THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1887. NUMBER 98.

A BIG CARGO OF CHOLERA.

A Steamship Full of the Asiatic Staple Touches New York Harbor.

DEATH OF EIGHT PASSENGERS.

Prompt Measures Taken By the Health Officers—Surgeon General Hamilton Considers An Epidemic Unlikely.

A Cargo of Cholera Arrives.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The steamship Alesia, which arrived below last night from Marseilles and Naples with 600 passengers has Asiatic cholera aboard. Eight of her passengers died on the passage and on her arrival at quarantine the health officer found four cases aboard. He has sent the Alesia and her passengers to the west bank in the lower bay.

The Alesia left Marseilles August 30, and Naples September 4. She is consigned to Elwell & Co.

On September 12 Luigi Maria, a steerage passenger aged 23 years, was taken sick and died on the 15th. Paul Antonio Baldyaria, another steerage passenger aged 38, was taken sick and died on the same date, the 15th. Jean Lenivolin, a sailor, aged 40, died the following day, in less than twenty-four hours from the time he was taken down with the disease. On the 17th Jean Somma, a sailor, aged 30, was taken sick. He died on the 19th. Seratin De Lis, aged 21, a steerage passenger, died on the 20th. Anna Velriaged, a steerage passenger, aged 47, died on the 21st. Francisca Matteo, aged 41, was taken sick before coming on board, and died on the 22d, probably of bronchittis. Maria Antoni Scala Veno, aged 59, was also ailing at the time of coming on board, and died on the 22d, though without symptoms of cholera. All the above were buried at sea. The Alesia is now in the lower bay. Her sick passengers will be transferred to Swinburne Island hospital. All remaining passengers will be transferred to Hoffman island for observation. The ship will remain in the lower bay until she has been thoroughly fumigated and cleansed.

The general agent of the Fadre line, J. Ter Knile, was notified, and the quarantine commissioners, Mr. Ter Knile and E. S. Mollen, secretary of the quarantine commission, at once proceeded to Quarantine. An extended examination by Health Officer Smith resulted in the discovery of four additional cases on board which had apparently developed during the day. The ship was at once ordered down to the lower bay. The sick were conveyed to the hospitals on Swinburn's Island, and the remainder of the 561 passengers were transferred to the hospital at Hoffman's Island. The three cabin passengers on board, together with forty-five surviving members of the crew, were also transferred to Hoffman's Island by the Castle Garden transfer boat.

The steamer Asesia sailed from Naples at the time when cholera was raging in that city and vicinity. Those who were taken sick get aboard the steamer at Naples. It is thought some of the cases originally came from Sicily.

In speaking of his experience at the hospital Mr. Ter Knile said he was very much surprised to see every one so cheerful on board the steamer. Every one seemed as happy and contented as possible. The only persons who were not enjoying themselves were those who were sick or had relatives who were suffering. The vast amount of baggage which is always carried on board Italian steamships was taken off the steamer to Hoffman's Island. The baggage and passengers were placed in one of the large hospitals and subjected to a rigorous fumigation with sulphur. As fast as the passengers and baggage were fumigated they were transferred to the immense hospital buildings. Everthing was done to avoid all chance of future ravages of the disease. The steamer was also subjected to a thorough disinfection and cleaning. Many of the people who were on the Alesia undoubtedly fled from the epidemic which is now raging in Italy and Sicily. At least one of the passengers was already sick when the steamer left Naples. It was not then known that the disease was cholera. Steamers which hereafter arrive from Mediterranean ports will be subjected to a very close examination by the health officers. The steamer India, which arrived off quarantine this afternoon from Palermo, Naples and Messina, was closely examined for cholera cases. None were found, however. The India's bill of health from Naples, signed by Edward Camphausen, United States consul, states that there are many cases of cholera at Naples and vicinity. Seventy per cent of the cases are fatal. The Palermo bill of health states the death rate there to be fifteen a day. The Messina bill of health states that there are two new cases of cholera on an average a day in that city. The India sailed from Naples two days later than the Alesia.

President Bayles, of the health board, is not at all alarmed over the outbreak of cholera upon the Alesia. It is too late in the season, he says, to worry. The department is in good shape to deal with the disease.

No Cause For Alarm.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Dr. Hamilton, surgeon general of the marine hospital service, said to-night that the arrival of a single ship at New York infected with Asiatic cholera need not give occasion for alarm. Experiences of the past, the doctor said, were not likely to be repeated, because the value of precautionary measures was now appreciated and their lessons too well understood by health officers throughout the country for their neglect to take any precautions necessary on an occasion of this kind. The history of past epidemics has shown that it was only by repeated arrivals of cholera-infected vessels that the disease had gained a foothold in this country. It was not indigenous and our climate and soil were not favorable to its propagation. Orders have been sent by the marine hospital service to the national quarantine stations at Cape Charles and Delaware breakwater to detain all vessels coming from Italy and report the same to the bureau.

