ELOQUENCE AT CAMP LINCOLN

Veterans Treated to a Trio of Splendid Epeeches.

WORDS OLD SOLDIERS LOVE TO HEAR

Judge Crounse Recalls the Hot, Dusty Marches of Thirty Years Ago-General Kelfer Tells of the Country's Growth-At Grand Island.

CAMP LINCOLN, SUPERIOR, Neb., Aug. 25. Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-On the stand this afternoon were a number of distinguished gentlemen, among them Hon. Lorenzo Crounse, Hon. J. Warren Keifer of Ohio, ex-speaker of the house of representatives; Colonel J. S. Lehue of Governor Boyd's staff, Lieutenant Governor T. J. Majors, General Lilworth, department commander of the Nebraska Grand Army of the Republic; Captain Lafayette Munsell, a hero of both the Mexican and the late war; J. Warren Keifer, jr., son of the ex-speaker; A. R. Humphrey of Lincoln, and others. Mesars, Crounse, Humphrey, Majors, Lehue and Hastings came in at 11:19 from McCook and went immediately to the grounds. They were escorted to the speakers' stand by the Bicomington, Red Cloud and Superior bands.

Not only in front of the stand, but all around it, as thick as they could sit or stand, was an immense crown to greet them. Com mander Adams introduced Judge Crounse, who was greeted with applause. He explained that he was present partly by accident, partly by design.

Judge Croanse Addressed Them. "I have been following Majors for a day or two," said the judge, "and I find he is apt to lead me into a military camp at times, as he is the friend of the soldier. Tom wants to meet some of the people, for as you may or may not know, I am a candidate for governor of this state. I may have met some of you before here at home, or possibly in the army, but thirty years have passed away since we first marched through the heat and dust, and I would hardly recognize you now.'

Further along in his speech, which bristled with witty litustrations in alluding to the rebellion, the speaker told the story of the man who went up in a baloon and came down a-foot, lighting too suddenly for the good of

his logs. Said he:
"I carry a wound in one of my logs, and when I am done with it I mean to hand it down to my children as the grandest legacy
I could possibly bequeath to them.

"You may be glad your lines have been
cast in this country—the best and greatest
this world ever knew. It is an undivided
country. That grand old here, who stands

next to Washington, enunciated the funda-mental principle when he said a house divided against itself cannot stand. But I didn't come here to make a speech and will give the time to those prepared and can entertain you better than I.'!

General Kelfer's Remarks. General Keifer was next introduced and delivered an able address. Said he:
"The march of progress is so plainly indicated in my visit here that I cannot forego

speaking of it. Twenty-one years ago I was here, but I saw not the present civilization—only a few renegado Indians marching single file. A that time there was but one white man in the county. We are here today under these favored circumstances, on a spot once marked on the maps as the Great American desert, now covered with rich fields of grain and peopled with the best and most intelligent and happy beople on earth. The great and crowning glory of this country is, every mur is as good as his neighbor. The race is even one, and we always start forward, e never go backward in a republic. We all have equal rights. There is no man so bigh as not to be amenable to the law—none so low as to be deprived of the law's pro-

The speaker told the story of General Putnam, who, when asked if he was prepared to die, replied: "No. I never intend to die. I will live forever in my children and my children's children." Applying it, the speaker

Old comrade, you may say, as to your state of preparation for death, that you will never die, but will live forever in posterity."

Hastings on Pensions.

Attorney General Hastings made a lengthy and eloquent speech, recounting the history of this and other countries, speaking of our own war and of present questions and condi-tions. The speaker said:

"I have read in newspapers and in magazine articles, and on one occasion I neard it proclaimed from a rostrum, that our govern ent pays in pensions annually \$178,000,000 If it is true, don't you think it is an almight good thing we have it to pay f When I hear man say we have 150,000 veterans fraudulently drawing pensions, I undertake to say that I can tell what ticket he votes.

"Another thing, you cannot get rich by act of congress. Every dollar you own is the result of your own labor or that of some

Tomorrow General Dilworth, Tom Major and Pat O. Hawes will do the talking. sham battle will also take place tomorrow The batteries are here and the sham engagement will bring into action artillery, cavalry and infantry.

Judge Crounse took the evening train for

Omaha, General Keifer went to the home of his son, J. Warren Keifer, jr., six miles west of Superior, on one of the best farms in the

Pyrotechnics, Not Politics.

A splendid pyrotechnic display from the heights north of Camp Lincoln was witnessed this evening and will be repeated tomorrow night.

An interesting campfire, presided over by Tom Majors, was held this evening, lasting until midnight. Among the speakers were Colonel Gage of Franklin county, Captain Jackson of Downs, Kan., and Captain Stickel of Nebraska; the latter made the speech of the evening. His tribute to the greatness and fame of Lincoln and Grant was most eloquently rendered in classical language and

begged leave to say that as one of the speakers had alluded to a free bailot and an honest count in the south, he hoped it would not be construed into politics, "for," said he there as long as they raise nothing but cot-ton, cane and h-l."

READY FOR THE VETERANS.

