

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

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NUMBER 94.

THUGS TAKE LONDON

Its Highways and Byways Swarming with Criminals.

THE POLICE ARE POWERLESS.

Thieves Drifting in from Every Quarter of the Globe.

AN IMBECILE HOME SECRETARY.

Blundering on From One Mistake to Another.

A VACILLATING INCOMPETENT.

The Breed of Bright Detectives of Whom Dickens Wrote, an Extinct Species in the London of the Present.

Robbers Going the Rounds.

GAIBICK CLUB, LONDON, Sept. 15.—(New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.)—What are the government doing in fact, where are the government? Scattered over the face of the earth, while in London law and order, of which they are the avowed guardians, seems to have disappeared. Where is Mr. Matthews, home secretary? he might be up in a balloon for aught he knows of what is going on. Every night the number of burglaries increases, highway robberies are committed with impunity, and whole neighborhoods plundered of everything the thieves can reach. It is the fashion in the popular region of South Kensington to affix handsome brass plates and other ornaments upon the street doors. The last few nights gangs of robbers have gone the rounds stripping off these decorations. Even gas fittings have been removed. Every morning we hear of some new butchery or discovery of human remains.

What has come over London all at once? For one thing, the criminal classes are rapidly increasing. They drift here from every quarter, knowing that amid this vast wilderness of houses it is easy to find a hiding place. The police do not increase in proportion. Hundreds of miles of street have to be protected every night. The present force is not equal to the task. Some effect, too, has been produced by the furious and systematic attacks made upon the police by a section of the Gladstonian party. Their attacks have rendered the police over-cautious, if not timid, and encouraged the lawless desperadoes who abound in London to believe that no one will dare interfere with them. We are apparently fast getting towards the condition in which Paris was plunged in 1789. There are many circumstances, indeed, in every direction around us which recall with startling vividness the events that preceded the great French revolution. Perhaps it is not the business of the government to take note of them, but they do not escape the observation of other people. Then there is Home Secretary Matthews, the bete noir of the ministry. Virtually he is at the head of the police, and there could scarcely be found a more incompetent person for the position. Wrapped up in himself to an unheard of degree, contemptuous of public opinion, he blunders on from one mistake to another, never doing the right thing at the right moment, and but seldom doing it at all. After such a series of horrible murders as in White Chapel, imagine his leaving to a private member of parliament to offer a beggarly reward of £100 for the discovery of the assassins. Long ago there ought to have been a government reward offered of at least five times the amount. Matthews has it in his power to name any amount. He does nothing. He is composing a speech for Birmingham and probably has no idea of what is going on in White Chapel. The whole police force know that his head is in the clouds. The detective force cannot do anything but catch a well known Irish member now and then, and even when so engaged it sometimes pounces down on the wrong man. The breed of detectives described by Dickens is extinct in England.

Matthews has brought nothing but ill luck to the ministry. He treated the Miss Case affair with contempt, and brought defeat upon the government. He narrowly escaped a similar blunder in connection with the Salvation army. His vacillating was the main cause of the Trafalgar square disturbance. In the house of commons his bearing is detestable. The late Justice Maule once said to an insolent barrister: "Sir, if you were the Almighty addressing a black beetle, your manners would be offensive." That precisely describes the home secretary's manners. Every time he speaks he sets somebody's back up against him. Lord Randolph Churchill got him his appointment, not, perhaps, knowing much more about him than that he ran Sir Charles Dilke to earth by his prosecution in the famous trial, but Matthews took the earliest opportunity of rewarding Lord Randolph by turning around upon him and striving to do him all the harm he possibly could. The cry is raised that he ought to leave the ministry, but the Jonah will not go, and there is a strange reluctance to pitch him overboard. The ministry, above all things, dreads change. It is a very comfortable little family party now and why run any risk of importing elements of discord into it? The ministers may have faults, but they are all obedient to the chief. They may not do their duty to the country but they take good care not to be wiser than their betters.

As for the murders in White Chapel, after all, what is the good of making a fuss about them? Something or other is always going wrong in White Chapel, therefore unless this breeze grows into a storm Matthews will go muddling in the old way and the ministry will suffer much damage. Social causes will sometimes overthrow the strongest party no less than a grave political

A MIMIC CAMPAIGN

Waged By the German Army in the Vicinity of Munchberg.