A SHYLOCK FINED $1,000.

A Cincinnati Usurer Meets a Deserved Punishment.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 23.—Judge Caldwell this morning inflicted a severe punishment on O. M. Johnson, a usurer. Under the pretense of desiring to help the poor he has advanced them small sums of money and put bills of sale on their household effects. He then charged them a premium for the money and put on a rate of interest that for usuriousness was simply astounding. In one instance he charged 200 per cent on about $36. His business was really pawnbroking, but he claimed that his system of taking bills of sale exempted him from paying the pawnbroker's license. Several times during the last few months he has had several poor men arrested for disposing of a few bits of the rickety furniture on which his claims were founded. It became a nuisance in the eyes of the authorities, and his affairs were investigated with the result of having him arrested on a charge of conducting a pawnbroker's business without license. The case was heard last week and taken by Judge Caldwell for examination. This morning he announced his decision and found the defendant guilty. Then by imposing a heavy fine he destroyed the usurer's profits and turned into the coffers of the state a sum equal to four times the cost of a license. The sentence staggered the prisoner, and he trembled visibly as the words "$1,000 and costs" were pronounced. In addition Judge Caldwell gave him a scathing rebuke for his hardheartedness and his evasion of the law.

Ex-Minister Washburne Dying.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The hope of the recovery of Hon. E. B. Washburne, ex-minister to France, who was stricken with paralysis Wednesday, was this morning abandoned by the physicians. A change for the worse was plainly noticeable. To day is Washburne's seventy-first birthday.

THE TEXAS CYCLONE.

Damage Done Far in Excess of A Million Dollars.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Sept. 23.—The telegraph several days ago gave notice of a hurricane southwest of Havana and moving this way, and for two or three days the weather indications showed the approach of a storm. Though the barometer and tide in the Gulf usually gives warning of the coming of bad weather, this storm gave no notice of its immediate approach. At 9 o'clock Tuesday evening the norther, that had been blowing for several days, increased its fierceness with heavy gusts of rain and in a short time the hurricane was on the town in full force, the wind reaching, in the height of the storm, a velocity of seventy-eight miles an hour. All night long it coutinued, the howling being mingled now and then with the crash of a falling house, the rending sound of falling trees, and the rattling of fences as they went over or the shouts of those deserting their crumbling residences or imploring aid. Morning dawned on a scene of desolation. Water filled the streets, through which a roaring north wind drove the rain like great volleys of small shot. Fallen trees, ruins of houses and prostrate fences all half submerged in water, rendered passage difficult and, at times, dangerous. At 2:30 p. m. the wind lulled and there was almost a dead calm.

The damage in the country and the two cities is incalcuable. Countless heads of cattle and sheep have been lost and crops of cotton, corn and sugarcane completely prostrated and destroyed. One rancher on a small place calculates his loss in cotton alone at $20,000, and many others are equally heavy losers. The total of losses will be far beyond $1,000,000.

In Brownsville the chief sufferers were among the poor. Between sixty and eighty "jacals," or the cheaper class of dwellings were blown down and fully 300 partially unroofed and rendered uninhabitable. The telegraph wire from Point Isabel is down, and it is not known how things are there. There is great suffering among the poor, many of whom are without resources. The river is again very high and overflowing its banks.

In Matamoras the narrow streets during the storm were seas of water from an ankle to nearly a hip deep. Even in the more central parts of the town the streets are all encumbered with debris. In the city about a dozen houses of the better class and fully 150 or 200 jacals were prostrated, while from 400 to 500 were unroofed or shattered. Public buildings and stores and the better class of dwellings leaked like sieves, and are all afloat.

The unfortunate lagoon district south of Plaza del Capilla is again inundated. A large portion of houses have fallen. The water was knee to waist deep. From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to noon yesterday the police, military and many citizens were engaged in saving the inhabitants and their effects. The suffering in town and in the country is generally severe.

AN AGED MURDERER.

He Confesses the Crime of Slaughtering His Two Grandchildren.

LEBANON, Pa., Sept. 23.—William Showers, the old man arrested several weeks ago charged with the killing of his two young grandchildren, made a confession of the crime this morning and implicated his house keeper, Elizabeth Sergent, who, he says, held the light in the bed room while he committed the deed. Showers was arraigned in court this morning and plead guilty.