Camp Sheridan Prepared for the Annual

State Reunion, GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Aug. 25 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-It is no longer proper to say Camp Sheridan will be, Camp Sheridan is, and the half section of some of the finest soil of Nebrasita now represents one of the busiest scenes in the state. A force of twenty men are pitching tents as fast as possible. Nine hundred of these temporary abodes are ready for their inhabitants, whilst another car load which arrived this morning will soon be pitched and litted out for the grand holiday week. Fifty booths are in course of crection and about ten stands completed. The speakers' stands are waiting to be mounted. Wood, hay and water are on hand in abundance. Street cars are running to and from the grounds mornings, noons and evenings for the conmarnings, moons and evenings for the con-venience of the 150 men now engaged on the grounds. A large dancing paython has been erected, and the building in general is being randly mashed to complete.

rapidly pushed to completion.

Parties from Holdrego have the manage-Parties from Holdrege have the management of a temporary season of base ball during the reunion. The grounds formerly occupied by the State league are in good condition, enclosed and provided with the same grand stand and bleachers which were used by the State league. Broken Bow, Hastings, Holdrege, St. Paul, Kearney and perhaps Grand Island will contest in the necessity.

tional game. A large number of bands and drum cores will be on hand. The latest ap-plicant for quarters is the John M. Thurston Zouave drum corps of Omaha. Quite a numper of visitors have arrived in wagons.

PYTHIAN SUPREME OFFICE'S. Result of the Election-Knights and Militia-

men Drill at Camp Shaw. Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 25,-The supreme odge Knights of Pythias elected the following officers this afternoon: Supreme chancellor, W. W. Biackwell of Kentucky; suffreme vice chancellor, Walter B. Ritchie of Ohio; supreme prelate, E. G. Blackmer of California; supreme master of exchequer, F. J. Wiley of Delaware; supreme keeper of records and seals, R. L. C. White of Tennessee; supreme master-at-arms, J. H. Lyons of Kansupreme master-at-arms, J. H. Lyons of Rau-sas; supreme inner guard, A. C. Gardenier of New York; supreme outer guard, John H. Thompson of Washington, D. C. William Worth Blackwell, the newly

elected supreme chancellor, is a merchant of Henderson, Ky. He has held in succession all the offices of his state's grand lodge and was unanimously elected supreme vice chan-

cellor two years ago.
Walter B. Ritchie, the new supreme vice chancellor, is a lawyer of Lima, O., and is recognized as one of the foremost leaders of the bar. Two years hence, by right of suc-

cossion, he will be supreme chancellor.

Joseph H. Lyon, the new supreme master-at-arms, is general agent of the Missouri Paat-arms, is general agent of the Missouri Pa-cific railway, with headquarters in this city. His home is in Leavenworth, Kan., and he is commander of the Kansas brigade, uniform rank. All the other officers were re-elected and are well known to all Pythians.

NEBRASKA BOYS.

They Create a Sensation in Their Strik ingly Unique Uniforms.

Omaha No. Twelve, you see, Nebraska's very best boys are we. Always in it, out of sight. Full of fun, both day and night. Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-aye.

This and much more in the same jovial strain sang perhaps a hundred of the merriest of men that ever turned out on a parade says the Kansas City Journal of Thursday And such a parade! Seizing an hour well calculated to the deed, Il o'clock at night, they bore down on the Journal office from the south with the din of an escaped madhouse, nursery, a fire or two and a school house at recess. This was long before there was anything or anybody in sight but s

policeman heading off a crowd.

Then came the cause of the effect, a hundred men from Omaha, Lincoln and other Nebraska points, dressed in white stockings, knee breeches, red decollete shirts and white skull caps. That was the crowd. Ahead of these came twelves men clad in the flowing robs of hobgoblins, trimmed with ears of corn, and wearing a hat built of corn cobs and shead of the entire procession came the yery old Nick himself, one man having clad himself in a black jersey suit, tight fitting and decorated with the lines of a skeleton. He wore, also, a papier mache skull.

Every man was ara ed with a builfrog-voiced trumpet, with the exception of one man, and he straggled with a drum, which he beat with more energy than good time. Minneapolis Wants the Next Meeting. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 25.-Minneapo

is is anxious to secure the next encampment of the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias. The Joubers union, the Business Men's union, the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial club, and other organizations, are uniting for this purpose. The sentiments of all of them are voiced in the following telegram, which has been sent to Supreme Chancellor Shaw by the Business Men's union:

the Business Men's union:

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 25, 1892—Hon. George B. Shaw, Supreme Chancel or of the Knights of Pythias of the World, Midland Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.: Sir—We have been informed that an effort is being made in behalf of Minneapolis to hold the next meeting of the supreme lodge and national encampment of the uniformed rank of your order in this city, and this association, as well as all the representathis association, as well as all the representative bus pess men of this city, desire to extend to your order a youst heaty invitation to name this city as the place of your next enampment, with the assurance that everything in the power of our cit zens will be done to make the occasion a success in every particular. You, as well as most of the members of your order, are aware of the manner in which Minneapols fulfils any promises made. Hoping that we may have the pleasure of demonstrating to the members of your order our capabilities, as above outlined, and that the next encampment of your order will be held in Minneapolis, I remain very truly yours.

W. G. Bynox, Secretary, Approved: J. C. Eliel, President. his association, as well as all the represent

Pythian Sisters Plect Officers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25, -The supreme temple of the Pythian Sisters of the World had a busy session today. The morning was devoted to the consideration of reports of the supreme officers. In the afternoon the biennial election of officers took place with the following result: Supreme chief, Mrs. Hattie A. Robinson; supreme senior, Mrs. Sarah J. Goff of Center Falls, R. I.; sucreme unior, Mrs. H. W. Dodd of Fort Madise la.; supreme mistress of records and seals Mrs. M. D. Wood of Kansas City; supreme mistress of finance, Miss Emma Ba Dayton, O; supreme guard, Mrs. Hammond; supreme protectress, Mrs. Sarah Wolf of San Francisco. Supreme trustoes will be elected tomorrow.

