THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886. NUMBER 69.

SHE QUIVERS ONCE AGAIN.

Old Earth Growls and Upheaves Along the Atlantic Seaboard.

MORE TERROR AT CHARLESTON.

Frightened Prayers Go Up From the Frenzied People—The Quake Felt on the Pacific—Scenes of Desolation.

The Horror Repeated.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—At one minute to 11 o'clock to-night another terrific shock passed over the city. Consternation again prevails. The people camping in the public squares are singing and praying.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt just before 11 o'clock to-night. Two buildings fell. A white woman, name unknown, was killed by a falling wall this evening.

FELT ALONG THE COAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—At 11 o'clock to-night another shock of earthquake was felt all along the southern Atlantic coast. It was not attended by any damage so far as can be learned, but it was strong enough to cause a stampede from their instruments of the telegraph operators in Charleston, Augusta and Columbia, and perhaps other places. They soon returned, however, and resumed business. The shock was felt from Jacksonville to Washington. It was plainly perceptible in Washington, but not so strongly as on Tuesday night.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 3.—At 11:01 to-night a well developed shock of earthquake was felt here. It was preceded by a light rumbling noise. The oscillation of buildings was marked on the upper floors.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—At 10:40 p. m. another shock was distinctly felt. The streets are again filled with people.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 3.—Another distinct but not severe earthquake shock was felt here at 11 p. m. Much alarm was created, and many people rushed from their houses to the streets.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 3.—At 10:02 o'clock to-night a distinct shock of earthquake was felt here, lasting five seconds. It caused great excitement.

RECOVERING FROM THE FIRST SHOCK.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—No one at the Mills house was injured. All guests and other occupants are safe, but it is difficult to find them, they being camped somewhere in the streets. The people this morning have apparently thrown off their fear and gone to work clearing up the debris and removing dangerous walls. The city shows a scene of great activity.

The local authorities have their hands full. The president has authorized the secretary of war to send here a 100 tents, but more than that number are needed. It is reported there was a severe shock at Summerville this morning, but the report has not been authenticated. Many representatives of leading journals are here to write up and photograph the city. The situation is still deplorable. Rudely improvised tents, constructed principally of bed clothing, are seen everywhere. Few persons have as yet slept in doors, and houses are deserted. Thousands have slept with nothing but the canopy of heaven above them. After the parks and public squares were filled last night, the inhabitants suspended overcoats, bed quilts, etc., from fences over sidewalks, and many enjoyed repose under open umbrellas stuck in the ground. The more aristocratic people camped in their own yards. The colored people say they will not return to their homes until at least another night is passed. They may be seen taking their coffee and eating dry bread beside the places where they slept. On the whole, however, it may be said that confidence is returning and should there not be a revisitation of the earthquake, Charleston will be in her usual bustle of business within twenty-four hours, although inconvenience and delay will be experienced for months to come.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

At a joint meeting of the Charleston exchange and Merchants exchange to-day the following was unanimously adopted:

To all Exchanges and Commercial Bodies—Our banks, warehouses, cotton presses, wharves, railroads, rice mills and everything necessary for handling business, though damaged, are in working order. We fear no further disturbance. The destruction of property will cause great distress and suffering, but will not interfere with the despatch of business. A. W. TOFT,
President Charleston Exchange.
B. BALMANN,
President Merchants Exchange.

The joint meeting also adopted resolutions to apply to the president and congress for a national loan to aid the citizens of Charleston in rebuilding the city.

This morning's News and Courier prints an article in which it says Charleston has bravely commenced the work of retrieving her commercial fortunes. The paper further says: "Let it not be imagined for a moment that Charleston is setting in her ashes bewailing the loss of millions. A full consciousness of the loss is here. It is understood fully that far more than the earnings of twelve months were swept away in less than a minute. But for all this, and because of this, Charleston is only the more determined to maintain the commercial position it has won, and is fortunately so situated as to be able to deal successfully with every department of trade and every branch of business."

An appeal is made to the city council for monetary assistance in the form of an appropriation, but the News and Courier admonishes those who extend aid to confine themselves in so doing to people in circumstances or conditions rendering them now unable to help themselves. Very little has been accomplished up to this writing to relieve the city of its appearance of desolation. Whole fronts and sides of buildings have fallen out, leaving the furnishing in some instances intact. A two-story brick building on State street presents an interesting appearance of this description. The lower floor is used for merchandise and the upper floor is a residence. The whole front fell out leaving the interior exposed to view. Pictures and mirrors are on the walls and chairs remain as they were left by the fleeing family. Evidently the owner has not gained the courage to warrant his return. The most alarming feature of the present condition of affairs is the shaky condition of the buildings. Nine-tenths of the brick structures are cracked through and through and threaten to tumble. Chimneys that have not actually fallen are badly careened and would fall if touched. A reporter has just made a tour of that portion of the city most disastrously damaged and states that the structures damaged are mostly fifty years and more of age. A single substantial building was seen which had suffered materially from the shocks.

