#### ANOTHER VICTIM OF PASSION

Two Italians Quarrel and One of Them Kil's the Other.

FATAL ENDING OF A DAY OF PLEASURE

K. Scalese Crushes in the Skull of Tom Veese with an Iron Bar-Arrest of the Murderer-Particulars of the Affray.

Gambling and drinking yesterday after noon were the cause of one man tosing his life. The dead man, Tom Vecse, is an Italian laborer aged about 35 years. K. Scalese is the name of his slayer. All day yesterday the men were drinking together through the Italian district, near Twentieth and Pierco streets. During the afternoon they wandered over into the vacant lots on Twentieth street between Woolworth and Poppleton avenues, and engaged with several others in playing Italian games. Vecse, it was learned, had lost a little money, and Scalese chided him about it. A heated discussion followed, and the result was that both men became very

Struck the Fatal Blow. Just what the dead man said to the mur-

derer could not be learned, but, quick as a flash Scalese picked up an iron bar, which was lying on the ground near by and struck Vecse a terrible clow on the head just above the right eve and across the temple. Death was almost instantaneous.

A call was sent in to the police station and the patrol wagon sent out. Word was also sent to the coroner, who responded at once. Upon the arrival of the patrolmen, Officer Dick Marnell arrested the Italian murderer and after placing him in irons looked around

for some witnesses. After a bit of bustling Marnell arrested Jim Long, P. Costilda, Tony Mathews and Thomas Macoline, and locked them up as state witnesses. Both the murderer and his victim were railroad laborers working on a B. & M. gravel train and were scarcely known in the Italian district.

Struck in the Heat of Passion.

As neither the witnesses nor the prisoner can speak a word of English it was impos sible last night for the police to obtain any particulars of the crime or the causes leading up to it. Judging from the fact that the pair had been together all day, it is presumed that the fatal blow was struck in a momentary heat of passion and was not the outcome of an old feud.

Detectives went out to the various Italian resorts last night, but had hard work in finding any Italians who admitted that they could speak English, and those who could talk a little claimed to know nothing about the affair. Unknown in Omaha.

The body was laid out at the morgue, A \$5 bill was found in one of the pockets of the deceased's clothing, and that was all, not a scrap of paper or a single thing to indicate the man's name or to tell where was his home. Several Italians called at the mergue to see the remains, but no one identified them beyond the fact that the murdered man had worked in or near South Omaha. Some claimed that his name was West and some said Vecse. The only two facts that the authorities are sure of is that the man is dead and that the murderer is in jail, Coroner Maul will hold the inquest some

WILL DEVELOP SOUTH DAKOTA.

Numerous Railroad Schemes Which May

time today.

Prove of Immense Benefit, RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 28 .- [Special to THE BEE, |-Yesterday a proposition to build and operate the Rapid City, Missouri River & St. Paul road from this city to either Pierre or Chamberlain on the Mis souri river was submitted to the stockhold ers by W. T. Coad, president of the Dagota Wyoming & Misseuri River railroad. The conditions are that all stock, rights of way terminal facilities, etc., belonging to the company be turned over to Coad and in return he will pay the stockholders dollar for dollar what they have put in and have the road in operation by January 1, 1894. No meeting of the stockholders has yet

been held to consider the proposition, bu the popular sentiment seems to be in favor of it. So far every dollar put into the rous has been furnished by Rapid City men while Mr. Coad would interest Chicago and

New York capitalists in it. Track laving ou the Dakota, Wyoming & Missouri River road, westward from this city through the heart of the Black Hills, commenced this week, the first engine and five miles of iron- having arrived. Twenty eight miles more iron, enough to complete the first division to Mystic on the B. & M. road, has been ordered and will be laid with in the next ninety days or as much sooner as the grade can be completed. The road will be extended on sixty miles westward from Mystic to the coal fields on the west side of the Hills within the next year. With a road through to the Missouri river it is estimated that the new road will have an immense traffic in coal, lumber and cattle, as it will be the shortest and most direct line from the Black Hills country to the east. It will also open up and render profitable the galena or icad, silver, and other mines along its route, which for lack of transportation facilities have never been worked to any

