

ASIATIC CHOLERA SPREADING.

A Well Known English Authority Talks of the Terrible Disease.

HIGHLY SPICED LONDON DIVORCE SUIT.

Consul General New Gives His Opinion of the New Customs Administration Law—The Monroe Doctrine.

Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, August 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEER.]—In view of the spread of Asiatic cholera in certain parts of Europe, I called the other day on Dr. Norman Kerr, F. L. S., the well known English authority on the terrible disease, having had cholera himself and having written extensively on the subject. Dr. Kerr is well qualified to give sound practical advice. "Let me entreat you," he began, "to caution your readers in every visitation of cholera against two things—panor and alcohol. Many people have died of cholera who, humbly speaking, had no business to have it, but were attacked simply because they were afraid of taking it. As regards alcohol, it is not only a potent provocator of cholera when that disease is about, but it is a most unreliable and unsafe remedy."

"What precautions would you advise, doctor?" "The chief precaution is to go about one's ordinary business without fear and avoid, as I said, all intoxicating drinks, also unripe or overripe fruit, and such articles of food as from past experience the individual knows to be disagreeable. The diet should be moderate in eating and drinking, with meats as regular as possible and eaten slowly. There should also be a strict attention to cleanliness, fresh air exercise and an observance of all hygienic rules. These are practical precautions."

"But suppose one gets cholera in spite of these, what treatment should be followed?" "Summon a doctor as soon as possible, and while waiting for his arrival take some ordinary diarrhoea mixture with milk which has been scalded, or lime water and milk and cold water, which is most grateful to the individual. Take no brandy or intoxicant, as its effect might be to mask the cholera symptoms and thus favor the course of the disease. If there is reason to believe something has been taken which has set up an irritation, an emetic dose of castor oil might precede any other medicine. If the pain goes to bed at once and have external applications, hot water bottles, or linseed ointments with an infusion of poppies or laudanum. If struck down suddenly with diarrhoea, go to bed, cover up with plenty of clothing, have a warm drink and get into respiration. The doctor alone can be judge of the special medical treatment."

"Is it true that persons in robust health are more likely than others to fall victims to cholera?" "I don't think so. Past experience has convinced me that the intemperate are most likely to be attacked by cholera and least likely to recover—after the intemperate, those who have a nervous dread thinking of the disease."

"What are the precursory symptoms of cholera?" "Diarrhoea, pains and vomiting, followed by prostration, cramps and collapse. Sometimes there is a painless diarrhoea which, if checked, may prevent an attack. In true cholera occasionally the patient is struck down with cramps and collapse with no precursory symptoms."

"What is the general percentage recovery?" "I cannot formulate a definite percentage, as recoveries vary in different localities. I am, however, of the opinion that cholera is becoming less fatal every epidemic. Great attention should be paid to one point in all suspicious cases—discharges should be carefully disinfected, and all who are brought in contact with a person suffering from suspicious symptoms should avoid attending such persons on an empty stomach. I used to find a plain biscuit in the pocket answered the purpose."

"Finally, sir, do you believe, as has been maintained, that the recent epidemic of la grippe will be followed by cholera, and that we are now on the eve of that fearful scourge?" "I see no reason to believe that an epidemic of cholera must necessarily follow a grippé, although such has frequently been the case. At all events, let us be prepared, but not afraid."

A PRETTY WOMAN IN QUESTION.

The Story of a Lady and Two Captains.

Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, August 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEER.]—For some days London has been entertained by another highly spiced divorce case, which has well illustrated the fact that, where a pretty woman is in question a large number of men are fools. This particular case, just decided, which has been aptly christened "The story of a lady and two captains," began in that trying place of easy virtue, the Burlington Arcade, where a certain Captain Lyon of the life guards met without introduction a fascinating lady who called herself Mrs. Stanhope, and who turned out to be the mistress of another and wealthier captain named Warner.

Captain Lyon was attracted by this little detail as well as by the fact that the fair object of his affections had been leading an immoral life since she was sixteen—offered herself in marriage and was accepted. But here, as it always does, came in the financial question. She—now Mrs. Captain Lyon—well pleased at having thus received the stamp of respectability—looked with less complacency upon giving up the £4,000 or £5,000 that Captain Warner had allowed her; so she set her wits to solving the difficult problem of having her cake and eating it—that is, of combining the rich captain's gold with the poor captain's matrimonial connexions.