CALLING ON THE ALMIGHTY.

It would be simply impossible to exaggerate or to depict in sufficiently descriptive language the effect of Tuesday night's visitation on the colored people of Charleston. There never was until within the past few days an opportunity of noticing the public exhibition of superstitious fears to the degree that has existed among all classes of colored people since the tremendous shock of Tuesday night. They fled from their homes, and as they ran hither and thither through the blinding clouds of pulverized mortar, which was shaken from the houses and arose again from the streets, they filled the air with dismal groans of despair and lamentations of terrified distress. As usual with them in their funeral devotions the name of Jesus was most frequently used, and as if supplicating God face to face they shrieked out in very helplessness and pathos of despair such sentences as: "Do, my master Jesus, have mercy on me!" "Oh, sweet Jesus, save me, save me!" "Let me live through this night, dear God, my Saviour!" "Hold me up once more, thou blessed Christ, my master," and other tearful supplications which intensified the horror of the situation and went far toward demoralizing the white people who were also rushing blindly hither and thither. As usual the faces of the white men and women in a time of danger was a sight of sudden joy in the gloom to many a poor wandering colored boy or girl, who endeavored to stop their white friends as they ran by in the confusion, to supplicate that they would remain with them until "judgment was done." In many instances the trembling girl sank down on her knees and seized with frantic energy the folds of some white lady's dress, and failing to express their terror in words, with scarcely moving lips, that they wanted only moral support of a friend in the hour of distress and agony.

Immediately after the first shock there was an exhibition of joy, and voices of congratulation were heard on every side, and all mingled with words of thanksgiving to divine providence. People clung to each other like brothers and sisters. In the dismal gloom some lady cried out: "Get to the green, get to the green!" and almost in a twinkling the colored people made a rush for that haven of safety. It seems as if all Charleston was already there. Women hurried along, dragging their little charges by their hands in all kinds of night apparel. It was only, however, when the older classes of colored people arrived that a characteristic scene took place. They ran about in a crowd with cries of "Down on your face!" "Down on your knees, miserable sinner!" "Pray to God, my sister, my brother!" "Pray!" "Pray!" "Pray!" "Don't I tell you the night has come!" Prayer meetings were organized and singing and screaming was kept up until daylight. At that time this watchword was passed around: "The battle is over, but the soldiers must not rest!" and this order was carried on during Wednesday and Thursday nights. On Thursday night, however, on Marion square the sights and scenes baffled description. The colored people were unrestrained and committed all manner of riotous and frenzied excesses. In a few minutes they were fast asleep.

ADDITIONAL DEATHS REPORTED.

FLORENCE RECTOR.
SARAH GLOVER.
MARY LEE.

The total loss at Summerville is estimated at $300,000. Two slight shocks are reported to-day in Charleston, but they were not felt by many persons.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

GERMANTOWN, Cala., Sept 3.—Two heavy earthquakes, following each other in rapid succession, were felt here at midnight.

GRASS VALLEY, Cal., Sept. 3.—A shock of earthquake was felt here at 12 o'clock last night.

MERCED, Cal., Sept. 3.—A slight earthquake was experienced here last night.

Relief For the Sufferers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Associated press dispatches from various parts of the country show subscriptions of money for Charleston sufferers aggregating about $15,000 so far. From Washington it is announced that Chief Clerk Youmans of the treasury department, by permission of Acting Secretary Fairchild, issued a circular letter to-day informing employes that the rule prohibiting the circulation of subscription papers in the department would be suspended in the case of the Charleston relief fund, and heads of bureaus would be designated to receive subscriptions. Several performances will be given in all the Washington theaters and places of amusement for the benefit of the sufferers.

The Queen Expresses Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The following dispatch was received by cable to-day from Queen Victoria:

BALMORAL, Sept. 3.—To the President of the United States: I desire to express my profound sympathy with the sufferers of the late earthquakes, and await with anxiety fuller intelligence which I hope may show the effects to have been less severe than reported. [Signed] THE QUEEN.

Another Freak of Nature.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The Times' Oakland, Ill., special says: Yesterday citizens of Bowdrie township, north of the city, were startled by a noise like the explosion of a steam boiler. On examination it was found to have been caused by an eruption on the farm of Christian Lunkenbach. That gentleman stated to-day that when the noise occurred a cloud of smoke and dust was thrown sixty feet in air, in which were bits of materials, stumps of trees, roots and stones, and a deep hole was left in the earth which has not yet been explained.