THE KAISER VERY ENTHUSIASTIC.

But the Matter Ceases to Excite the Interest of the Public.

THE STROSSMAYER INCIDENT.

View of the Affair Taken at the German Capital.

NO SYMPATHY FOR THE BISHOP

Emperor Francis Joseph's Course Very Generally Commended—A Wholesale Expulsion of Socialists Expected.

Gossip From Berlin.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—(New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.)—The alleged suicide in the Hoffman house, first made known on this side in the Paris edition of the Herald, seems from the stories of friends of E. V. Seebom here to be involved in great mystery to them. They cannot understand the motive of his registering under the name of Lawrence Herbert, nor being without money. His family reside some part of the year in Sheffield where his father is concerned in a large steel manufacturing and is well-to-do, and a part of the year in London. The firm is Seebom & Dieckstahl, with large offices at 110 Cannon street, London City. The young playwright could have had all the money he wanted and his mother was very fond of him. None of the family were at their suburban house yesterday or to-day and only the servants were in charge who had heard nothing of the subject. I saw Eugene C. Stafford, manager for Sophie Eyre at the Gaiety, and who is a brother of the well known soprano, Leonora Bradley. He was an intimate friend of Seebom. He said: "If the story be not a case of mistaken identity I cannot understand the suicide nor the use of an assumed name. I saw him after the court had prohibited his version of 'Famotors' and it did not seem to effect his spirits. I had him good bye for America and he was in good spirits, saying he needed a change of scene to recruit his health." Mr. Hamilton Stuart, secretary to Horace Sedger, Lessee of the Prince of Wales theater, where Seebom's version was played, described Seebom as a tall, slim, large-framed, clean-shaven and rather French-looking young man, and somewhat melancholy naturally. When his version was first started it was a great success, but when he was illegally stopped he kept away from the theater. At the hearing of the case in court he was absent. His father came here to the theater anxiously looking for him. So did his solicitors, who thought if they could have procured his personal attendance it would have gained the case. Mr. Stuart added: I should personally think him likely to commit suicide. When asked if there was any financial trouble, Mr. Stuart said, "Nothing serious. He owed Seeger a balance, but not enough to make Seebom bankrupt, nor compel him to leave the country."

The fact is that after he left England nothing whatever is known on this side of his movements or plans, and as yet no circumstances surrounding his death upon which to found conjectures are known on this side.

THE FLORIDA SCOURGE.

Ninety-Three New Cases Reported From Jacksonville Yesterday.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 15.—The long season of wet weather, followed by a few hours of sunshine, has had the effect of rapidly developing new cases of fever. The record to-day was badly broken, ninety-three new cases being reported to the board of health. Only one death, however, was reported, and that of an infant. A number of people are critically ill, and it is feared that there will be another large list of dead to-morrow.

Total cases reported to date, 840; total deaths, 117. A medical board of more than a dozen physicians from other cities is located in the Harrison block. More are needed, as well as more nurses. The new cases are more largely among the negroes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A telegram was received to-day from Jacksonville by Miss Clara Barton from F. B. Southmayd, of which the following is a part: "Your associates can be largely benefited by sending clothing, shoes and blankets. The fever has destroyed all business, and there will be great distress. Don't allow unacquainted persons to come. My clergy is well in hand. Two cases and one dead there since yesterday. About thirty sick are on hand."

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Manager Frahm of the Lyceum theater wrote to Mayor Hewitt that he was being brought to the board of health. He would give a performance in aid of the low fever sufferers. Several other managers have made similar announcements.

THE ST. JOSEPH FAIR. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 15.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—To-day the most successful fair in the history of the St. Joseph association closed with a fine attendance. The weather has been delightful during the entire week, and the track in the condition. The second Monday in September, 1888, has been decided upon as the date for the next fair. The location on the grounds expires with the close of the present fair, and it has not yet been decided where the next will be held.

A SAMOA REVOLT. LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from Auckland says that advice from Samoa report that the natives have rebelled on account of the excessive taxation imposed upon them by the Germans. A German official with a force of Samoans had an encounter with the rebels and seven of his force were killed, the rebels losing but three men.

Cutting Rates to St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—The passenger rate was inaugurated by the Bee Line, making a rate of three-quarters of a cent per mile to the St. Louis exposition, has been met by the Vandalia, making a half cent per mile rate. It promises to assume considerable magnitude, and it is thought that all St. Louis will be involved.