#### extent. WORKING FOR PROTECTION.

What South Dakota Republicans are Doing for the Party. Hor Spaings, S. D., Aug. 28 .- Special t THE BEE.]-Captain W. V. Lucas, the republican nominee for congress from the Hills section of South Dakota, was seen at the Evans this morning. He is in excellent health and spirits and ready for the fray of the campaign to begin. While he is confident of the success of the republican party in the state this fall, he says they will have hard fighting and a tight rub if the democrats and independents unite all along the line. The captain has not much faith in the proclaimed determination of the democrats to throw over the independents and main tain their party organization, and thinks they are meditating some scheme which will be spring late in the campaign. He says the nemocrate in this state have everything to gain and nothing to lose by uniting with the independents. That party is in such a hopeless minority in this state that a decade of campaigns of "educa-tion" will not be a such as the control of the contro tion" will not be sufficient to bring them into power. But if by uniting with the independents they can succeed in swinging the state from the republican columns they gain a victory for their national ticket wilhout making any local sacrifices. This being the situation the republicans must not allow themselves to be cheated with the idea that the enemy will present a divided front, and

must not allow a moment's relaxation of energy and watchfulness.

The captain says that the whole trouble in this campaign lies in the fact that the state is not districted yet, and the congressmen are elected at large by the vote of the state, and the independent element east of the river uniting with the democrats, may enable the opposition to overcome the good old republican majority. The reason the state is not divided into congressional districts is because in the last legislature the independents were in the majority.

Captain Lucas is going to lay off his coat and go in for victory. He will commence his campaign early to September and keep it red hot from start to finish. He has arranged a

circuit of the Hills country, subject, however, to revision, which is as follows: Rapid City, September 2: Spearlish, September 3: Lead, September 5: Belle Fourche, September 6: Deadwood, September 9; Custer, September 13; Hill City, September 14; and Sturgis, September 15. This will finish his first work in the Hills. He will then jump to the eastern side of the river and hit siedge hammer

licks for protection and republicanism among the sturdy farmers.

It is probable that he will start in at Hurley, Salem and Carthage, reaching St. Lawrence, in Hand county, in time to attend the soldiers' reunion, to be held at that place on September 23, at which time and place he will entertain his late comrades in arms with his well known stock of anecdotes, reminiscences and songs. "Old Shady" is always a feature of these reunions, and a favorite with the boys, but no one can sing

favorite with the boys, but no one can sing that song as Captain Lucas does.

On his return trip to the Hills country Captain Lucas will be accompanied by Captain C. H. Sheidon, cardidate for governor, who will remain in the Hills country a couple of weeks. About the middle of October they will be reinforced by Major J. A. Plekler, who will remain about a week, and Pickier, who will remain about a week, and later United States Senator Pettigrew of Sioux Falls will make three speeches in the Hills country, under the direction or John R. Brennan of Rapid City and R. E. Grimshaw of Deadwood, the head of the Black Hills branch of the state committee. branch of the state committee.

TARIFF AND WAGES.

Impartial and Highly Instructive Statistics From New York State.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28 .- The ninth annual report of the bureau of statistics of labor of the state of New York contains the result of a special investigation into the effect of the tariff on labor and wages. Commissioner Charles F. Peck distributed 8,000 blanks to as many wholesale separate establishments throughout this state, and of this number 6,000, or 75 per cent, were returned with full and correct answers. The period of investigation includes the year immediately prior to the enactment of the McKinley bil, and the year immediately following its becoming a law. From tabuthe McKinley bill, and the year immediately following its becoming a law. From tabulated statements accompanying the report it appears there was a net increase in wages of \$8.377,925.09 in the year 1891, as compared with the amount paid in 1890, and a net increase of preduction of \$31,315,130.68 in the year 1891, aver that of 1891.

year 1891 over that of 1899. Analysis of the table further shows that of the sixty-seven industries covered therein 75 per cent of them show an increase either of the wages or product, or both, and that there were 89,717 instances of individual increases of wages during the same year.