BOLD ROBBERY.

A Davenporter Relieved of $1,500 in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The boldest robbery that has taken place in this city for some time was perpetrated last night on La Salle street, near the alley running east and west between Monroe and Adams streets. About 10 o'clock John McGregor, a wealthy stockman, living in Davenport, Ia., was strolling along the east side of the walk, when he noticed four men walking rapidly towards him from the rear. They came up with him just as the shadow of the alley was reached and he stepped aside to allow them to pass. As he did so one of the men raised his arm quickly and with some blunt weapon dealt McGregor a powerful blow on the head, stretching him insensible on the ground. The robbers then cut open his vest pocket, containing $1,500 in money, grabbed the cash and ran away down the alley. McGregor lay on the sidewalk a few minutes before being noticed. The police took him to the station and cared for him. He is not hurt badly. McGregor was at the stock yards yesterday where he sold two carloads of cattle for the amount stolen, and had evidently been spotted and tracked from the place of sale to the point where the robbery was committed. The police have as yet no clue to the robbers, and the prospect of finding them is very dubious.

Another Political Maria.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A summons in a civil action against Jno. C. McBride, democratic candidate for secretary of state, nominated at the Toledo convention two weeks ago, for damages in the sum of $10,000, was served last evening. The complainant in the case is Edward Enlswander, a well-known young jeweler in this city. The plaintiff charges McBride with having alienated the affections of his wife and being criminally intimate with her. The case has caused quite a breeze in political circles, and the opinion is given that McBride will be forced from the ticket. An interview with leading democrats, who are in the city in great numbers attending the meeting of the state central committee, confirms this view. McBride denies the charge and says he will push the case to a hearing.

The Story Disbelieved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—In the absence of official information on the subject, General Drum, acting secretary of war, is inclined to disbelieve the reports of a fight between the Mexican and our troops who are after Geronimo, and expresses the fervent hope that the report will prove incorrect. The conditions, so far as they have been known, render the story improbable, since the utmost cordiality prevails between the Mexican government and General Miles and the forces have been co-operating quite harmoniously. A dispatch was received from General Miles this morning stating that he would start the Warm Spring and Chiricahua bands east today, not to return to that reservation, but no mention was made of the capture of Geronimo or any conflict with the Mexicans.

They Had No Fight.

TUSCON, Ariz., Sept. 3.—An official dispatch to the Star says the report that Lawton's forces had a fight with Mexican troops and that Geronimo escaped, is without foundation.

LATER—A dispatch from Wilcox also states the report was untrue.

The "Q" Takes the Cake.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The Union Pacific railroad statement for July is as follows: Net earnings $981,724, a decrease from July, 1885, of $31,035. The net earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for July shows $1,168,954, an increase of $473,978 over July, 1885.

California Democrats Nominate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The democratic state convention to-day completed its ticket. Washington Bartlett, mayor of San Francisco, was nominated for governor, M. F. Tarpey, of Alameda, lieutenant governor.

RIGHT ROYALLY WELCOMED.

Prince Alexander's Return Celebrated by a Grand Ovation at Sofia.

HIS POSITION WITH THE CZAR.

The Bulgarian Rebels and Their Treatment—Plain Talk of Delegate O'Brien to the Bull Family—Other Foreign News.

The Prince and the Czar.

[Copyrighted.]

COLOGNE, Sept. 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—I send you the following dispatch received by the Cologne Gazette:

SOFIA, Sept. 3, 1886.—Prince Alexander has arrived here. During the night he received dispatches containing the advice of Bismarck dissuading him from punishing the guilty rebels. The Russian and German consuls have taken no part in the ceremony of reception. The exchange of telegrams between the prince and the czar became known here this morning. The closing announcement of his decision by the prince is by no means to be regarded as final should it be found that a backward step taken now would endanger peace. The officers near and devoted to Alexander are openly opposed to anything like retreat from the prince's present position. Against this attitude are those voices in the press that regard Alexander's position as untenable. Yet in well informed circles more favorable views are held, for example, that the correspondence between the prince and the czar must be judged in the light of its total contents. Hence the closing sentence of the prince's letter can no more be regarded as a real renunciation of the Bulgarian throne than the remark of the czar as to non-intervention can be held to mean an unconditional promise on the subject. Emphasis is also laid on the fact that the prince's phrase about Russia having given him the crown is erroneous. The foundation of the Bulgarian state was laid by the signatory powers and it is to them, if at all, that the Bulgarian crown must be handed back.