Republican Primaries at Deadwood. DEADWOOD, Dak., Sept. 15.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The republican primaries held here to-day nominated the following delegates to Spearfish: C. D. Fares, D. A. McPherson, John Glickoff, George Avers, J. Goldberg, L. Keuben, William Lardner, and D. Corson.

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Gossip From Berlin.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Invested with as much of pomp and circumstance of war as can be associated with an experiment, the mimic campaign around Munchberg proceeds vigorously. The Kaiser's enthusiasm has infected the officers and men. All reports concur as to the admirable behavior of the troops, the display of mastery tactics by the generals, and the splendor of the campaign as a spectacle. The public is surfeited with these accounts, and the Kaiser's playing at war has ceased to interest the people, yet the whole nation is gratified to see that his untiring physical energies are equal to his zeal. Any doubt arising from unfriendly rumors regarding the emperor's health has been dispelled by his severe bodily exertion from early morning until night, and by the keen mental activity displayed by him. He is everywhere on the field at critical moments, and attends to the minutest details. The battle ended, he groups his officers around him and gives a critique on the day's maneuvers, leaving Prince Albert, the chief umpire of the maneuvers, to give nominal assent. Distinguished amongst the foreign visitors are the Archduke Albrecht, of Austria, and the Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia. The Archduke Albrecht has had an especially cordial reception from the emperor and German generals, partly on account of his repulse as a leader of the war party. Being desirous of divesting his presence at the maneuvers of a political aspect, the Archduke Albrecht has caused the semi-official press to state that he repudiates all connection with politics; that he is neither a peace nor a war man, and that his only aim is to obey the orders of his commander. Army circles do not take this denial seriously. At the close of the day's work the emperor dines with thirty guests.

The press notes with lively satisfaction that the emperor, coinciding with the general official effort to suppress the use of the French language, has ordered that the menus be couched entirely in German. The word "menu" becomes now "speisekarten."

The Kalnoy-Bismarck conference opens on Monday. Count Kalnoy will leave Vienna to-morrow and will be the guest of Prince Bismarck for several days. Count Herbert Bismarck will take in the interviews between the chancellor and Count Kalnoy. The conference is thought to be a new move on the part of Bismarck to Austrian support for a project to reconcile the quarrel and vatican to assist him in the struggle with the German clericals and to make memorable Emperor William's visit to Rome.

The Strossmayer incident, disclosing the growth of the pro-Russian sympathy throughout Austria's slavonic provinces, is hailed in Berlin as tending to cause Austria to feel the absolute necessity for a German alliance which will result in the secured dominion of Prince Bismarck over the Austrian policy. It is believed that whatever Prince Bismarck's plans regarding the papacy, Count Kalnoy will be constrained to concur. Premier Crispin's menaced opposition will become nullified, and he will be forced either to accept them or resign.

It is expected that the Prussian budget will show not less than 100,000,000 marks surplus. The national liberals desire to devote a portion of this sum to a reduction of the state railway tariffs, while the conservatives wish to lessen property taxation.

A congress of national liberals will meet at Hanover on October 13 to reform the electoral committee and choose a new leader. With the exception of the clerical press, all the German and Austrian newspapers praise Emperor Francis Joseph's public rebuke of Bishop Strossmayer.

The text of the bishop's message to the Kieff celebrants was as follows: "May Russia, aided by Providence and Christian heroism, accomplish, besides her other tasks, that great mission which the Almighty has entrusted to her." This is held to be an open invocation of the divine blessing upon Russia in her attempt to absorb the Austro-Slav people.

It is reported that Count Kalnoy, in an interview with the papal nuncio, advised that Bishop Strossmayer be deposed. Advice from St. Petersburg disclosed considerable popular feeling in favor of Bishop Strossmayer. The semi-official press describe the action of Emperor Francis Joseph as a painful indication of a policy calculated not only to wear out the patience of Russia towards Austria, but to augment the antagonism of the German elements in the empire of Hapsburg.

The houses of five socialists at Oppenberg have been searched and a large number of pamphlets seized. Twelve arrests, including that of Dr. Kolther, have been made at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Journalist Geck of the Basel Arbeiter Freund protests against the affair as a police "plant." The socialists have reason to expect wholesale expulsions under the state of siege at Naumburg, Altona and Harburg. The committee of the Reichsbank has postponed its decision on the bank rate until Monday. To-day being a Jewish festival, the bourse was virtually closed.