Pryor and the Anarchists.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Captain Black, who arrived from Chicago last night, was at the office of General Roger A. Pryor at 11 o'clock this morning to present the case of the condemned anarchists to the lawyer, with a view to carrying the case to the United States supreme court. General Pryor had said he would not commit himself to the management of the case, at least until he was made thoroughly acquainted with it. The consultation lasted until 1:45 o'clock. When Captain Blak came out from the lawyers' sanctum his face was wreathed in smiles. He would only say, however, "I have won General Pryor over, having explained everything to his satisfaction, and convinced him of the justness of our side." General Pryor said: "I am convinced that the points taken by Captain Black are excellent, and that an application for a writ of error will be well founded. I do not see how the application can be refused, and we will not lose a moment in carrying the case to Washington. I am confident that we shall obtain a writ in time to prevent the execution of the condemned men. In my judgment, formed from Captain Black's notes, the records will show so many errors that no great exertion will be necessary for us to win. The unexpected may happen, of course, but I have no fears."

New York Notes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Baltimore & Ohio has ordered a general reduction of expenses. The high priced employes in the telegraphic department will be replaced by cheaper men.

The New Jersey democrats have appointed a committee to go to Washington to root out republicans in office. Out of 200 Jersey office holders, only twenty are democrats.

Joseph Dion, the veteran billiardist, is rational at the asylum, but has relapses when he comes to this city.

Friends of Jay Gould stated this afternoon that he would leave for Europe the first week in October by regular steamer. He will send the Atalanta to Marseilles. He will remain abroad a year, spending the fall and winter on the Mediterranean, and visiting Egypt and Palestine.

A Lost Schooner.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 23.—The propeller Messenger sighted the schooner Orkney Lass in distress last evening near Spectacle Reef, drifting down Lake Huron. The Messenger offered to tow her into port for $100, but the captain of the vessel would not pay it. Her mainmasts were gone near the deck and she lay on her side by the shitting of her immense cargo of cedar, and was dragging both anchors. Nothing has been heard of her since. The wind blew a gale from the northwest all night.

Horrible Wife Murder.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23.—Thomas McKenna, a laboring man, sixty-seven years of age, brutally murdered his wife this morning at their home in McKeesport, Pa. She was sleeping at the time. He first struck her on the head with an axe and then buried a knife in her heart. After his arrest he said he had been contemplating the deed for years, but had refrained until his children had reached the age when they could care for themselves. He claims that she was unfaithful to him.

A Pig-Tail Blow-Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The Chinese residents of the city had a remarkable parade to-day in honor of the great idol known as "Tan Wong," recently brought from China. The parade was of oriental magnificence. One of the features of the parade besides Tan Wong was a huge artificial dragon, 175 feet long, and the most gorgeous ever seen in America.

Doings of the Odd Fellows.

DENVER, Sept. 23.—In the Sovereign Grand lodge, I. O. O. F., to-day several communications regarding the place of holding the next annual meeting were read, and after a spirited contest a resolution was adopted to hold the session at Los Angeles, Cala.

A Boodle Victim.

CHICAGO., Sept. 23.—John Freer, of the schooner Marsh, who is said to have assisted Boodler McGarigle to escape to Canada, was arrested this morning upon reaching the city. He promptly gave bail in the sum of $4,000 and was released.

A California Hanging.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 23.—John Kernaghan was hanged at noon to-day for the murder of his sister-in-law, Martha Ann Hood, in October, 1885.

HOW THE "ROMEO" WAS LOST

Graphic Description of the Disaster By the Vessel's Owner.

A WALL OF SEETHING WATER.

The Dreadful Mascaret Explained By a Distinguished French Scientist—Paris Excited Over the Dismissal of Two Officers.

The Sinking of the Romeo.

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QUILLEBOIREUF, near Villequier on the Seine, Sept. 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The loss of the British steamer Romeo which, after it had stranded at Lavacquerie near this little town, was swamped at midnight yesterday, has added seven more souls to the long list of victims annually swallowed up by the mascaret. Among the seven was a Liverpool solicitor, an old man. The rest formed part of the crew. Mr. Bowering, owner of the Romeo, which was a magnificent vessel built in 1883, had a terrible struggle with the waves, but managed to escape. The story he tells of his fight for life is strikingly dramatic. The mascaret was due at Lavacquerie a little before midnight, but Captain Williams, the commander of the Romeo, supposed that the position of his vessel would enable it to resist the expected shock. Mr. Bowering was on deck when the disaster occurred.