This she succeeded in doing, but whether with the knowledge of the poor captain is a question which is being extensively ventilated in the proceedings. What brought matters to a crisis was the action of a certain tradesman named Pickett who, in the short space of eight months, had catered to Mrs. Lyon's vanity to the extent of £1,000 worth of dresses. Mr. Pickett had been made in previous occasions by Captain Warner and those particular dresses were entered to his account. Pickett not having heard of the marriage with Lyon, he at first brought suit against Warner, but failed to recover the money, and then sued Mrs. Stanhope, or Warner, or Lyon, tried to help the customer as well as her paramour by asserting that her husband knew of the bill she was running up and told her to make Warner pay it. She further declared that Captain Warner continued his relations with

ALEXANDER AND WILLIAM.

The Coming Meeting of the Rulers of Russia and Germany.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED

The Imperial Conferences Expected to Last Three Days—St. Petersburg Gaily Decorated in Honor of the Event.

Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett. BERLIN, August 16.—The German iron-clad Irene and the imperial yacht Hohenzollern were sighted off Mezel this morning. They stopped for Emperor William's dispatches and then proceeded northward for Revel, where they are timed to arrive tomorrow. The Russian squadron, consisting of eighteen vessels, under command of Grand Duke Alexis, will fire a salute upon the arrival of the German vessels.

The New Customs Law.

Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, August 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEER.]—Speaking to a Herald correspondent yesterday, Consul General New expressed the following opinion about the new customs administration law: "To the honest importer and dealer," said Mr. New, "this law has no terrors, any more than the law against murder and arson or theft has to men who have committed no such offense, but to the fraudulent importer or consignee it is a measure which will insure to him the penalties prescribed therein, and they are rather severe. Most of the provisions of this law were enforced prior to 1874 and most of them have been in force always. I would have no more fear in doing business under this law than under any law that was ever in force—it protects honest men against swindlers."

The Monroe Doctrine.

Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, August 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEER.]—The Paris La Liberté says that the American state department—having heard a rumor that France and England are to present to the Argentine republic a claim for damages sustained by French and English subjects—has announced that the United States, in accordance with the Monroe doctrine, will not permit Europe to interfere in Argentine affairs. Upon which the La Liberté remarks that Europe has been enough, and indeed too much of the Monroe doctrine, and that states whose subjects have sustained during the Argentine revolution substantial injuries will now obtain the compensation to which they are entitled without troubling themselves about the Pan-American of the white race.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett. PARIS, August 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEER.]—Paris is absolutely teeming with life. Americans are here in greater crowds than during the exposition, and steamship agents say that they have never done such a big business before. Douglas Grant arrived yesterday. I hear that his sister, Miss Adele Grant, returns to London the last of this month, sailing the 25th. Mrs. John Dillon, wife of Judge Dillon, Miss Dillon, Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Tarnum, nee Romano Stone, have recently arrived from Hamburg, and are at the Hotel du Rhine. George Scott, the New York ex-railway president, and his family are here from St. Moritz, arranging for a driving tour in Scotland.

Mr. De Witt is so charmed at the Hotel de France et de Bath. She sails on the Bretagne next week; also, Mrs. Joseph Bailey, whose daughter's marriage to Count Sibir is not to take place until December. The count sails with the Bailey family and the party go directly to Newport. Tongues are wagging over the De Verier-Cutting engagement. Baron De Verier is an attaché of the Belgian legation in Paris and met Mrs. Cutting two years ago. His attentions were decidedly marked during that time and the affair culminated in an announcement of the engagement at a dinner given by Mrs. Cutting at Hamburg last week, where the baron and the Cuttings have been for a month.

Aprons of the gossip of the Pappenheim-Wheeler marriage, I was told yesterday by a friend of the Wheeler family that the truth of the matter was that Count Pappenheim was the elder brother, but had been heavily in debt and that he relinquished his title to the younger brother, who cancelled his debts for the title.

Mr. Dick Elliott is back again in Paris. At Mrs. H. M. Stanley stopped here a few days ago and have gone to Lacarne. I saw them at the Mairie a few days ago and Mr. Stanley was looking splendid. Mrs. Stanley has the happy fortune to be able to wear her hair pompadour fashion, amply which few women can arrange becomingly, and displays a beautiful brow with almost classical features.

Madame Melba is at the Grand hotel, fresh from her London success, and leaves today for Alexesbaine. She was prettily dressed when I met her yesterday, being adorned by the latest wigs, the richest diamonds, gold chain studded with pearls around her neck and a small diamond brooch, which she said the princess of Wales had given her; and also with a superb sapphire and diamond brooch. The prince gave her a diamond bracelet and the Duke de Nemours another jeweled bracelet. Melba will continue at the Grand opera on her return from Switzerland.

The consul general to France, Mr. Kiaz, and Mr. Hooper, the vice consul, are expected to enter on their duties here next week.