THE YELLOW PLAGUE.

An Enterprising Young French Physician and His Theories.

HE WILL GO TO JACKSONVILLE

And Make a Thorough Investigation of the Disease.

INDIAN SUMMER DAYS IN PARIS.

They Are Delightful Despite Many Incidental Inconveniences.

THE SALON IS TRANSFORMED.

A Very Unique Exhibition of Maritime Inventions—Remarkable Scurvy of Game of All Kinds—Game Keepers Denounced.

Going to Jacksonville.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—(New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.)—Dr. Paul Guber, the young physician whose investigations of the anti-cholera system of Dr. Ferran were described in the Herald at the time of the 1885 epidemic in Valencia, leaves France next Saturday for Florida, where he intends studying yellow fever. He goes with an official mission from the French government. Last year he made an exhaustive inquiry into the subject in Cuba and in a report read the other day before the Paris academy of medicine, expressed his conviction that the microbe of yellow fever differed little from the cholera bacillus and like it was almost invariably found in the intestines. The writer, who was with the young French savant in 1885, had a long interview with him yesterday.

"I shall settle down in Jacksonville for the time being," said he, "and have another hunt for the microbe, but I don't expect to find it anywhere but in the intestines. My belief is that yellow fever is analogous to cholera."

"Knowing the conclusions you formed after your experiments with Dr. Ferran's anti-cholera views, I suppose you do not believe in inoculation being a preventive of yellow fever?"

"I do not. I tried the system upon myself in Havana without good results and with some results which gave me no wish to repeat the test. Repeated microscopic examinations showed me no yellow fever microbes in the blood. For conscience sake, however, I inoculated myself with the microbe which Dr. Ferran had shown us in Paris, and which we have since studied together. The first experiment was not followed by any accident, but a subsequent injection, which I tried a week afterwards, laid me up and produced alarming symptoms!"

"What do you think of Dr. Gamaglia's idea and is just as mistaken. The medical authorities are on the wrong track. If Dr. Gamaglia were right Dr. Koch's ideas would be upset altogether."

"How do you explain yellow fever, doctor?"

"My idea is that yellow fever is a local affection of which the first cause is a development of microbes in the intestines. It flourishes only under peculiar conditions of climate, race and temperament."

"What treatment do you suggest for it?"

"The general treatment consists in keeping up the strength of the patient and in careful watchings. The action of strychnine, alcohol and champagne will, in some cases, be found useful, but local treatment is by far the most important point. At the very outset it is necessary to prescribe purgatives. The first day the patient should be given thirty-five to forty-five grammes of sulphate of soda. The next he should take forty to fifty grammes of Carter's oil in two or three doses. On the third day one gramme of calomel might be administered. The prescriptions should be varied in this way for a week. If the patient vomits the quantity thrown up should be again administered with a little ice. In at least one instance I can vouch for the patient having been cured after he had been given up. He was in a semi-comatose state. The intestines should be treated like an infected wound by cleaning and disinfecting. When I was in West India a doctor handed over a desperate case to me to try my method on, telling me at the same time that even if I failed it would be no argument against my theory. The antiseptic I tried were bichloride of mercury and schlorohydrate lemonade. The treatment proved successful. Of course, one cure proved little. It does prove, though, that there is a chance of success. If it were not unscientific to do so, I should speak more positively. I shall repeat my experiment at Jacksonville, and I have great hope that the result will not be a disappointment."