ILLINOIS GERMAN-AMERICANS SPEAK

They Urge Their Compatriots Not to Be Blinded by Democratic Misrepresentation. CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.-The German-American Rebublican union of Illinois has issued an address to the German-American voters of Illinois. It is signed by a large number of weil known German-American citizens, including George Schneider, William Vocke, Hermann Sbroeder, Charles Burmeister, Jacob Gross, Hermann Felsenthal, Franz Amberg, C. Herman Plautz, William Lieb, sr., C. Bartels, Henry C. Senue and others and states it to be the purpose of its

signers to enter a protest against the at-tempts of the democratic party to capture the German vote by misrepresentation. In trying to raise the school law to a posi-tion of overwhelming political importance, the democrats, says the circular, are attempt ing to cloud and shirk the vital questions of the campaign. The circular states further that both parties are pledged by their platforms to secure a repeal of the school law, which, therefore, cannot in any way be considered a

factor in the campaign.

Continuing, the circular states the real issues of the campaign to be the tariff and the financial questions. It denounces what it terms the free trade plank of the democratic party and condemns the position of on financial question scoring the democratic majority to the last session of congress for failure to make an adequate ap propriation for the World's fair. The circular, in conclusion, argues in favor of the principles enunciated in the republican plat form and urges all Germans to be not blinged by democratic misrepresentation.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Socialist Labor Party Puts Up a Boston Tailor Against the Field.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The socialist labor party held its national convention at the New York Labor lyceum today. Delegates from New York, Pennselvania, Massachu setts, New Jersey and Connecticut were present. David Taylor of Boston presided and Henry Glyon of New York was elected secretary. It was unanimously resolved to nominate a presidential ticket and the fol-lowing candidates were put up: President, Simon Wing of Boston; vice president, Charles H. Matchett of Brocklyn. Mr. Wing is a tailor and Mr. Matchett a

AFFECTED BY THE M'KINLEY BILL,

Its Operation Disastrous to the Working man-but That is in England. LONDON, Aug. 28. - Several tin plate man ufacturers closed their works on Saturday Some of the works are now closed, and

10,000 hands are idle. Many sailed on Saturday to find employment in America. Grover Quiet at Gray Gables. BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 28 .- Sunday at Gray Gables was as quiet as it generally is. A part of the day Mr. Cieveland de voted to his family and a part to entertaining Caivin S. Brice and C. E. Baldwin, who spent a few hours with him. It was a purely

Casting That 16-Ton Gun Carriage. WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 28.-A second un successful attempt was made at the arsenal yesterday to cast the big 16-ton gun carriage for the government, after the model of the new invention. Two weeks ago an attempt was made to make the cast ings, which resulted in the spoiling of the mold. A new mold has been made, which was ready for the casting yesterday. When the furnace was tapped the big mass of moiten iron shot in a stream twenty feet into the air. Men ran for their lives and escaped. The failure of this at tempt is attributed to the dampness of the sand which lined the reservoir. Another at tempt to cast the gun carriage will be made shortly.

### BEATHER FORECASTS.

Nebraska is Threatened with a Variety of Weather Today. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.-Forecast

for Monday: For Nebraska-Showers in east portion; cooler in east portion and warmer in western portion; northerly winds, becoming variable. For Iowa-Showers; cooler; winds chang

ing to north. For North and South Dakota-Showers in South Dakota and eastern North Dakota; cooler in eastern South Dakota; warmer in North Dakota and western South Dakota;

northerly winds, becoming variable. Local Record. OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Aug. 28.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with corresponding day of

Statement showing the condition of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1893, as compared with

the general average : Normal temperature 700
Excess for the day 200
Excess for the day 301
Deficency since March 1 301
Normal procipit ation 11 inch
Deticency for the day 11 inch
Deficiency since March 1 18 inch
Deficiency since March 1 18 inch
Deficiency since March 1 18 inch

## EXPORTERS NOT INJURED

How Holland's Commerce Was Affected by the McKinley Tariff.