"Through the darkness," he says, "amid a tremendous noise we suddenly perceived a white wall ten feet high barring the Seine and advancing at lightning speed. The first wave knocked the vessel round, shifting her position so that she lay athwart the stream. The second wave swamped her altogether. I was on the bridge with my poor friend Oldman, the captain and several men, when we were caught by the rush of water, and hurried into the river with the sailors who happened to be on deck. Six poor fellows, mostly Scandinavians, sank to the bottom. The shock was so violent that Oldman was washed against some railings and broke his leg. Two sailors hurried to his assistance and plunged into the stream after him regardless of danger, but the current had swept him away. I heard all this later, for the violence of the flood had carried me a long distance from the vessel. I had a pair of heavy hunting boots on while over a thick suit I had an ulster which paralyzed my movements. There seemed absolutely no chance for me, but I didn't give in and struck out desperately for life. For an hour and a quarter I managed to keep afloat, battling with the tide, which prevented my approaching the shore even if I could have seen it. My ankles and wrists were covered with bruises and my clothes were all torn to rags when I at last succeeded in making the north bank and sank down in the meadow flooded with water. Rising, I stumbled on straight ahead, half dead with fatigue, until I reached a road which led me to Villequier, where I took shelter at an inn. It was then a quarter past 2."

Other survivors owed their escape to having taken refuge on the keel of the steamer.

The mascaret had, as usual, attracted hundreds of sight-seers, parties, scientists and tourists from Paris. Many make a point of never missing the magnificent spectacle. Among them was M. Camille Flammarion, the well-known astronomer, whom I have just interviewed. M. Flammarion, who has just published a new book, "Dana le Ciel et Sur la Terr," was full of the subject. On my asking the scientific explanation of the mascaret, he said the mrscaret or "fa barre" is caused by the collision of the Seine and the sea at exceptionally high tides. The Seine flowing tranquilly toward the ocean meets a strange obstacle; suddenly finds its course barred The ocean opposes its passage, the Seine struggles, resists, overflows right and left, tries to get by, but rising like a dense impenetrable wall, the ocean furiously forces the river to roll back impetuously in a seathing mass often several yards high, twenty-five kilometers toward its source, destroying buildings and swamping vessels in its course. In an instant the peaceful river seems transformed into a boiling sea. Woe betide the luckless traveler who tries to cross the stream just then. You remember what happened to the daughter of Victor Hugo and her husband, Charles Vacquerl. They were rowing at Villequier one day forty-four years ago when they were surprised by the mascaret and drowned with a man and a boy who accompanied them. The flood passes in five minutes, but the phenomenon is repeated three or four days in succession. Mascarets occur in the Gironde and a few other rivers, including on in America, the name of which I forgot, but they are trifling compared with those on the Seine. Another very violent mascaret is due October 18. The exact day and minute of the flood's arriva are always known in advance and warning given, but despite this disasters continually happen. As I mentioned in one of my books, the churchyard of Villequier tells the dread tale of havoc worked by the mascaret. Certain peculiar conditions are required to produce the phenomenon. The river must flow swiftly in the direction of the approaching flood. Next it must widen considerably. Lastly the bottom must rise gradually from the mouth toward the source. Then as the first wave spreads in the shallower water they are out-run by those following which roll over them obedient to the mechanical law that the speed of waves increases with the depth of the stream."

Two French Officers Removed.

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PARIS (via Havre), Sept. 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Much excitement was caused in military circles tonight by the news that two officers occupying high commands in the French army had been removed from their posts. The first is General Grandies, who commanded the cavalry division at the recent manœuvres of the Ninth army corps with, it appears, very indifferent success. The second is Brigadier General Allan, who showed his hostility to the present government by censuring several of his subordinates for going to the railway station at Dreux, without express orders, the other day, to welcome M. Heredia, the minister, to the town. A hot altercation is said to have taken place between the minister, the local prefect and General Allan.

William O'Brien's Trial.

CORK, Sept. 23.—William O'Brien, who is charged by the government with sedition under the coercion act, was taken to-day from the Cork jail to Mitchellstown, where the alleged seditious language was used, to stand trial before the court there. As he left the city under a guard of a detachment of hussars and police he was loudly cheered. Upon their arrival at Mitchellstown, O'Brien was received with tremendous cheering by a large crowd which had gathered to welcome him. The crowd manifested great excitement, but there were no indications of disorder.

O'Brien was immediately conveyed by his guards to the court room. Many English ladies were present to witness the trial, and O'Brien was the recipient of bouquets from a number of them.

When the case of O'Brien was opened several policemen were called as witnesses for the government. They testified from memory as to O'Brien's language, which, they asserted, tended to incite his listeners to violence. During the hearing of this evidence a procession armed with sticks and headed by a wagon carrying a band marched into the town from the country. The hussars stopped the wagon, but allowed the other part of the procession to proceed. The procession took up a position close to the court room, but order was observed.