After waiting in the village at about eight kilometres from Sofia, Gadban and several other persons of note departed for Sofia to

GREET THE PRINCE

on his arrival. Prince Alexander wore a Bulgarian general's uniform, and with Stambuloff rode in a carriage that was literally covered with flowers. Half a squadron of guards escorted the carriage to within two kilometres of Sofia, where the prince, greeted from all sides with loud cheers, mounted his horse. Franz Josef Risdesel rode at his side. The troops, consisting of one batallion of Bulgarians, eight battalions of Roumelians, two batteries and two squadrons of cavalry, drawn up in front of the city, received him with triumphant and resounding hurrahs. The prince, riding with Mulkuroff, Petroff and Papoff, addressed the soldiers in a speech that was enthusiastically cheered. The music began to play, cannons thundered, and the streets of Sofia were densely crowded by the eager and excited populace. The crowd was thickest in front of the chamber of deputies, all the consuls, with the exception of the German and Russian consuls, were stationed to greet the prince. The Russian consulate alone had no flag flying.

The Movements in Detail.

[Copyrighted.]

NISA, Sept. 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The following are the details of the occurrences in Sofia during the past week: Zankoff and Bagdanoff having perceived through the news, which arrived from the provinces August 23, that the revolution would meet with no success on account of the attitude taken by the military and the population, the latter repeatedly called upon Karavoloff to take charge of the government. Karavoloff accordingly obeyed the summons and took possession of the government August 23. At the same time Major Papoff, who had been previously arrested, occupied with the Alexander regiment the telegraph and other public buildings.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

The situation is, nevertheless, very serious, as the rebel regiment and an artillery corps of twenty-four cannon, are likewise occupying portions of the city and are capable of leveling Sofia to the ground. Bagdanoff having declared that Russia would make a military advance if fighting should occur in Sofia, Karavaloff, Panoff and Niciproff began to negotiate and declined to accede to Papoff's request for permission to attack the rebels in view of the threatened occupation of the city by Russian troops. The ministry's chief purpose is to avoid the occurrence of bloody encounters.

THE FINAL RESULT

of these negotiations was that the rebels abandoned their position near Sofia on Saturday and set out unmolested for Bresnik and Pernik, where they entrenched themselves. On Sunday Mulkuroff marched into Sofia with East Roumelian troops, and at present there are fronting the rebels a sufficient number of soldiers to annihilate them. The rebel chief, Stojanoff, is already beginning to parley, and a truce is soon to be expected. When Mulkuroff entered Sofia, Radoslavoff had already been substituted in place of Karavoloff.

MANY ARRESTS MADE.

The first action of Mulkuroff was to cause the arrest of 100 individuals, among them Zankoff, Burmoff, Balabanoff, Banoff, Nikinaroff, Panoff and Karaveloff. The last three mentioned have already been released from prison, but are still confined in their several places of residence. These arrests, which had taken place with such promptness, caused intense excitement, especially that of Karavcloff. He does not appear to be guilty of the conspiracy against the prince. Indeed, it is not clear on what charge he had been imprisoned, and the justice of his arrest, therefore, has been variously commented upon. The procedure, however, against Clement Bankoff and associates has been approved of. Bulgarian officers of high rank in the army, state that

SEVERE MEASURES MUST BE TAKEN

against the ringleaders, rebellious civilians and officers. That these have not as yet been summarily dealt with is due to the necessity of using the arrested ringleaders as witnesses against others. The ministers of war, Nikolajoff and Radoslavoff, are expected to-day.

KING MILAN'S TELEGRAM.

The telegram of King Milan made an extraordinarily good impression and is calculated to obliterate the previous ugly relations between Bulgaria and Servia. The chivalrous action of Milan was regarded with an intense feeling of satisfaction and has caused a declaration on the part of the Bulgarians that they would be willing to resume amicable relations with Servia. The Hungarian deputation, consisting of Count Ziesy and Battyau, was received amid great joy.

DE GIERS AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—M. De Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, has arrived here and will remain two days. To-day he visited Prince Bismarck and was afterwards received in audience by Emperor William.

LONDON, Sept 3.—The Daily News says: "Alexander has been abandoned and isolated by an agreement of the three emperors. Nothing could exceed the humility of his letter to the czar, which was only equalled in degree by the brutality of the czar's answer."

An attempt was made to wreck a train conveying Alexander to Sofia. When near Phillippopolis the engineer discovered an obstruction on the track and brought the train to a standstill. On examination it was found that five sleepers had been placed across the rails. The prince, when informed of the attempt, showed no signs of fear.