CONSUL GARDNER'S VIEW OF THE SUBJECT

Merchants at First Believed the Legisla tion Was Intended to Ruin Them But Were Easily Convinced to the Contrary.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, ) 513 FOURTEUNTA STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.

Walker E. Gardner, consul at Rotterdam s in the city on his way to his home in Milwaukee on leave. He said today: "When the McKinley act was passed the exporters looked very blue. Trade fell off for a short time, but very soon adjusted itself to the new conditions. The Holland merchants were wrathy, though. They swore that the Mckinley bit was a blow aimed at their interest with malice aforethought and intent to ruin them. After a time I became tired of hearing this talk and laid some figures before then. Of the tweaty-seven exports which they sent to the United States the duty on sixteen remained unchanged under the bill, six were lowered and five raised. Sumatra tobacco was in the last class, as well as high grade pickles and cheeses. told them that these things were luxuries and that the people who consumed them were of the class who would not mind an increase in the prices if the higher tariff should affect them.

"The topacco shipments dropped off largely, but this was partiy due to the fact that a supply sufficient for two years had been sen here before the McKinley bill went into effect. Our principal exports to Holland are oleomargariue, petroleum and grain. The grain importations from America of course rose while exportation from the Black sea ports were forbidden. The first three months of 1891 showed a record of 700,000 busheis from the United States, while during the same period in 1892 7,000 pur pushels ing the same period in 1892 7,000,000 oushels were shipped. When the bars were let cown in Russia of course this rate was lowered somewhat; but many Netherland im-porters made connections with America which will not be broken."

Mr. Gardner thinks that the conservatism of the Hollanders will discourage importaion of labor saving machinery for many years.

May See Washington's Tomb. The Grand Army encampment committee has made arrangements to give all the old veterans a chance to see Washington's tomb. Where only one poat is running to Mount Vernon now there will be eight during en-campment week, leaving at haif hour intervals. Their aggregate capacity is 985. Arrangements have been made also for excursions all through the week to the battleneids of the south.

Stevenson's View of Reform. Civil Service Reform Cleveland is continually running against Axeman Stevenson's chopping record. Last night Representative Barnes Compton of Maryland opened the campaign in his district. At the conclusion of his speech he related an interesting story of Stevenson to the effect that he (Compton) once called upon Stevenson to request the removal of six republican postmasters in the Fifth district. Stevenson agreed to comply with the request and upon Mr. Compton remarking that the weather was "very hot" Stevenson said: "It is never too hot for me o remove a republican."

It may be added that Mr. Compton was

opposed to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. Result of Campaign Work.

Secretary Foster has sent a long letter to constor Allen replying to the criticisms of Representative Davis of Kansas on the department statements on the subject of the currency. These criticisms were made in a etter printed in the Congressional Record, which the secretary says he did not receive and did not see until a few days ago. They are being used now as compaign arguments by the people's party candidates, and Senator Alten ins asked Secretary Foster to reply to them. Mr. Davis says that the contention is nainly as to the status of the seven-thirty notes, and that if they did not circulate as money the treasury reports of 1855 and 1866 hould not have tabulated them, and Senator oran should not have so quoted them. Replying to this the secretary says: "I

m pnable to find in the treasury reports o 1835 and 1866 any statements, tabulated or otherwise, which include the seven-thirty notes among the items of circulation. The treasurer of the United States made no mention of them in his reports of currency for 1865 and 1866. They were not issued by him as money, but by the secretary of the treasury as a loan. The comptroller of the currency made a statement of the circula-tion for 1865, in which he mentioned the one and two year notes and compound interest notes, though he finally deducted from his table all but 10,000,000 of them, which he stimates as the amount in actual circula-