Harrington had a spirited altercation with the opposing counsel, during which Magistrate Eaton threatened to remove him from the court unless he moderated his language. Harrington replied that he would remove himself and have nothing more to do with such a solemn farce. The excited crowd followed the car in which O'Brien was taken to prison, hooting and yelling at the soldiers.

Chamberlain's Cowardly Speech.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Chamberlain presided to-day at a private meeting of the Birmingham radical union. He characterized the liberal association's condemnation of government interference with the meetings in Ireland as an impertinent absurdity. It was the paramount duty of the executive to enforce the law and unless the country supported the executive there would be an end of social freedom. The conflict was between the written law of the land and the written law of the Irish National league and he hoped that the former would triumph. He believed that the league was dying a natural death, but, on account of an arrant agitator, whose living depended upon it, the organization must be expected to die hard. Regarding the Mitchellstown affair, he said on the whole he thought the police acted with forbearance and in a splendid manner for not firing until the barracks was stormed. The government ought to have proclaimed the Mitchellstown meeting.

Celebrating Bismarck's Appointment.

BERLIN, Sept 23.—To-day was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the appointment of Bismarck as Prussian prime minister. The day was observed at Friedricharuhe by a distinguished gathering.

Emperor William sent a letter of congratulation and a present and members of the ministry individually sent good wishes. A large number of congratulatory telegrams were received by the chancellor.

Many Lives Lost By Floods.

CAIRO, Sept. 23.—It is reported that beyond Wady Halfa hundreds of lives have been lost in the floods caused by the rising of the Nile.

NOT ON THE BILLS.

An Actress At the Casino Takes a Big Bracer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The production of "The Marquis," which succeeded "Ermine" at the Casino, was marked by an incident that was not down on the programme, and that caused equal astonishment to audience, actors and managers. Stella Morris, an actress who filled a sobrette role had succeeded in giving an approximate degree of satisfaction to the stage manager in the final rehearsals. When she appeared upon the stage in the first act, however, she introduced a number of novel effects that amazed the spectators and drove the stage manager into a state of frenzy. He danced about the wings wildly gesticulating at her, but his gesticulations were unheeded. Several of the actors on the stage were seen to whisper to her, but she gave as little heed to them. When she was expected to sing she preserved an embarrassing silence, but treated the audience instead to inane smiles. When she spoke her lines there was a strange indistinctness about her tones. When she moved about the stage there was an uncertainty about her steps that created much astonishment. It was with evident relief that every one on the stage saw the curtain fall at the end of the first act. In the second act Miss Morris did not appear, although the character she enacted was somewhat essential to the progress of the play. The explanation of the young actress' strange conduct was that she was intoxicated. Early in the evening she manifested much nervousness and expressed a fear that she would break down on the stage. Some of her companions advised her to take whisky as a "bracer" and she took so much that she was utterly unfit to appear. But no one noticed her condition until she was before the footlights. When the curtain had fallen on the first act she was hurried to her room, her stage costume quickly exchanged for her street dress and she was promptly bundled home in a cab.

KILLED IN THE STREET.

A Prominent Resident of Leavenworth Murdered by Negroes.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 23.—Henry Richter, a well-known German citizen, while passing the corner of Delaware street and Broadway last evening about 7:30 o'clock, was attacked by two colored roughs who attempted to rob him. He resisted, and the two men seized him, and, forcing him to his knees, pulled his head back, and one of them with a razor deliberately cut his throat, causing almost instant death. The deed was done under the full glare of an electric light, and, although some passers-by attempted to capture the two murderers, they made good their escape and have not yet been secured.

General Hawley's Engagement.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The announcement made yesterday of the engagement of Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Miss Edith Horner, now of this city, and recently of England, will attract unusual interest and widespread congratulation. Miss Horner has been for the past four years associate and assistant of Miss Fisher in the management and direction of the corps of nurses at Blockley almshouse. Miss Horner began her most successful labors here after a successful training in England and practical experience in care of the sick and wounded during the Zulu-Egyptian wars. She spent the summer in a visit to her family place in one of the counties near London and General Hawley's acquaintance with her, beginning with the outward voyage, was continued during their stay in England and ended in the engagement announced. Both returned to this country on the same steamer, landing last week and coming to this city during the centennial celebration. At the closing exercises and at the dinner at the Academy of Music General Hawley was a conspicuous figure. General Hawley's wife died a little over a year ago.

Wedded in Secret.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—J. H. Baumgrass, of St. Louis, and Miss Rachel Hershfield, of Leavenworth, were secretly married in Wyandotte, Kas., and arrived in this city this morning, when their marriage was made public. The affair has produced a sensation in wealthy Jewish circles here. Miss Hershfield was well known and the daughter of a wealthy wholesale jewelry merchant at Leavenworth. The bride's parents objected to the wedding and the couple had determined to marry in secret.