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PARIS, Sept. 15.—(New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.)—The military maneuvers are now coming to a close. Those of the Third army corps in Normandy took place in the same valley that was once the scene of a campaign of Richard Coeur de Lion against the French. An invading army of two divisions of the Third corps captured Rouen and a review was held there at which Mr. MacLaine, the minister at Paris, was present and testified most warmly to the efficiency and the appearance of the troops. But the great military feature of the war was the cavalry maneuvers that ended Monday, at Chalons, when for the first time in France an army corps of cavalry, altogether eighteen cavalry regiments, or seventy-two squadrons, were united for instruction under one command. General DeGalliff in the next war will attempt the role achieved by General Sheridan in America. German officers say the war of 1866 was won by the infantry, the war of 1870 by artillery and the next war by the cavalry. All agree that the time being of the contending armies in the next war will be a tremendous cavalry battle. Each nation will, the very instant war is declared, launch its entire cavalry force into the enemy's country to prevent mobilization and concentration. These vast hordes of cavalry will undoubtedly come into collision and the result will be a cavalry battle of such vital importance that whoever wins it will be pretty certain to come out victor in the whole war taken altogether. The experiences at Chalons shows a decided improvement in the French cavalry. Out of 10,000 horse 500 were thrown out of service. This is not an unusual number, but it might be reduced, for four-fifths of the horses indisponibles were made so by being kicked by other horses. A little judicious training would readily remove this difficulty. It has long been urged by French officers that a fifth of the squadrons of the cavalry regiments which to-day are simply depot squadrons should be transformed into service squadrons to serve with their regiments in the field. It is also urged that the French cavalry be kept permanently mobilized as the German cavalry is. An incident which causes much good feeling in military circles throughout France took place a few days ago at the Chateau de James, near Villambard, in the Department of Dordogne, the residence of General Debrontschef, ex-chief of staff to the late General Skobloff. The One Hundred and Eighty regiment of the line were returning from the maneuvers to their barracks in Bergerac. As they marched past the Chateau de James, General Debrontschef and Mme Debrontschef were sitting on the terrace. When the colors of the regiment appeared the general advanced and raised his hat. The colonel commanded the Russian national anthem to be played. General Debrontschef then stepped forward and saluted the colonel of the regiment. A halt was ordered. General Debrontschef then passed along the regiment with the colonel and shook hands cordially with all the officers. The general then ordered his maitre de hotel to bring out 500 bottles of wine and place them at the disposal of the soldiers. Mme De Brontschef then invited the colonel of the regimental staff and one officer of each grade to dinner at 7 o'clock. General Patron de Boisfury, the brigade commander, and his staff were also present at dinner. The One hundred and eighty regiment proceeded to Bergerac with most enthusiastic souvenirs of the hospitality of General Skobloff's chief of staff.

A BEAR STORY.

Thrilling Experience of a Couple of Wisconsin Hunters.

CARON, Wis., Sept. 15.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—Yesterday W. H. Poole and Clark Stokesbury, of Aurora Station, were hunting small game in Bates Hoie, about forty-five miles north of here, Poole having a shotgun and Stokesbury a light Colt's rifle, they accidentally ran into a gang of bears six in number, which Stokesbury lost no time in attacking. He killed two of the gang, when he came into collision with the old she bear, who proceeded to chew Stokesbury up in the most approved style. Stokesbury was rescued last night by the Poole brothers, J. D. and William, who brought him to Caron, where he is under a doctor's care. He is in a very bad condition. Poole says the old bear picked Stokesbury up by the side and shook him as a cat would a mouse, after which Stokesbury got his gun and finished her. Two more of the bears were killed by the Poole men when they returned to rescue Stokesbury. Mr. Stokesbury is a young man and his folks live at Chariton, Ia. They have been notified of his misfortune.

Found Guilty of Murder.

KNOXVILLE, Ia., Sept. 15.—John McGhee, one of the five men charged with the murder of Norah Kelo, was found guilty to-day of murder in the second degree. His brother, on about the same testimony, was last week found guilty of murder in the first degree. His father and two brothers-in-law will be tried for the same crime.

A Democratic Convention.

BENEFICIAL, Neb., Sept. 15.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The democratic convention of this legislative district was held at this place to-day and the following candidates nominated: Representative, J. W. Thompson; county attorney, T. J. Keeler. There was a torchlight procession in the evening.

The Fire Record.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 15.—A heavy fire is reported at Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, which destroyed a whole business block, doing damage amounting to \$100,000. Partially insured. During the progress of the fire an explosion occurred, but no one was injured. For some time it looked as if all the business portion of the town was going.

France's Grain Harvest.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The official report of the grain harvest in France places it at about one hundred million hectolitres.

ROYALTY IS ABSENT

And Berlin is Drowsy During the Pleasant Autumn Days.

THE KAISER DINES HIS STAFF.

French Terms Carefully Eliminated From the Menu Card.

CARL SCHURZ TO THE RESCUE

He Resents Foolish Libels on American Political Methods.

SCANDALOUS STORIES DENIED.