Major Rathbone sails September 3 for New York. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Harper have left Paris for Norway, and Mr. Waldor Phillips, president of the New York University association bank and trust company, left yesterday for Berlin for an absence of ten days. The establishment of this banking company in Europe is looked upon with great interest. Mr. and Mrs. Diaz Abernethy have left with a party of Americans, including Mr. and Mrs. Low Harris and Miss Wainwright, for Ouerantania. General and Mrs. Roy Stone sailed today for New York. Archbishop Corrigan left for England.

Mr. Harry W. McVicker, Mrs. Henry Ash Robbins and Miss Maud Robbins have arrived here. Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Garneau are occupying a villa at Etretat. Another engagement announcement is that of the marriage of a well known Russian prince in America, Prince George Eretoff, who figured conspicuously as a man about town in New York, but who is now in Paris and about to marry a very wealthy American widow, Mrs. Walton. The prince is greatly in debt, but his gifts to the bride-elect are said to be on a magnificent scale. Mrs. Walton has been stopping at the Hotel Continental, but is now on a voyage, shortly to return to wed the prince in Paris.

The Fire R. Corp.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 16.—A special from Appleton, Wis., says the machine paper mill of the Platten paper company burned this afternoon. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$75,000. Seventy-five men are thrown out of employment.

HENRY GEORGE.

He is in England Visiting Friends and Taking Notes.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

President Harrison's Attitude Shown by Extracts from His Message.

Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, August 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEER.]—Henry George is in London quietly visiting friends and taking notes. He addressed an open air meeting Tuesday night in Walworth, where his friend William Saunders will stand at the next election as a liberal candidate. Mr. George leaves on Thursday for Glasgow, where he is to address a meeting in the city hall on Friday. He is to speak in Liverpool for the Financial Reform association and sails for New York on Saturday in the Scotia. Rev. Father Huntington of New York is also here in company with George. He will sail for New York early in September. Mr. George, in a recent conversation with me, expressed himself as highly pleased with his visit to Australia, his reception there and with the progress single tax ideas are making. He says that the bill to increase the tax on unimproved land values proposed by the South Australian government, which has just failed, did not command the full support of single tax men, then it proposed a progressive tax aimed at large holdings, while single tax men believed there should be no distinction.

A much more important bill, giving municipal and district government power, has been authorized by a popular vote, to place all local taxes on land values irrespective of improvements, has passed the lower house and is certain to pass the upper, while a similar bill is almost certain to pass the new south parliament at this session.

Asked as to the most interesting things he had observed here, Mr. George said he thought it was the movement of the Salvation army in the field of social reform. A department has been established under the command of Commissioner Smith, formerly of New York, a single tax man, which is running six self-supporting lodging houses, supplying meals and endeavoring to find work for those needing it.

General Booth has an elaborate scheme on the same lines, into which the resources and energies of the army will shortly be thrown. "Whatever may be the direct results of this scheme," said he, "and they will be large, for the Salvation army is a living organism of the power of organization of the best class. The indirect results will be larger still. The work of the Salvation army cannot be long directed to the work of fighting poverty and finding employment without the discovery that the fundamental cause of poverty and the seeming security of work lies in the monopoly of the natural source of wealth and material of all productive employment, and the realization of the fact that it is utterly impossible to abolish poverty and secure to all men opportunity to labor, and the fair reward of labor, until equal rights in land are secured. When the Salvation army shall begin to feel and preach that God made the earth for men during their lives, as well as heaven for them after their deaths; when religious enthusiasm shall be diverted to social reform, then will the most potent of all revolutionary influences be used."

THE BLAIR TRAGEDY.

A Heart Rending Scene at the Mur-der of Blair, Neb. Aug. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEER.]—At the inquest yesterday at the farm of N. R. Town the verdict was that Blair had been killed by a pistol shot fired by Charles Pratt.

The verdict of the coroner's jury sitting on the body of Pratt was that he came to his death at the hands of a mob unknown to the jury.

The coroner is out of town and both inquests were held by Sheriff Hartman. The sheriff says the scene was most harrowing, with Mrs. Town in one room kissing and weeping over the body, and the daughter in another room weeping from the effect of the doctor's probing for the ball.

Although the sheriff did all he could to prevent the mob from taking Pratt, it was of no use, as the mob was determined and had a weapon load of material to break into the jail and run Pratt out of the door. The coroner's every person thinks Pratt got what he deserved.

Hattie Town Dying.

BLAIR, Neb., August 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEER.]—A telegram from Washington says that Hattie Town cannot live twenty-four hours. The funeral of her father will occur at the farm at 2 p. m. today. He will be buried in the Blair cemetery.

Don't Like the McKinley Bill.