A Semi-Centennial Celebration.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The semi-centennial celebration here to-day is accounted the most marked event in the history of the history of the place. The distinguished visitors include United States Senator John Sherman. After the procession Senators Sherman and Hiscock held a reception at the fair grounds. Senator Hiscock and Senator Sherman at their reception spoke at length on the agricultural resources of the country.

York Celebrating.

YORK, Pa., Sept. 23.—Although the day dawned with the skies overcast and with a raw, chilly breeze, the town was to-day thronged with visitors to the centennial celebration, which has been very successful. It will be continued to-morrow.

THE TESTIMONY OF THURSTON

Nebraska's Great Oil Room Lawyer Before the Pacific Commission.

HOW COUNTIES WERE CARRIED.

He Tells a Harrowing Tale of the Persecutions of the Roads By Nebraska Legislative Enactments.

The Pacific Investigation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Pathfinder General John C. Fremont was a prominent figure at to-day's meeting of the Pacific Railroad commission. He had been subpoenaed at his New Jersey home by Sergeant-at-Arms Welsh and had come to testify with reference to some of General Stone's statements to the commission when it was in Omaha. The examination of General Dodge was resumed as to the cost of constructing the Union Pacific.

The witness said the road would not have cost one-third what it did had not the government desired the work rushed. General Grant telegraphed to the company that the government would do anything to facilitate expedition of the work. The general thought the road could have paid its debt to the government had not congress kept interfering with its business.

Judge John M. Thurston was next called. He was appointed assistant solicitor to the Union Pacific for Nebraska in 1875. Before his regular appointment he had done service for the company in assisting to have reconsidered by the Nebraska legislature a bill that was injurious to the company's interests. Witness stated that the people of Nebraska do not like the railroads and members of the legislature vie with each other in offering bills that are detrimental to the railroads. Witness' duty was to meet the anti-railroad people and argue with them. In reply to a question by Governor Pattison regarding certain vouchers, witness said the money had been used in "stumping" two counties to prevent an opposition railway coming in. There was no attempt to buy voters then or at other times.

General John C. Fremont took the stand and said that with General Ewing and others he paid $203,000 for the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western railroad in 1863. There was scarcely any construction there. In 1864 the general retired, receiving about what he paid. He never had any hand in buying votes.

At his own request General Thomas Ewing then took the stand and made a lengthy statement respecting his connection with the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western road, and especially in reference to certain contracts alleged to have been made in aid of the passage of the first Pacific railroad law. He was connected with the road as a director about one year, but never took any active part in its management. What few contracts he had knowledge of were made in consideration of legitimate services. Of any others he had no knowledge whatever.

The Railroad Lawyer's Check.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The rather caustic letter which Alfred A. Cohen, counsel of the Central Pacific railroad company, sent to the Pacific railroad commission yesterday, was much discussed in railroad and political circles last night. Cohen expressed unwillingness to discuss its contents or in fact say anything about the labors of the commission. "The letter explains itself," he said, "and I can only add that it it is unfortunate that so much money belonging to the government and the Central Pacific should have been wasted in reproducing information that has been in possession of the government for several years past. I think it was the intention of the president when he approved the bill authorizing this commission and appointed the members that they should obtain the views of the directors and managers of these railroads as to the most feasable measure of arranging and settling the indebtedness due to the government, but the efforts of the majority of the commission appear to have been confined to preferring charges of misconduct."

CASE THROWN OUT OF COURT

A Nebraska Woman Deprived of Her Homestead By Secretary Lamar.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The secretary of the interior has written the following letter to the commissioner of the general land office: "On the 18th of June last Mrs. Almira M. Day filed in this department a motion for review of my decision dated November 18, 1886, which affirmed the decision of your office of June 22, 1885, holding for cancellation her homestead entry, No. 9,438, made October 19, 1881, upon the e ½ of ne ¼ sec 35 and the w ½ of nw ¼ sec 34, tp 2 n, r 22 w, Bloomington, Neb. Said decision was an approval of the conclusion arrived at by the register and receiver, after hearing had and on the evidence adduced at the contest trial. After a lapse of seven months contestee comes in with her motion for review, filing therewith certain ex parte affidavits in support of her allegation that said decision adverse to her was not in accordance with the facts as they existed, and, as she claims, not justified by the evidence in the record. Motions for review or reconsideration of the decisions made by this department will be allowed in accordance with the legal principles applicable to motions for new trials at law after due notice to the opposing party, and, except when based upon newly discovered evidence, must be filled within thirty days from notice of such decision. (Rules 76 and 77 of practice.) This motion was not filed until seven months after the rendition of the decision, a review of which is sought. There is no allegation that notice thereof was not duly received, nor is it averred that there is any newly discovered evidence. Neither is there any evidence of notice to the opposing party, and there is no affidavit of the party, or his attorney, as required by rule 78 of practice, that the motion is made in good faith and not for the purpose of delay. Said motion not appearing to have been filed in time, and being defective in the several particulars mentioned, must be and it is denied, and transmitted herewith. You will please notify the applicant."