A conflict between the revolutionists and the followers of Alexander is feared at Sofia.

WELCOMED BACK.

The Irish Delegates' Reception—No Uncertain Words From O'Brien.

[Copyrighted.]

DUBLIN, Sept. 4, 4 a. m.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Messrs. O'Brien and Redmond returned to-night and received an ovation. They were met by a large number of bands and by crowds carrying torches. Speeches were delivered from the windows of the Imperial hotel. O'Brien said they had found that the heart of the assembly at Chicago pulsated precisely like their own, and that there was

NONE MORE DEVOTED TO PARNELL,

or more determined to sustain and do nothing that could discourage or embarrass him in the giant task he had undertaken and had already half accomplished more than Ireland's sympathizers in Chicago. If England only had Ireland, as she once had her—alone to herself, with nobody looking on—there were men at the head of affairs to-day—mannikin Cromwells and Castlereaghs—[Groans], (though Churchill was a very diminutive sort of Cromwell, indeed), men who would settle the Irish difficulty as Cromwell once settled it. They would send over their Sir Redvers Bullers, would flood the country with their valiant runaways from the Soudan, and, if they had their way, would leave

AN ISLAND OF CORPSES

and desolation. Thank God that to-day that kind of thing was gone by. They were dealing now, not with this small island, but with the gigantic Ireland across the Atlantic, an Ireland where a British coercion act never runs, and where a British redcoat never puts his foot except to run. The Irish-Americans were very extreme men. He hoped those in Ireland were just as extreme in resenting and resisting English rule in Ireland.

THE CHEERS AT CHICAGO.

The proceedings and resolutions at the Chicago convention were the best proof that could be given of the ridiculousness of the story that Irish-Americans were setting themselves up to be Parnell's masters, or dictators of his policy. They were the first to declare that Parnell and the men at home were those who must judge of the lines upon which the campaign was to be worked. They ought to have heard the cheers with which they at Chicago received Gladstone's name, and seen the way in which Castlereagh, the new lord lieutenant, was hissed. This was the whole of the Irish question in a nutshell. Once satisfy the aspirations of the Irish heart and the Irish nation would be led by a

SILKEN THREAD OF SYMPATHY.

But on the other hand, try to drive them by coercion—well, all no would say was, that the cat of nine tails was never yet twisted that had driven them, or ever would drive them. This was the message that they had brought home to the people of Ireland: Go on as they had been going on, give a good account of the Churchills, the Beaches, the Bullers, and the rest of the bull family, who came over there to govern them against their will. "Go on and I promise you," said the speaker in conclusion, "on the part of those civilians in America that they never will spare their treasure—aye—or if chance offers, they

NEVER WILL SPARE THEIR BLOOD.

Go on until the great fight is ended in the independence of our land. We have troublous times before us. You have had bad times which have tried your mettle. Well, we will sing through the cyclone of trouble, and if singing will not do we will fight through it." Mr. Redmond also spoke, and an immense assemblage paraded the streets, escorting the delegates home.

JOCOSE JOSHUA JORDAN.

A Protestant Teetotaler Talks on American Pay.

[Copyrighted.]

LONDON, Sept. 4.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—When "Big Ben" was booming "midnight" overhead in the house of commons, the Irish debate sprang up, during which, for the first time, the subject of the charge against Irish members receiving American pay came up directly. Jeremiah Jordan, a protestant teetotaler and tenant farmer and a member for Ennsikellen, who both looks and speaks whimsically, during his speech said: The honorable and gallant member for North Armagh, Colonel Saunderson, taunted the Irish party with having their organization sustained by American gold. Why, gold was the most powerful factor in England (Laughter) in all political struggles, and it was simply because Irish members had got the gold that they were able to fight England, with her own instrument and her own tools (Home rule cheers.) It was because they had the gold that he first joined the land league. [Loud laughter.] He was glad to see the house so happy. [Laughter.] In the north of Ireland, before the establishment of the land league, there were a few scattered tenant-rights associations, which, through want of money, were quite ineffective to do battle with the host of landlords, bailiffs and agents in that part of the country. But when the land league was founded their American brethren sent them gold, and so he threw in his lot with the organizations, [much laughter] which had the means and the power to do battle with tyranny and the pressure of landlordism. [Home rule cheers.] The honorable and gallant gentleman, member for North Armagh said it was a disgrace to be in the house at the expense of other people. He denied that he was there at the expense of other people, but if he were, he would be maintained and supported there, not by foreign money, but by the subscriptions of his brothers and uncles [laughter] in America, and he should be proud of it. [Home rule cheers.] He would rather be maintained from such a source than from money wrung by Irish landlords from the misery, poverty and hate of their poor tenants. (Home rule cheering). Honorable gentlemen in that house were supported by the money of other people, and what he particularly complained of was that Irish landlords, who made their money in Ireland, did not spend it there, but spent it in London, on the continent or in the Holy Land. (Laughter).