Prize Oritting Indulged In. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25 .- The Pythian Knights resumed the prize drilling at Camp Shaw promptly at 9 o'clock this morning. The first drill was a battalion drill and this was followed by regimental and division drills. The drilling continued until late in the afternoon, and tonight there was a grand military display at the park in which the Third regiment Missouri National guards and Pythians will participate. At 9 o'clock the supreme lodge went into session at its nall, and the Pythians' visitors started on an excursion to Leavenworth. The session of the supreme lodge of Pythia will be devote to a further discussion of the ritual.

SIOUX CITY WILL PROTEST.

Her Packers Declare That Chicago House

Are Given Better Rates. Sioux Cirr, Ia., Aug. 25.—|Special Telegram to Tue Bee. | - J. S. Knox, traffic manager of the Cudahy Packing company, Ed. Haakinson & Co., packers of this city, and the Sioux City Jobbers association are formulating a plan by which to interest all Missouri river packers in an action to be brought before the Interstate Commerce commission to secure an adjustment of rates on live stock and packing house products to an equitable basis. They claim that the charging of the same rate on both classes of freight is a discrimination in favor of Chi cago. They will also protest against what they claim is a discrimination in favor of Chicago in rates on products to seaboard points. The rate of 25 cents on products from Chicago to Richmond, against a rate of 45 cents from Sioux City to Richmond, is quoted as an example. It is claimed that the ifference in distance does not warrant the difference in rates.

Lemars' New Shoe Factory. LEMARS, Ia., Aug. 25 .- Special Telegram to Tue Bee. |-Articles of incorporation of the Lemars Shoe company were filed today. The officers are: President, M. Moore; vice president, George E. Richardson; treasurer, J. W. Myers; secretary, John Zirawski. A building will be commenced tonorrow. The capacity of the new factory will be 1,000 hoes per day.

Heavy Damages Demanded. Ккокик, Ia., Aug. 25.-Robert S. Roberts executor of the estate of Edward E. Roberts of Farmington, Ia., brought suit against the Keckuk Street Railway company for \$30,000 damages today. The deceased was killed by a car while drunk Juty 4.

Another Anti-Trust Distillery. Curcago, Iil., Aug. 25.-Jacob Woolner the Peoria distiller, is in the city in conference with a number of Chicago men with a view to the erection of a large distilling plant, to be operated in opposition to the whisky trust.

Additional Correspondence of the Question of Canadian Canal Tolls.

CANADA HAD IMPOSED ON GOOD NATURE

President Harrison Issaed His Proclama tion as a Last Resort-Canada Alone Responsible for the Present Trouble -An Interesting State Paper.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.-Additional correspondence with reference to the question of tolls on vessels passing through the St. Mary's Falls canal in transit to any port of the Dominion of Canada, was made public at the Department of State today. It is supplementary to that given to the press on the 20th instant, when the president's retaliatory proclamation was issued, and consists of a etter written by Mr. Herbart on the evening of August 20 to Mr. Foster, and the latter's reply therete under date of August 21. Mr. Horbert says that the Canadian government desires to point out that the United States government may be unaware that the tolls for the Welland and St. Lawrence canals are of a temporary nature only, and that it is not intended to re-establish them in their present form after the expiration of the season of 1892. The feature of the present tariff, giving preferment to certain routes and ports and providing for trans-shipment at Canadian ports only, will not be readonted after the present season.

Conveys a Covert Threat. This undertaking, however, will not be

binding on the Canadian government if the president of the United States should in the neanwhile proclaim and caforce the prohibition tolls on the Sault Ste. Marie canal, as authorized by the recent act of congress. The Canadian government states that grave difficulties present themselves to an alteration of the tariff tolls during the present season. Contracts and engagements have been entered into in various parts of this country and Great Britain based on the continuance of this tariff during the whole of the present season. The rights which have been established under these contracts and engagements cannot be interfered with without great confusion and detriment and apparent breach of faith.

He believes, therefore, that the United States government will recognize the importance of the difficulties which stand in he way of an immediate repeal of the presout tariff and that the assurance of its termination at the end of the present season will be regarded as satisfactory evidence of the desire of the government of the Domin ion to remove any ground which has a tento disturb the friendly interchange of

trade between the two countries. Mr. Foster Replies to Mr. Herbert.

Mr. Foster, replying to the above, says ter of the act constraining the president to take action upon ascertaining the existence of the prescribed conditions in the Dominion unavoidable or discriminatory against the chizens of the United States in their enjoyment of the Canadian canals on an equal footing with British subjects, the president was well disposed to withhold for a reasonable time the issuance of his proclamation, in the hope that the disappearance of those adverse conditions might indefinitely postpone such action on his part. The spirit of neighborly er of the act constraining the president to action on his part. The spirit of neighborly delay its issuance, for which the statute contained no precise warrant, is the more evident when the fact is considered that the season for which the Canadian provisions prescribed was aiready far advanced and the movement of grain was at its height, so that each day's delay diminished the effectiveness of the remedy it was his desire to obtain from the sense of justice of the Dominion government.