PANAMA, August 16.—The McKinley bill still excites commercial circles in this city and the provinces. The recent consular conference held in this city received complaints from nearly thirty chambers of commerce, pointing out the difficulty of complying with the provisions of the bill without almost disastrous results. The conference passed resolutions regretting that the delegates from the chambers of commerce did not attend the sessions, as it could have been shown that the bill did not oppress honest importers; that its only aim was to protect the revenues of the United States, and the fines and penalties imposed by the bill are chiefly punishments of old laws. The conference decided to forward the communications received from chambers of commerce to Washington for the consideration of the government. The terms of the bill would permit the French press to magnify the resolutions into a promise to waive some of the most stringent requirements of the law. The papers appear to believe that an American consular bill has the will and the right to nullify the act of congress.

The Bill of Lading Fight.

CHICAGO, August 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEER.]—The fight over the new uniform bill of lading bids fair to develop into one between eastern and western railroads, the western roads siding with the shippers. It will be remembered that a short time ago the Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association, in its report, recommended the new bill of lading on all through shipments. The western lines unanimously refused to accept instructions. This causes much confusion in eastern lines, and a meeting is called for next Monday, when it is expected to notify western roads that eastern lines will refuse to accept through traffic except on the new bill of lading.

The western lines have agreed with the shippers not to yield their positions, and the consequence will be the one thing above all else that Chicago merchants want—that no traffic shall be allowed through Chicago. Shippers estimate that such a result would be worth upwards of \$3,000,000 yearly to the city, as it would make Chicago terminal on all traffic instead of a way station on through traffic, as at present.

Guatemalan Troops Mutiny.

Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett. SAN SALVADOR, August 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEER.]—Reports from the frontier say that yesterday the Guatemalan troops fell to fighting among themselves. The result was a mutiny and the troops finally abandoned their positions. The army of Salvador still awaits developments and has orders to govern itself according to circumstances. The provisional government has deposited with a bank in this city funds to cover an English loan. General Eleta declared today that he will sustain the credit of the nation abroad as well as the honor of his country at the frontier. Since Minister Mimer started for Guatemala nothing has been heard from him nor from any other member of the diplomatic corps.

Independents at Mitchell.

MICHEL, S. D., August 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEER.]—At the independent county convention held today the following were the principal nominations made: State senator, John M. Pease; representatives, John K. Johnson and J. N. Brown; county treasurer, W. H. Sauer; auditor, A. J. Amber; register of deeds, George E. Allen; sheriff, S. D. Wright; county judge, E. S. Johnston; county attorney, H. A. Sanders.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

President Harrison's Attitude Shown by Extracts from His Message.

HE BELIEVES IN FEDERAL SUPERVISION.

Colonel Baxter Nominated for Surgeon General of the Army—A Specimen of Nebraska Prohibition Gail.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEER. (SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE BEER.) The attitude of President Harrison on the election bills is not well known, but has been amply stated in his inaugural address and in his first message to the present session of congress. That there may be no doubt of the president's views upon such supervising of the elections as will guarantee a free ballot and a free count in every section of the country, it is well to call to mind the following extract from his inaugural address: "The national congress has not yet taken control of elections in that country which the constitution vests in the states, but has accepted and adapted the election laws of the several states, providing penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of the state laws or an unfair or partisan administration of the law could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the constitution that such an emergency might arise and provision wisely made for its removal. The states are a condition of our national life, and no power vested in congress or in the executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unassisted. The people of the several states and congressional districts have equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of qualified electors residing within it. The repeal of such election laws is not local and the instances of electors residing in other districts that shall be paid and freed, do not save at all the public interest. Again the president referred to it in his first official document, the first message to congress. In that section of the document referring to colored people he says: "But notwithstanding all this in many parts of every country where the colored population is large the people of that race are by various devices deprived of any effective exercise of their political rights. The wrong does not extend itself on those whose votes are suppressed. Every constituency in the union is wronged. It has been the aim of the law to work a gradual erasure of these flagrant evils. Surely no one so anxious that the present can be accepted as a remedy. If it were not for the fact that these communities must work out this problem for themselves we have the right to ask whether they are at work upon it. Do they justly and equitably? When such conditions exist the black man to have a free ballot? When is he in fact to have these full civil rights which have so long been denied him? When is he to have the influence which our form of government was intended to secure to the electors to be restored? This generation should consciously and deliberately grant to the colored man a heritage of vote to the next. The constitution should proceed with candor, calmness and great patience upon the lines of justice and equity, not of prejudice and cruelty. No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm basis of justice and law. I earnestly invoke the aid of congress to the creation of such measures within its well defined constitutional powers as will secure all our people a free exercise of the right of justice and equity, not of prejudice and cruelty. No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm basis of justice and law. I earnestly invoke the aid of congress to the creation of such measures within its well defined constitutional powers as will secure all our people a free exercise of the right of justice and equity, not of prejudice and cruelty. No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm basis of justice and law. 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