FERRY'S FREAK.

A Chicago Man's Struggle for His Wife and Children.

[Copyrighted.]

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 4.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE]—An occurrence of the most singular character and of an exceedingly painful nature took place to-night about the steam tender, which conveyed the passengers to Queenstown from the White Star steamer Brittanica, which had arrived from New York. Among the saloon passengers transferred to the tender was a young American lady named Mrs. Abbey Farwell Ferry. She was accompanied by her four children and a maid, and also by her lawyer, Mr. George Westover, of Chicago. These all repaired to the cabin of the tender, and were just seated when a gentlemanly-dressed individual rushed in and claimed the children as his. He then turned to the lawyer, and having accused him of running away with his wife and children,

CAUGHT HIM BY THE THROAT

and dashed him to the floor. Mrs. Ferry and the children screamed. Meanwhile the lawyer had gained his feet and a struggle ensued, the lawyer eventually succeeding in overpowering his adversary. A detective officer who was aboard, with the assistance of others, separated the combatants. The gentleman who attacked the lawyer excitedly explained that he was Mrs. Ferry's husband, and that they all belonged to Chicago. He had been in Queenstown for the past few days awaiting the Brittanica. Lawyer Westover stated that he called on the lady to see her father who resides in Cannon street, London, to have a consultation with him, as Mr. Ferry had abused his wife and children. Mrs. Ferry declines to have anything to say to her husband. On landing here, the entire party proceeded to the Queen's hotel, Mr. Westover stating that he proposed to have the case submitted to the American consul in London.

The British Squadron Coming.

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the effect that six imperial war ships are on their way to Halifax to assist in enforcing the fishery clauses of 1812 is discredited at the state and navy department. Such a force for such a purpose, it is said, would be probably a waste of means. Very likely the British squadron is on its way, as usual at this time of year, to those waters.

VAN WYCK IN GAGE.

His Enthusiastic Reception—Howe and Weaver on Hand.

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Senator Van Wyck addressed a large and enthusiastic audience here this evening on the issues of the day. The address was listened to with marked attention, and he voiced the sentiments of the audience with his ideas on the labor and capital and the grasping power of corporations.

Judge A. J. Weaver and Church Howe were both here to-day. Church is profuse in promises and has tried to make a tie-up with every man in town who is a candidate for any state or district office. It is generally thought that Colby will try to deliver the delegations of this county to the slick-tongued politician from Nemaha, and if so, he will find the goods hard to deliver.

Judge Weaver has many strong friends in this county, who will stand by him to the end. The south part of the county in particular will not forget his work in getting the bill passed for the relief of settlers on the Otoe reservations.

Iowa Brigade Organization.

MAQUOKETA, Iowa, Sept. 3—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The representatives of the Iowa brigade of the fifteenth army corps met here to-day and perfected a brigade organization, electing General John Williamson, of New York city, president for the ensuing year. This brigade was composed of the Fourth, Ninth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Iowa regiments, and with the exception of Crocker's brigade was the only Iowa brigade composed exclusively of Iowa troops. It is intended to perfect an organization that shall equal in spirit and pride the famous Iron brigade of Wisconsin or the Crocker brigade of Iowa.

At the reunion of veterans of eastern Iowa here to-day there was also a prize drill between the Governor's Grays of Dubuque and Company B of Davenport, which was won by the latter.

Display of Fruit.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The fall meeting of the State Horticultural society was held at Ames to-day. About forty prominent horticulturists of the state were present. The fruits on exhibition, particularly grapes and plums, were of an unusual fine quality, and the promise of a good fruit year is excellent.

Iowa's Champion Fair.

DES MOINES, Sept. 3.—The state fair opened in this city to-day, with more entries than ever before and finer accommodations. The new fair grounds are now in readiness and the exhibit promises to be the finest ever given in the state.

Deer-Stalking Democrats.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—After an absence of four days, President Cleveland and party returned to Saranac to-night. They had a most enjoyable time on the Upper Lakes. Each man had shot his deer and everybody was exceedingly pleased. To-night the president listened with astonishment and regret to the newspaper accounts of the ruin and suffering at Charleston, which were read to him.

Dead-Lock Democrats.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3.—Forty-eight ballots were taken to-day in the Second congressional district convention at Waukesha without result, and the balloting will be resumed to-morrow. This is General Briggs' district, in which there has been a dead-lock at every convention for years. Four years ago 1,700 ballots were taken.