Being well aware that the obnoxious tolis of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals did not in terms extend beyond the presen-season of canal navigation, it became evident to the president that no present effective re-ilef was to be offered on the part of the Dominion and that the full measure of the discriminations imposed by the Canadian order of 1802 was to be continued unabated during the full life of that order; and inasmuch as the act of congress prescribed his duty, in view of the existing conditions, and not of conditions which may or may not exist in future years, no recourse remained open to him but to give immediate effect to to the statute by issuing his proclamation

What is Contemplated by the Proclamatio Continuing, Mr. Foster says that all that is contemplated by the president's proclamn-tion is to establish in the American canal the ame conditions as now exist and have existed in the Canadian canals for years past and that the president's proclamation will remain in force no longer than the discrimnations complained of are maintained by the Canadian government.
Mr. Foster says further: "I may observe

that the Canadian proposal embraces two points, the tar of tolls in the Dominion canals, and the preferential treatment given to certain routes and ports, and providing for transshipment at Canadian points only With regard to the first point, the declara tion is made that it is not intended to re-es-tablish such tolls 'in their present form' after the expiration of the season of 1893, but what future form the tariff of tolls may take is left to the conjecture and does not appear to no held subject to any reciprocal understanding. Such an understanding is only suggested with respect to the provisions governing preferential treatment and tran-shipment, which, indeed, form the main ground of complaint and constitutes the con crete conditions of disfavor to the citizens of the United States which the president was constrained to examine and act upon. this d.d not constitute our only ground of complaint. The substitution of a more equally balanced arrangement for the pres-ent device, whereby 57 per cent of the total American traffic passing through the Wel-land canal pars 72 per cent of the tolls, could not fail to give the president unmixed satisfaction. I lament that grave difficulties present themselves to an alteration of the tariff of toils during the present session, but I beg to remird you that the government of the United States is not responsible in any degree for these difficulties, and its citizens shall not be required to suffer on that ac-count. For several years past the attention count. For several years past the attention of the Canadian government has been called to its violation of article 27 of the treaty of 1871, and earnest remonstrances ject have been addressed to the British legation by my predecessor.'

Canada Has Herself to Blame.

Mr. Foster then cites several instances in which the matter was brought to the atten tion of the Canadian government without giving satisfaction, adding that if the Canadian government has seen fit in the face of the earnest remonstrances of the United States to pursue the numeighborly course indicated, it should find some way to satisfy the claims of unfulfilled contracts and breach of faith, if any such are well founded, without an appeal to the forbearance of the United States. Immediately after the conclusion of the

treaty of 1871, whose beneficent effects in promoting peace between the two nations have been so conspicuous, the United States took steps to carry out the stipulations of article 27, and without vareasonable delay both the canals of the national and state governments, representing a vast system con-structed at very great expense, were thrown open to the use of Canadian commerce with out any charge whatever. On the other hand, heavy tools have continued to be exacted on American commerce passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals and authough the absence of reciprocity of treat-ment was marked, it could not be made a aithough the absence of reciprocity of treat-ment was marked, it could not be made a cause of complaint under that treaty so long

OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1892.

Forbearance Ceased to Be a Virtue. Not until the discrimination against American ports and lines of transportation became so oppressive as to call for an earnest protest from the carriers associations and boards of trade of the cities of Milwaukee, Chiboards of trade of the cities of Milwaukee, Chi-cago, Detroit, Clevelaud, Buffalo, Oswego, Ogdensburg and other lake ports, did the gov-ernment of the United States take action. And not until its repeated protests had passed unheard by the Canadian government was the congress of the united States ap-peated to by the president. The unanimity with which congress clothed the president with power to correct the unitst with which congress dothed the president with power to correct the unjust discrimination must have convinced the Cacadian authorities that the complaints of the government of the United States were regarded by the people of this country as serious and well founded. When it became known that desired action was to be postponed until another season and the president was constrained to not the law into operation his strained to put the law into operation, spirit of conciliation led him to exercise minimum powers conferred upon him by congress and merely to establish in one of the canals of the United States the same tolls as are enforced in the canals of Canada, and he has coupled with this ienient action the assurance that the tolls in this one canal will be suspended concurrently with the re-moval of the unjust discriminations maintained by Canada.

Mr. Foster Concludes.

Mr. Foster concludes as follows: "I have taken pains to set forth at some length the causes which have compelled the recent action of the president, in order that the Causadian people may know that there is every disposition on the part of the government of the United States to maintain and the United States to maintain and extend the most intimate and friendly comextend the most intimate and friendly com-mercial relations with our northern neigh-bors, bound to us by so many ties of race and community of interests. I yet cherish the hope, which I have already verbally ex-pressed to you, that before the president's proclamation goes into effect the Canadian government will take such action in the irection of treaty observance as will make the enforcement of the proclamation

unnecessary. "I am happy to reciprocate, in the name of the president, the desire expressed in your note, to remove any ground which has a tendency to disturb the friendly interchange of trade between the two countries, but I beg to surgest that a persistent violation of treaty stipulations, which were framed with an express view to the promotion of 'friendly aterchange of trade between the two coun tries,' does not tend to that result. Until the Canadian government is prepared to r-sume its obligations under the treaty there can be found no safe basis of friendly com mercial intercourse."

WHERE THE DANGER LIES,

How Cholera May Be Communicated to This Country. WASHINGTON BURBAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTHENTS STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.