Railroad Grants Readjusted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The commissioner general of the land office has completed the adjustment of nine railroad grants out of the whole number of such grants pending for adjustment, three of which have been reported to the secretary of the interior and the remainder are being prepared for transmittal. The land office adjustment in these cases shows that the St. Joseph & Denver City railroad company has received 22,276 acres of land in Nebraska outside of the railroad limits, and that the company would be entitled to 143,859 acres more than received if there were lands within the limits subject to selection. Nearly all the lands have been exhausted and therefore this grant is practically closed. In the other eight cases the adjustment shows that an aggregate of 1,255,485 acres have been erroneously patented or certified in excess of the amounts due under the grants and that the same companies have filed their lists of selections aggregating 1,644,384 acres in addition, making a total of 2,897,864 acres received and claimed in excess of grants. Among the roads mentioned are the following: Sioux City & St. Paul railroad company, of Iowa: Excess patented, 160,346.19 acress; reconveyed to the United States by the state of Iowa, 26,017.33 acres; reconveyed by other companies, 41,687.52 acres; net excess patented, 101,641 acres. Cedar Rapids & Missouri River railroad company, Iowa: Excess certified, 128,018 acres; awarded to other companies by the United States supreme court, 109,756 acres; remaining excess, 18,263 acres; additional selections pending, 2,618 acres; total remaining excess and excess selections, 20,879 acres. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad company, Wisconsin: Grant satisfied by patent issued; excess selections pending, 240,063 acres. Same company, Bayfield branch: Excess approved, 37,102 acres; additional excess selections, 124,519 acres; total excess and excess selections, 161,621 acres. Commissioner Sparks will hold excess selections for rejection and cancellation and recommend suit in courts to set aside excess patents and certificates.

The Financial Situation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Representative Wilkins, of Ohio, who was a member of the house committee on banking and currency of the last congress, and who is generally well posted on financial affairs, was disposed to take a very gloomy view of the financial situation early in the week. He was seen this morning on his way to the treasury and was asked what he thought of the action of the administration in issuing the call for $14,000,000 of bonds. Mr. Wilkins replied: "I think the treasury department has done exactly the proper thing. The action will release $14,000,000 at once and within a few days $7,000,000 more in interest will be paid. This will set in circulation upwards of $20,000,000 in currency, which will aid materially in tiding over the tightness in the west and south."

"Do you expect that this comparatively small sum will go very far towards relieving the market?"

"It was confidence that was needed more than money, and the action of the treasury will do a great deal towards restoring confidence."

"From your knowledge of the situation, what do you expect of the stock market?"

"I am inclined to think there will be a falling off in the price of stocks. That is to say, that within a short time there will be a reaction in the upward tendency. I do not give this as a tip in but simply as my opinion as to the outlook."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Treasury officials note with satisfaction the reception by the financial world of yesterday's circular. Before noon to-day the acting secretary received offers to sell bonds to the amount of $1,000,000. In addition to this the offers made by local banks on their own account and acting as agents for out of town firms have been received at the public moneys division of the department to an amount not at present ascertainable. The belief is freely expressed that the danger of a money panic has been averted, at least for the present, by the last action of Secretary Thompson. Other encouraging features, they say, are found in the daily statement of government receipts and expenditures. They show that since the middle of the month about $2,500,000 have been disbursed on account of pensions. The apparent surplus for the month is thus left at $14,500,000. But none of the bond purchases are taken into account in this daily statement, and if the deductions are made on this account and for prepayments of interest the real surplus receipts for so much of the month of September as had expired will be reduced to something like $5,000,000.

Cleveland and Vilas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Administration henchmen think the president's candidate for vice president is Vilas. Some of them have been at sea as between the postmaster general and Pension Commissioner Black, but in looking over the route of the western trip they have secured their bearings. There is nothing to show that Mr. Cleveland cares anything about the pension commissioner. He cuts across his state at night. In the reception at Chicago it is not thought there will be any chance to work up a Black boom, but the two days which Mr. Cleveland gives Wisconsin, as against one to Illinois, are practically the private property of Vilas. He it was who told the Milwaukeeans they should have the president for as long a time as Chicago. Then the reception at Madison will be evidence to the badgers that the president holds his postmaster general in the highest esteem, which is a fact. Democratic politicians here who have been waiting to catch the drift are now sure that Cleveland wants Vilas on the ticket with him in 1888.