A Lonesome Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—William H. Mong was to-day appointed postmaster at Fletcher, Sac county, Iowa, vice W. A. Robinson, removed.

The Northern Pacific's Earnings.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The official statement of the Northern Pacific railroad earnings for the month of August is as follows: 1886, $1,172,225; 1885, $971,288.

Care for the Children

Children feel the debility of the changing seasons, even more than adults, and they become cross, peevish, and uncontrollable. The blood should be cleansed and the system invigorated by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Last Spring my two children were vaccinated. Soon after, they broke all out with running sores, so dreadful I thought I should lose them. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured them completely; and they have been healthy ever since. I do feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my children to me." MRS. C. L. THOMPSON, West Warren, Mass.

Purify 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.

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"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." T. 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.

THE WILD ROAR OF BATTLE.

Camp Grant the Scene of a Hot Engagement With the Greasers.

TWO MEN SHOT IN THE CONTEST.

Old Veterans Enthusiastic Over the Powder Picture of the War—Nebraska's New Railroads—Van Wyck Enthusiasm.

Gathered at Camp Fire.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The most interesting camp fires of the encampment were those of last evening. At one stand T. S. Clarkson presided, and addresses were made by a number of comrades, including General Thayer, Henry C. Russell, and a rousing speech by Wilcox, the Mendota carpenter. After singing "Marching Through Georgia," Major Clarkson announced that he had a letter to read to the encampment, and thereupon paid a warm tribute to the valor, efficiency and genial qualities of Mr. Brad P. Cook. He then read the letter, as follows:

JOHN M. THAYER, Department Commander—My Dear Sir and Comrade: It is with feeling of deepest disappointment that I inform you and all of my comrades in reunion assembled that owing to a return of army disabilities I am unable to report for duty. Please assure the comrades that although absent on my bed of pain I am with them in spirit, and hope each and all may enjoy a week of unalloyed pleasure. May God bless you all. I am yours in F. C. & L.
BRAD P. COOK.

A resolution expressive of sympathy for this most loyal comrade was adopted; also, one by the Women's Relief Corps for Mrs. Cook, and they were directed to be telegraphed at once to Mr. and Mrs. Cook. Resolutions were also adopted by the veterans expressing the thanks of the encampment to the regular troops for their attendance and to the reunion committee and citizens of Grand Island for the admirable arrangements that have made the reunion pleasant and successful.

At another camp fire Paul Vandervort presided. A splendid address was given by Senator Manderson who, in his graceful and eloquent way, gave pictures of camp life, night marches and a vivid description of the battle of Chattanooga. General Morrow also gave a thrilling address. He said that this nation had the grandest government in the world and the grandest soldiers; that while their achievements on the field of battle were grand, the grandest thing he could recount for them was their ability to control themselves in peace, and that in this camp, where 40,000 people were assembled, their conduct had been admirable and blameless. Congressman Laird spoke of the unity of states, made so in fact by the results of the war.

The Prisoners of War association held a meeting and elected the following officers: President, J. W. Leveringhouse, Grand Island; secretary and treasurer, J. C. Knapp, Merrick. These officers were instructed to select a third comrade and form an executive committee, and were directed to procure a book for registry and to frame a constitution and by-laws.

The Wisconsin association selected the following officers this morning: J. H. Culver, Milford, colonel; George W. Honeysett, Barnett, lieutenant colonel; John Keith, North Platte, major; Dr. A. J. Wiard, Silver Creek, surgeon; A. W. Patterson, St. Paul, adjutant; L. O. Westcott, Swanton, quartermaster. This idea of selecting military titles is more in harmony with their army life than that of president, etc.

Nebraska association officers: Major Tom Majors, Peru, president; H. C. McMaken, Plattsmouth, secretary and treasurer; James I. Shaw, Adams, color bearer. The officers were directed to procure a book for registry.

The State Band association selected the following officers this morning: Drum major, M. L. Remington, Wahoo; president, C. E. Pierce, Pawnee City; secretary and treasurer, J. S. Dickman, Minden; fife major, J. S. McGlosson, Cameron; musical director, Fred W. Webber, Hardy; chaplain, W. W. Webster, Broken Bow. The officers were directed to advertise for bids from towns and cities for inducements for holding a band tournament, at which prizes will be offered for most proficient bands. At the hour appointed for the band contest, one of the officers of the association stated to the BEE reporter that the contest had been indefinitely postponed because no money had been raised to offer as a prize.