It is not believed that the treasury officials will find it necessary to institute a general quarantine against all passengers. The repesentative of all the leading steamship lines having agencies in New York returned to Washington today aftera conference with the steamship authorities in New York. He visited the Treasury department and assured them that the steamship companies were ready to co-operate with the government officials in carrying out all the quarantine proceedings to the very letter in keeping with the instructions of the government He also advised the officials of the thorough disinfection that is new going on at Ham-burg under the order of the steamship com-

Later Tun Bre correspondent had a talk with George O. Glavis, who has been the agent in Washington for all the leading steamship lines for a number of years, and who went through the last cholera eniden in this country. "There is more danger," he said, "of cholera being communicated to this country from Havre or some of the in-fected ports than Hamburg. Havre is a port of landing of all the steamship lines, while Hamburg is sixty miles away from where all the vessels stop, the nearest port being Cuxhaven. Passongers are carried between Cux-haven and Hamburg on the Elbe river and by rail, and this intervening traffic is under a strict quarantine by the local authorities. It can readily be seen that it is easier in those circumstances to prevent the disease from being communicated from Ham-burg to the ships going out of Cux-haven than it is to keep it out of those which sail directly from the port of Havre, where the whole atmosphere is supposed to be charged with the poisonous germs."

Difficult to Avoid,

Speaking from experience, Mr. Glavis said that the strictest quarantine might not insure immunity from cholera in this country. The manner in which the disease makes its entry is generally a mystery. "When it was first announced that there was cholera in Asia, said he, 'all the European countries adopted quarantine measures to prevent its spread and yet they have it just the same.'

The hope of averting choicra lies in con-tinued temperate weather. Should another extremely hot spell intervene great fear is expressed among the officials who are now charged with the responsibility of keeping the epidemic at bay, that it will appear in The startling statement was made today by one in authority that if next summer is as hot as this season drawing to a close, the cholera scourge will make its appearance in

Will Ignore the Decision. Senator Sanders of Montana has found in looking after surveys that a ruling Comptroller Matthews is liable to a quite seriously expenditures of the appro-priation of the last session. Conpriation of the last session. Congress appropriated \$375,000 for surveys and added a proviso that \$125,000 of this sum should be expended within railroad limits. Matthews holds that under its provisions none of the balance of \$250,000 can be expended within the railroad limits, but must be used for surveys outside.

Acting Secretary Chandler says he thinks he will go right along and order the surveys regardless of this decision. Miscellaneous. J. H. Nightingale of Omaha is at the Ox ford, E. P. Hoimes of Lincoin is at the St.

The following postmisters have been ap-pointed: South Dakota-Mrs. J. Frangen, Hat Creek, vice L. D. Powell, resigned; A. Marsh, Vanderbilt, vice R. S. Seymour, re-Marsh, Vanderbilt, vice R. S. Seymour, resigned; A. D. Eunis, Barkerville, vice S. Potts, resigned. Iowa - J. P. Starr, Belfast, vice J. W. Matthews, resigned.

Commissioner Morgae has appointed Charles Goodman of Kansas supervisor of the Indian schools of Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsia and Michigan, and also to include Pierre, S. D. His headquarters will probably be at St. Paul.

oroughly be at St. Paul.

As the date when First Assistant Postmaster General Whitfield's resignation about his successor is renewed, and one of the names mentioned in connection with the place is that of Charles T. McCov of Aberdeen, S. D. The appointment will probably not be made until the president roturns.

The succession to Judge Crousse is also braska can have the appointment, and It is understood that Ne-

name of ex-Congressman George W. E. Dorsey of Nebraska is mentioned in connec-In an interview published today Senator Quay denies that republican leaders are dis-affected. He expresses confidence in the success of the republican licket and predicts that it will get the vote of several souther states. P. S. H.

The Death Roll. Hantinoron, Neb., Aug. 25.- Special Telegram to The Bes. |-Peter Jenal, one of the oldest settlers of Cedar county, died from causes of the throat in this city this after-

FOSTER'S REPLY TO HERBERT | as the tolls were uniformly exacted from all | PLAGUE STRICKEN EUROPE

Cholera Reaping an Awful Harvest in Many Countries.

FEARFUL VIRULENCE OF THE PESTILENCE

Strict Oparantine Enforced Against Every Affected Locality-Hot Weather Aids the Disease in Its Work of Death-America on Her Guard.

HAMBURG, Aug. 25 .- Considerable excitement has been caused among the military authorities by the appearance of cholera among the troops. Three cases of the disease and one doath have occurred in a regiment that was temporarily quartered here. To prevent, if possible, the spread of the disease among the soldiers, the regiment has been ordered to leave Hamburg. It will proceed to some point in the interior, where a close watch for the appearance of the disease will be kept on the men. They will remain isolated until all risk of their spreading the infection is passed. So strong are the orders that they will not be allowed to take part in the coming maneuvers.

The weather continues intensely hot, and the sun unfortunately is favorable to the growth of choiera germs. There is, however, more wind prevailing today, and this adds somewhat to the comfort of the city. So many warnings have been given of the danger lurking in water that thousands of people have abandoned its use as a beverage, quenching their thirst with peer and light wines. Lime juice and lemons are also in demand.

Yesterday there were eighty-two new cases of the disease reported, and the deaths amounted to thirty-one. The steamship service between Hamburg and the Island of Heliogland has been suspended in consequence of the cholera here.