Dr. Stuckenborg is Said to Have Aroused Much Feeling and a New American Church in Berlin is Proposed.

Little Doing in Germany.

BRITAIN, Sept. 15.—(New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.)—The Kaiser is away from Berlin so much now and the weather has been in the main so pleasant that Berlin is as drowsy from insufficient circulation as it is on a hot July day. The Kaiser stirred up some gossip before he left on the 10th by dining his officers in good style, but with a bill of fare from which all French terms and words were scrupulously banished. This has been attempted for some time, but German translations of French menus have hitherto had too much of the barbaric to be successful. It is doubtful whether imperial patronage will make it successful now.

Carl Schurz, who is detained at Kiel by non-recovery from a severe illness, has sent to the relief of the dull season with his sensible answer to one of the many scandalous libels on American politics which have been so frequent of late in the German papers. Party lies, he says, are accepted as good, and an American story, to be believed, need only to be the grossest exaggeration. Schurz seems to be a good deal irritated by the comments on America that he has read and heard in the past few months, and repels with some bitterness the old story that the Cobden club is spending 40,000,000 marks to advance American free trade; also that leading American statesmen get \$100 a day for campaign speeches. Finally, Schurz has many pleasant things to say of the American people. He denies emphatically that money, to the exclusion of honesty and principles, makes the political game go.

Another American has proposed a new American church in Berlin, and is exciting much interest, because of the rumor that Mrs. Cleveland will partly withdraw her patronage and with other prominent leaders will do nothing. The whole matter has been placed in the hands of a regular American committee. A printed letter from Mr. Carpenter, an old resident of Berlin, expresses the feeling of a certain portion of Berlin's permanent colony—unfortunately of that portion which is the best able and most willing to subscribe for church matters. In spite of the excellent work he has done here, Dr. Stuckenborg, as this letter shows, seems to have aroused much personal opposition. It takes its stand on the demand for an American committee, which is to take charge of church construction and the appointment of ministers.

RAILROAD MEN ORGANIZE.

They Will Look After Their Interests in Illinois Legislation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The state central committee of the Amalgamated Association of Railway Employes, an organization formed about two months ago and which is really an outgrowth of the Burlington strike, held a meeting this afternoon in this city to discuss the line of action. The object of the organization is to bring about united political action on the part of the railroad employes of the state in order to procure the passage of laws beneficial to the working men. In speaking of the object of to-day's meeting Chairman Hurley said to a reporter: "There are 25,000 railroad employes in Illinois, counting those in the transportation department and omitting clerks and officers. Probably not more than one third of these vote regularly or pay any attention to politics. After a man is on his engine or train on election day he doesn't think the trouble to vote. Since the Q strike we have been thinking and have come to the conclusion that it is to our interest to vote. We propose to organize all railroad men for political action and secure, if we can, the repeal of the conspiracy laws, which menace the constitutional rights of citizens and particularly workmen. We want also the repeal of the co-employe act, which prevents a workman from getting damages when injured through the negligence of a fellow employe. We will devote upon a plan of action to-day and then we will open negotiations with the different candidates for governor. The one who will pledge himself to further our interests will get our support. Of legislative candidates the same is true. We will vote for the man who will do the most for us."

It is Only Cholera Morbus.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—Health Commissioner De Wolf laughed when shown the dispatch reporting a case of "genuine Asiatic cholera" at Hillsboro, Ill. "There has not been any cholera at Hillsboro," he said. "There has not been a summer for twelve years that some physician has not reported to me what he considered a case of death from Asiatic cholera. I have always told the gentlemen that they were mistaken."

"What was the disease then?"

"Cholera morbus. It is impossible for any man to differentiate between cholera morbus in some cases and Asiatic cholera. I have seen cases of cholera morbus in the Louisiana swamps which presented every phenomenon of the Asiatic plague. The same pinched expression of the face, the same muscular convulsions, rice water discharges and rise of temperature after death. Yet it was a disease as different from Asiatic cholera as the north is different from the south. One arises from conditions within the system of the victim and ends there. The other comes from the germ, which multiplies without limit."

Miners Demand an Increase.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15.—The coal miners of the Belleville district, comprising the counties of St. Clair, Madison, Williamson and Jackson, met in East St. Louis, Ill., to-day and decided to demand an increase of 10 cent per bushel over the present schedule.