Settled Without Bloodshed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The trouble which Rear Admiral Luce got into with the navy department while in Canadian waters is brought up again by the official correspondence made public to-night. The episode led to the tender of his resignation by Admiral Lucy Subsequently the admiral had an interview with Secretary Whitney, in which matters were explained and the correspondence is the result of this interview in official form. The communications from the secretary first informed the admiral that in making public his queries and answers he was going out of the line of his duties and prejudicing the case of the government. To this the admiral replied that it was unintentional and expressed a willingness to withdraw his resignation if the secretary desired. The correspondence closes with the secretary's reply, desiring the admiral to retain his command and commending his handling of the squadron.

Fairchild Back in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Secretary Fairchild returned to Washington from Stockbridge, Mass., late last night. He will remain in the city but a day or two and will not, during his stay, assume the formal duties of his office. When seen by an Associated press reporter this afternoon the secretary did not appear to feel very anxious respecting the financial situation. He said he found the business of the department in good shape. All that had been done relative to bond purchases met with his approval.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensons.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Nebraska pensions—Increase: Joseph Summere, Neligh; Henry Hike, Bellevue.

Iowa pensions—Increase: C. W. Emery, Fairfax; C. C. Shaw, Marshalltown. Reissue: John Adair, Sioux City; L. R. Fix, Burlington.

Yesterday's Bond Purchase.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The bonds purchased by the treasury to-day aggregated $1,513,050, including $734,100 4 and $778,950 4½ per cents.

Crushed in a Cotton Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A little son of Leander Hill, living near Covington, Tenn., went to his father's gin Wednesday, and seeing the cotton press half full of the fleecy staple the child lay down and went to sleep. Later the negroes filled the press with lint to complete the bale. A terrific pressure of the following block was brought down and when the bale was rolled up from the press bound with iron ties the life blood of the boy oozed slowly through the fibre. The bale was at once opened and to the horror and unspeakable grief of Mr. Hill the body of his little son was found crushed to a jelly.

Virginia Prohibition Conference.

STAUNTON, Va., Sept. 23.—The state prohibition conference met here to-day. The platform demands the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages by state and national laws, and that such laws be vitalized by the party based upon principle and uncompromisingly committed to their enforcement. It declares in favor of disfranchising the men who buy or sell votes and of restricting immigration; declares for arbitration and the establishment of a state labor bureau; against the further granting of public lands except to settlers; favors free schools and the Blair bill and like measures.

Holland's Deficit.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 23.—In the second chamber to-day Herr Bloom presented the budget for 1888. The deficit is estimated $5,125,000, which will raise the total of accumulated deficits to $10,400,000, chiefly due to expenditures for great public works.

Jenny Lind Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Jenny Lind (Madame Otto Goldschmidt), the celebrated Swedish singer, is seriously ill.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

Mrs. Parsons Arrested in Chicago For Distributing Her Husband's "Appeal."

OFFERS OF RELEASE REJECTED.

The Condemned Men Feeling Temporarily Encouraged Over General Pryor's View of the Case—Opinions of Lawyers.

Lucy Locked Up.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The radical anarchists have had a good subject to discourse on this evening—the arrest and imprisonment of Mrs. Lucy Parsons for peddling on the open streets copies of her husband's "appeal" printed in pamphlet form. The arrest was made because the distribution was contrary to a city ordinance, which applies to any kind of circulars. The patrolman who made the arrest told her to cease distributing the pamphlets and he would not molest her. She refused this offer. When taken to the armory the sergeant in charge offered to release her if she would desist from further violation of the ordinance. She again refused and remained in custody until nearly 6 o'clock, when the editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung made a money deposit and secured her release. The radicals to-night are denouncing the arrest as another act of brutality on the part of the police or "capitalist's tools," as they style them. Mrs. Parsons is classed as the "female martyr."

The Condemned More Cheerful.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The friends of the condemned men were greatly cheered to-day by the news that General Pryor was confident of securing a writ of error from the supreme court on errors in the record, pointed out to him by Captain Black. Some attorneys here say, however, that they can't understand how a lawyer of General Pryor's ability can make such an enthusiastic statement after the decision which has been rendered by the eminent jurists of the Illinois supreme bench.

The more conservative members of the defense committee say they have not a great deal of faith in a supreme court hearing and are, therefore, working with all their might on the petitions. One of them said to-day: "Our work is nearly neutralized by the insane utterances of that set of eastern anarchists and revolutionists, whose sole wish is to see these men hang. I have no doubt