ENGLAND ALARMED.

Strict Examination of Emigrants and Their Effects Will Be Made. London, Aug. 25.-The Standard's dis-

patch from Vienna says: A recent inspection of the lower quarters of this city revealed a shocking state of filth and overcrowding. Tons upon tons of rotten meat, sausages and fruit in provision stores and markets were seized. The law dealing with these offenses is toolenient. Should cholera reach Austria-Hungary the number of victims will run into tens of thousands.

None of the railway companies running steamboats between London and Hamburg and Antwerp consider that any necessity has yet arisen for them to take measures against importing the infection, except to more strictly enforce the rule that no pauper im-

migrants shall be carried.
The London municipal authorities have prepared an isolated hospital below Gravesend, to which all persons arriving in the Thames, who are suspected of being infected with cholera, will be sent. One of the first official acts of the Rt. Hon. Henry H. Fowler, president of the local government board, is to take steps to prevent the introduction of cholera. A con-Owen, permanent secretary of the board, Dr. Thorn, Dr. Bridges and others, was tend today at the offices of the board at Whitehall to decide upon measures for the protection

of the metropolis from cholera from eastern The Lancet, the British medical authority, says it is probable that the metropolitan asylum boards will provide facilities for the solation of all cases that occur here, and

will make arrangements so that the hospitals will be ready to meet any emergency that may arise. SEPARATING THE PASSENGERS.

Action Taken by the Hamburg-American Line to Guard Against the Disease. LONDON, Aug. 25 .- The Hamburg-American Packet company is the first of the trans atlantic lines to separate its first class passengers from its emigrant traffic because of the prevalence of cholera in Hamburg. The company has decided to entirely withdraw its fast steamers, Augusta Victoria, Fuerst Bismarck, Normandia and Columbia, from the Hamburg service for the present, and henceforth until further notice, those ves-sels will make Southampton their port of departure and arrival. Other steamers of the line will sail from Hamburg and on these the emigrant passengers will be con veved. To have the fast steamers subjected to quarantine at New York would be an ex-pensive preceeding. As it is impossible for them to get clean bills of health from Humburg, they will not go to that port, but will sail to and from the port of Southampton. At Hamburg the company will endeavor by every known means to prevent choicra infected emigrants or baggage getting on board their vessels. All baggage will be thoroughly districted before it is allowed on board and the passengers will be subjected o a rigid scruting by the company's physiclans.

ABATING IN FRANCE.

Officials Claim the Disease Existing There is Not of a Virulent Character. Pants, Aug. 25 .- The sanitary chief of the war office in an interview declared that the cholera in Paris, Havre and Rouen is abat ing and will soon disappear. He pronounces the cholera in the three cities named to be quite distinct from the epidemic at Hamburg. Thus far in August there have been recorded

365 cases of cholera and 104 deaths from the disease in Havre. Medical authorities declare that the disease there is not of the Asiatic type, although many of the victims died immediately after seizure.

The steamer Galicia from Hamburg, which arrived at Hayre today with emigrants aboard, was placed in quarattine. The French steamer Saint Andre, from Havre, which had been quarantined at Panittica. has four cases of enotera aboard. One death from cholera has occurred aboard. Heavy rains which have fallen during the past three days have had the effect of lowerng the temperature. Twenty-eight cases of cholera and several

deaths were reported in Havre yesterday.

AT NEW YORK. Sanitary Officers Do Not Anticipate an In-

vasion of the Epidemic. New York, Aug. 25.—Commissioner Mulle of the quarantine board was seen today and stated that the quarantine board were taking every precaution to keep the dreaded scourge within the prescribed quarters. Superintendent David H. Starin stated that everything is being done to ward off the disease,

and that the quarantine commissioners would visit the island on Saturday next. Dr. Cyros Edson, sanitary superintendent, says: "Personally, I feel very secure in regard to cholera, and dread an epidemic of cholera much less than I would one of typhus fever. In the first place there are no mis-takes made in diagnosing the disease, be-cause the disease develops much more rapidly than typhus. It would be absolutely impossible for an immigrant to come into the country with latent cholers, which might velop after he had passed quarantine.
"The cholera also is not so contagious a typhus. It develops and multiplies with

marvelous rapidity, but cannot be carried without the aid of animal life." Orders from Washington WASHINGTON, D. C , Aug. 25. -The Marine hospital service issued today, under date of the 24th inst., a circular, approved by the secretary of the treasury, to collectors of customs, medical officers of the United States Marine bospital service, agents of forsteamship lines, local quarantine officers

there as follows:

riment circular No. 41, dated August relative to the disinfection of personal of bazgage of immigrants prior to embars is hereby extended to include the and personal effects of immigrants from all the European and Aslatic ports, and it is further ordered that the provisions of the circular thus amended shall become operative on and after this date except for articles of bazzage, etc., after the promingation of this order, which must be disinfected on arrival.

CLEAN UP THE CITY.

Immigrants from Cholera-Infected Districts of Russia Encoute to Omaha. The Board of Health has a desire to clean up the city, but it finds itself in a dilemma The funds set aside for the support of the bealth department are not sufficient.

Dr. Towns of the board said yesterday that he regarded it a matter of vital importance that Omaha should take steps at once toward putting the city in the best possible sanitary condition. Unolera had not yet reached the United States, but should it once get into New York, or other seaports, it would be almost sure to spread and reach Omaha before cold weather.