The great event of the day and of the reunion, to many, was the sham battle on the grounds this afternoon. Great crowds came hundreds of miles to witness it, and the spectators exceeded in numbers by one-third those of previous days. The battle was planned by General Morrow, who assigned to the two armies the following commanding generals: To the Mexicans, Colonel Daggett, of the Second United States Infantry; to the Americans, Major Boyle, Twenty-first United States Infantry. The following troops were engaged: Second United States infantry, Colonel Daggett commanding; Twenty-first United States infantry, Major W. H. Boyle commanding; battery F, Second United States artillery, Colonel Woodruff; a detatchment battery, by Captain E. Corbin, of Grand Island; the Shelton Zouaves, under command of Captain Hedges; the veterans representing the Grand Army of the Republic numbered about one thousand men, divided into two divisions, one commanded by Colonel Dudley, U. S. A., the other by Major H. C. Russell, of Schuyler. These veterans were placed on the right and left of the regular troops. The battle, as General Morrow explained it to a reporter of the BEE, was not meant as the representation of any particular battle, "but," as the general said, "it is a battle that was to have been fought if there had been a war between the United States and Mexico."

The battle opened with a spirited artillery duet between battery F, Second United States artillery, on the American side, and a four-gun battery on the part of the Mexicans. This battery was commanded by Captain Dorrance. As discharge after discharge sounded, and the smoke rolled in heavy folds over the field, the scene was so realistic as to elicit tremendous cheering from the thousands of old soldiers who stood on the outskirts of the field as spectators. The next scene in the drama was the appearance on the field of a light battery, heavily supported by infantry. The rush of this battery to the center of the field, and the rapid manner with which it was unlimbered and brought into action, excited the crowd of spectators to almost fever heat. But immediately there issued from the opposite side of the field of battle a large body of infantry whose duty it was to capture or silence the audacious battery. As it moved in double time across the field the immense audience seemed to hold their breath as if waiting in expectancy for a fearful event. When within a few hundred yards of the battery the infantry opened fire, and then the mingled roar of cannon and musketry filled the air with a volume of sound that was fairly deafening. At length the brave battery was forced to limber up and retreat, followed by the assaulting column.

This was the signal for the battle, of which all former movements had been but the prelude. The firing was rapid on the part of both the artillery and the infantry. The scene was almost too realistic for a sham battle. The charges and counter charges, the cheers of the combatants, which found an echo in the cheers from the thousands of spectators; the deep tones of the cannon, the continuous rattle of the musketry, the men falling at every discharge, the smoke rolling in clouds over the field, the groups of mounted officers, made a scene which no one who witnessed it will ever forget.

The fight was hotly contested. Every inch of the field was maintained by the Mexicans with the utmost stubbornness. But little by little the Mexican line yielded. At times the two armies were within fifty yards of each other, and the smoke so obscured the field that the men and horses could scarcely be seen. Nothing was heard but the roar of the battle. The spectators were literally wild with excitement. Men and women sprang to their feet and cheered and waved their handkerchiefs. At length the Mexican line was forced back to the verge of the field and retreated.

This was the end of such a scene as was never witnessed before in Nebraska, and which will be long remembered by all who saw it. The battle field was supposed to be near a river and a gunboat was under command of Hon. W. F. Miemels, of Grand Island, who made his vessel do good service for the Mexicans during the battle. It was intended to have a gunboat on the side of the Americans, but the vessel did not make its appearance in time.

It was hoped that the engagement would be fought without accidents, but this was not to be. While the opposing forces were closely engaged, Dr. Scott, of St. Paul, attempted to order a withdrawal and was shot in the shoulder with a blank cartridge at close range. The same shot also severely burned an eye of D. R. Hamilton, of Grand Island. These mishaps are severe, but it is hoped they will not result seriously.

While the audience was still on the grounds battery F gave a drill by sword signals.

This evening the last naval engagement on the programme occurred—the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac. A large number are breaking camp to-night and general farewells will occur to-morrow.

NOTES.

One of the incidents of last night was a flood of rain which thoroughly drenched the camp grounds. It caused no serious inconvenience, however.

General J. C. Cowin was one of the urbane visitors on the grounds this morning.

General Thayer says he would rather lead 40,000 men to battle than to run a big reunion according to a fixed programme.

The naval engagement last evening and the burning of the ship Congress, was the most realistic of the naval scenes given.

New Roads in Nebraska.

WAHOO, Neb., Sept. 3.—[Special to the BEE.]—Yesterday the track of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad was completed to Wahoo. The rails were laid across Fifth street, the central part of the city, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. A large number of citizens turned out to witness the work and gratify their desire to see the iron horse enter our city on the new railroad.