEKAMAH, August 10.—Hon. W. B. White, after a brief illness of inflammation of the bowels, died at his residence in this town last evening. Mr. White, who was respected and loved by all who knew him, came to this county in 1872 from Indiana. He was born at Salem, Indiana, June 19, 1851. After teaching school for a short time in this county, he engaged in the real estate business, and then in cattle raising, in company with Chris Hartman. He was a very successful business man and in a few years accumulated a comfortable fortune. He served as deputy treasurer of this county for several terms, was treasurer for four years and declined the nomination for a third term. He was a candidate for state treasurer on the republican ticket, and would undoubtedly have been nominated and elected had he lived. Mrs. White is herself very ill, having given birth to a child yesterday morning, and the death of her husband has had a depressing effect upon her. The funeral of Mr. White will take place at 1 o'clock on Monday. He will be buried with Masonic ceremonies, he being a member of the Knights Templar commandery of Omaha, and the members of that order are expected to attend the funeral.

The Weather To-day.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—For the Upper Mississippi Valley: Generally fair, except in the northern portion, partly cloudy, local rains, south to west winds, lower barometer and a slight rise in temperature.

For the Missouri valley: Generally fair, southerly winds and slight rise in temperature.

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SUSPICIOUS SOVEREIGNS.

Latest Developments of the Diplomatic Doings over in Europe.

England Views With Concern American Mediation in China.

The Collapse of the Conference Regarded as a Gladstone Triumph.

Bismarck Makes a Cats-paw of Ferry to Aid the Dissolution.

Gordon Still Defending Khartoum---Aid to be Sent Him.

"American Journalistic Methods" England—The March of Cholera—Incendiarism at Vienna.

OVER THE OCEAN.

AMERICAN MEDIATION IN CHINA.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Smalley cables from London: The English receive with some concern the news of American mediation between France and China. English diplomatists have long since been aware of the present American minister's views of the possibility of greatly enlarging American influence in the eastern seas. They suspect that Mr. Young means to seize this occasion to strike some blow at English political and commercial supremacy in China.

THE CONFERENCE COUP.

Gladstone's announcement of the collapse of the conference of European powers respecting Egypt produced an explosion of delight. The English, without distinction of party, rejoice that England has received liberty of action in Egypt, and applaud the firmness with which Lord Granville repelled the final attempts of M. Waddington to hamper the future policy, and to postpone decisive steps by adjourning the conference till October instead of sine die. The ministery has now a fresh start, and stands, for most practical purposes, nearly where it did after Tel el Kebir, with the additional strength derived from its appeal to Europe and the failure of Europe to agree. There is a pretty unanimous admission that England can and must henceforth act alone.

Diplomatists hint that the failure of the conference was really due to Bismarck, who suspected France and induced Ferry to persist in demanding terms which the prince knew England would decline. The German chancellor, having thus secured a coolness between France and England, is ready to support the latter in any energetic measure of reform in Egypt.

GORDON.

News apparently authentic represents General Gordon as actively engaged in an aggressive defense of Khartoum. The ministers are finally yielding to popular pressure, and have asked and obtained from the commons money to prepare a relief expedition. They have escaped partly by clever tactics and parly by sheer luck the condemnation which two months ago seemed almost inevitable. There is a general consent to their demand for time to frame a new policy.

"BOSSING THE PRESS."

The St. James Gazette, in an article upon the subject of "Bossing the Press," sneeringly denounces the attempt of Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburg millionaire, to introduce American methods into English journalism by buying up a syndicate of papers to be operated in certain political interests under the management of Samuel Storey, M. P.

A JOURNALISTIC JOINING.

The marriage of William Henry Hurlbert, late proprietor of the New York World, and Miss Katharine Parker Tracy, of New York, took place to-day in Yorkshire, and was a grand affair.

THE MARCH OF CHOLERA'S COHORTS.

MARSEILLES, August 10.—The fear now prevails that Marseilles has not seen the worst of the plague. The increased mortality is ascribed to the hasty return of emigrants, coupled with the unbearable heat. The general aspect in Marseilles is improving. Business, however, is at a standstill. There can be no doubt that cholera is spreading rapidly throughout the department of Herault, the disease is making rapid progress through Southern France, and Northern Italy. In the little village of Gignac, near Montpelier forty cases of cholera has been found, and there have been numerous deaths. The panic there is so terrible that fathers and mothers of families fled, leaving little children uncared for. It is believed that in Avingnon the epidemic is worse than in other places.

AUSTRIAN INCENDIARISM.

VIENNA, August 10.—Vienna is almost in a state of panic in