The board, the doctor stated, had been no-

The board, the doctor stated, had been no-tified by Secretary of State Allen that forty tickets to Lincoln, this state, had been sold from Samova, Sar-atoff and other choicra-infected dis-tricts of Russia. These people, he had no doubt, had sailed and were liable to reach here any day. They might not have choicra themselves, but the germs of the disease were liable to be in their clothing and personal effects. If the disease did not reach this city this season it might be looked for next spring if the most rigid sanitary discipline was not enforced. Cold weather, would stop its ravages, but it would not kill the germs. This being the case, the doctor thought that if it got a fast hold on the Atlantic coast,

it would sweep ever the country next year. The best preventive was cleanliness. All wells of impure water should be filled, cesspoots and drainpipes should be disinfected and strict attention should be paid to the frequent carting away of garbage. At this time the doctor said that there were but two sanitary inspectors in the employ of the city, when there should be at least a dozen. These men were doing the best they could, but they could not cover and look after the entire city.

AUSTRIANS ON GUARD.

Its Frontier Carefully Watched to Prevent

the Introduction of the Scourge. VIENNA, Aug. 25 .- A strict watch is kept at the Austrian frontier on all passengers arriving from Hamburg. When the passengers arrive at the frontier they are compelled to change railway carriages, to undergo a medical inspection and to have their clothing and luggage finnigated. Upon reaching Vi-cana they are accompanied to hotels by the police and are kept isolated until physicians protounce all risk of their importing the infection is over.

I our hundred and eighty doctors have of-fered to attend cholera patients on the con-dition that in the event of death while in the discharge of duty their families shall be provided for.

The Austrian authorities, in spite of the protest of members of the Produce exchange, have decided that in view of the present excellent sanitary condition of Vienna, the annual international grain market shall be held on the dates originally fixed.

MAY VISIT US VIA MONTREAL.

mmigrants and Freight Arrive There Weekly from Cholera-Stricken Hamburg. MONTREAL, P. Q. Aug. 25.—Considerable uneasiness is felt here with reference to the prevalence of cholera in Hamburg. Montreal is in direct communication with that port and steamers of the Hamburg-American Packet company arrive weekly from there, so that cholera is liable to be imported into Montreal by these vessels any week. Citizens are uneasy and all eyes are turned to-ward the federal authorities. Quarantine arrangements at Grosse isie are admittedly inefficient. The provincial health authorities are fully alive to the risk and its conse quences, but the power to act is not in their hands. The importation of race from the filthiest quarters of Europe through Montreal is extensive.

CHOLERA'S AWFUL HARVEST.

Fearful Record of the Progress of the Disease in Europe and Asia. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25 .- The vice consul general at Teheran telegraphs that the estimated deaths in Persia from cholera are 35,000.

The United States consul caples the State department from Hamburg this morning as tollows: "The Hamburg authorities today admit that Asiatic cholers has been in Hamburg since August 18. All vessels and oag-gage leaving Hamburg after that date ought to be disinfected. Up to August 23, 291 cases and seventy-uve deaths occurred."

A dispatch from Antwerp says the excitement caused by Asiatic cholera in that city is intense and those who can are preparing to

leave the city. Russia's Cholera Record.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.—The new cases of cholera vesterday were 174 in excess of those reported Tuesday and the deaths were 84 in excess. Yesterday's new cases were 5,679 and deaths 2,743. These figures are of course for the whole of Russia, so far as re-ports are received. The disease is spreading in this city, but the death rate is though the new cases are larger daily.

Guarding English Ports. LONDON, Aug. 25 .- The local government board has sent inspectors to all the chief Euglish ports empowered with full authority to use all means short of quarantine to exclude cholera from the country. In addition to the sanitary board a special prevention committee is being formed. The greatest orecautions are taken at Grimsby, through chiefly Russian Jews, pass weekly.

Its Virulent Character. Benlin, Aug. 25.-The carriages of all rains arriving at Bertin and Cologne from Hamburg are locked until the passenger have been examined by physicians Koch is reported to have said that the ber of cases of cholera in Hamburg is not great in proportion to the population, but that the virulent character of the disease gives ground for the greatest possible

Seeking a Land of Liberty. Paris, Aug. 25 .- Jewish commissioners

here state that within the month 1,000 Jewish refugees have passed through Paris, most of them on their way to the United States Those recently arriving have been in a most filthy condition, and should cholera break out among them it would find a fertile field

Quarantined Against Hamburg.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 25 .- An official procla-

mation was issued today declaring that Ant-

werp is infected with Asiatic choices and ordering a strict quarantine against all ar-rivals from that port. Sleeping Car Service Suspended. BEHLIN, Aug. 25 .- In consequence of the facilities for the transmission of cholera by means of sleeping cars, that service has been suspended between Hamburg and Berlin.

A Letter from Lizzie Borden, FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 25.-Emmu Borden says that she has received from her sister Lizzle, new charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Borden, a letter describing the appearance of a suspicious-looking man in the back yard of the Borden place on the Monday before the murder. Emma Borden says she showed the letter to friends in Fair Havon, where she was visiting, and then de stroyed it.

The Fire Record.

MONTREAL, Aug. 25 .- Abbott & Co's. Motropolitan rolling mills were burned last night. The loss is heavy,

ROMANCE OF COLONEL SMEED

Probabilities of Some Sensational Disclosures in a Fromised Euit.

HIS LAST WILL IS TO BE CONTESTED

Mrs. C. S. Cross of Emporia, Kan., Daughtes

of the Dead Man, Will Not Divide with the "Affianced Wife" of the Deceased,

The death of Colonel E. C. Smeed, chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railway company, promises to lead to a highly sensational law suit in an attempt to break the will of the deceased, by the terms of which the property is to be divided equally between his daughter, Mrs. C. S. Cross of Emporis, Kan., and the woman who was referred to in the Associated Press dispatches as "his affianced wife, Mrs. Jeannotte R. Nicholas of Omata."

No papers in the case will be filed until after Monday, on which day the funeral will be held at Emporia, but the family has already secured attorneys and will fight the case to the bitter end. The contestant will allege that Colonel Smeed was not in condition to make a will at the time that the instrument was executed; that he was unduly influenced in the matter, and will also make charges of a very sensational nature.

People Who Figure in It.

The family is very highly connected, and from the prominence of some of the members much interest will attach to the case. Mr. C. S. Cross, the son-in-law of the deceased and husband of the concontestant, is the president of the First National bank of Emporia Kan., and his father is H. C. Cross, prestdent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway company. The senior Cross was the receiver of that company and successfully engineered it through its troubles, and was placed at the head of the new company that assumed control of it. Mrs. Cross is a leader in Emporia society, and is one of the most popular and respected lagies

in eastern Kansas. Mrs. Nicholas, the woman who is to figure very prominently in the caze, has been a resident of this city for a number of years, and is the divorced wife of A. P. Nicholas, from whom she secured a decree in 1886 on the

ground of nonsupport. Although 50 years of age she is still a very handsome woman, with a wealth of prematurely silvered hair, and has been an object of much interest about the Murray hotel, where she has made her home. Colonel Smeed, who was ten years her senior, had

elegant quarters in the Withnell block. Some Unwritten History.

The divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas was secured by mutual consent, and on the day that the papers in the case were filed, an agreement was also filed in the office of the register of deeds by which all the property was conveyed to Mrs. Nicholas, with the stipulation that it should be turned over to Mr. Nicholas at any time that he had \$50,000 with which he desired to part. This payment, however, was never made, and some time afterward Mr. Nicholas quit claimed all his interest in the property.

This property is still in Mrs. Nicholas' name, and there is on it a mortgage for \$5,000 in favor of Colonel Smeed for money advanced Mrs. Nicholas. During the years since the divorce was granted, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas have sustained very friendly business relations, and he has called upon her at her rooms.

Several months ago Colonel Smeed left for the east for a period of rest in the hope of benefiting his health, and Mrs. Nicholas went with him.

The relatives in Kansas did not learn of his illness until a few days ago, and Mr. and Mrs. Cross started at once for Philadelphia. They did not dream that the illness was a serious one, and not until they were about to take the train did they know of the presence of Mrs. Nicholas in the east.

The Francee Will Not Be in It. They did not reach Philadelphia until 8 o'clock yesterday morning, twenty-four hours after Colonel Smeed's death. They will take the remains back to Emporia, but the afti-

anced wife will not be one of the party. Mrs. Cross is well known in this city, and is much esteemed by a wide circle of friends. During her visits here the devotion of her father was much remarked, but for the last two or three years she has remained away from Omaha much more than she otherwise would, because of Mrs. Nicholas and the manner in which she interested herself in

Colonel Smeed and his affairs. Colonel Smeed's estate is variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and the suit that is to decide where it will go will be of the nature that always attracts large

GLENDOUD BURNED.

courtroom audiences.

Pretty Little Iowa Town Almost Destroyed by Fire. GLENWOOD, Ia., Aug. 25 .- [Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE.]-An incendiary fire destroyed half of the business part of the town tonight. Flames were discovered at 12:30 breaking out of John Carter's grocery store, and although the volunteer fire company responded at once all the frame buildings south side of the square were destroyed.

Losses: John Carter, groceries, \$6,000, insurance \$3,000; H. L. Bacheler, confectioner, \$1,000, insurance \$600; L. B. Turner, furniture. \$5,000, insurance \$2,500; J. E. Scott, millipery, \$1,000, insurance \$500; John O'Brien, hardware, \$5,000, insurance \$2,500; William Edwards, barber, \$600, no insurance.

The fire was not extinguished until 2 o'clock.

NO JUDGE IN SIGHT. Complications of a South Dakota Judicial

District. Hor Spaines, S. D., Aug. 25 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-There is a question about whether this district has a judge or not. Two years ago William Gardner was elected I'wo years ago william Pennington county. to the legislature from Pennington county.

Last fall there was a vacancy in the circuit judgeship in this district, caused by the resignation of Judge Nowlin, and Governor Mellette appointed Mr. Gardner to fill the vacancy, although Mr. Gardner's term as member of the legislature would not expire tuntil January, 1893. Now it is discovered that a member of the pecial sturre would not be clicible to the polegislature would not be eligible to the po-sition according to section 12 of article ili of the constitution. The last legislature failed to make any provisions for the election of judges. It will therefore doubtless devolve upon Governor Meliette to make another

New York Exchange Quotations

New York, Aug. 25.-|Special Telegram to fur Brr.] -- Exchange was quoted as follows : Chicago, to to 70 cents discount; Boston, 12% to 10 cents discount; St. Louis, 50 cents discount.