"He, too, omitted all meation of the seven thirty notes. Secretary McCuiloch published a tubic of the paper circulation for October 31, 1865, which looted up about \$704,000,000, and he added to it \$30,000,000 as an estimate of the one and two year notes and compound interest notes in circulation. He also omitted the seven-thirty notes from his table and from his estimate, though he expressed the pinton that many of the small denominaions of them were in circulation as money.

No Foundation for the Statement. As the smallest denomination was \$50, and as there were only about \$14,000,000 of that denomination issued, the secretary's inden-nitely expressed opinion that "many of them" were in circulation doss not afford very broad ground for the assertion that the whole seven-thirty loan of \$830,000,000 was used as money. Continuing, the secretary says that Mr. Davis has misquoted Senator Logan, who separated the seven-thirties from the currency, and did not assert that they were in circulation. Mr. Foster says that he can-not understand the language attributed to General Spinner that "the seven-thirty roller were intended, prepared, issued and notes were intended, prepared, issued and ised as money.'

No statement, he says, could possibly be more inaccurate. He quotes the circular offering the notes to the public as a loan and says that probably no loan made by the government was ever so widely advertised as a oan. Concerning the statement that they were paid out as currency to the soldiers in the field, Mr. Foster quotes Secretary Fessenden's reports in which he spoke of the soldiers who accepted these notes expressing their satisfaction at being able to aid their country by loaning money to the govern-

nent.
The secretary says that after careful examination he has been unable to find any discrepancy between his statements and those of Secretary McCulloch.

Other Points Denied. Then he says: "In one of the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Davis' letter there ap-Amount in Circulation, I see no deductions are made for bank reserves as required by law. Such legal reserves are as absolutely out of circulation as if looked up in the treasury or uncoined in the mines. You make no deductions for lost or destroyed bills during thirty years of wear and tear of the greenbacks, or thirteen years of wear and tear of coin certificates, nor do you deouct for the wasting and loss of coins. These, Mr. Secretary, are all Items, and some of them very large items, which should not be

them very large items, which should not be overlooked in a correct estimate of the amount of money in circulation.'

"Mr. Davis is correct in stating that bank reserves are not deducted. They are not deducted from any of the tables prepared. If it be proper'to make this deduction for 1891, it would be necessary to make a similar one for 1805 and 1806 in order to give a true comparison between the two periods, and if this were done it would be found that the remainder would be as small relatively in the earlier periods as in the latter. But

why deduct bank reserves for any period!
In my opinion there is no period of our currency (specie or paper) more potent in maintaining an easy circulation than that included in the bank reserves, for it is the basis of the enormous circulation of checks and drafts with which more than 90 per cent of the business of this country is transacted.
"Mr. Davis is also correct in stating that

of the business of this country is transacted.

"Mr. Davis is also correct in stating that no deduction is made for any destroyed paper money. This department has no authority to deduct from its liabilities any estimated amount of such losses. If congress should authorize such deduction this department would cheefully make it, for it has been dealed that there is a considerable loss. A careful estimate made in 1891 placed it as \$12,452,100 for January I of that year, divided as follows: United States notes, \$3,410,541; silver ceruficates, \$447,004; gold certificates, \$2,80,00; parioust bank notes. \$3,304,555. \$230,000; national bank notes, \$3,394,555; total, \$12,452,100. As to the wasting and less of coins, the director of the mint makes a careful estimate each year of gold coins used in the arts and congress makes appropriation from time to time for the reminting of abraided coins."

P. S. H.

VETERANS' REUNION AT WASHINGTON

Arrangements of Particular Corps Perfecting Against the National Encampment. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—The com-mittee on reunions for the twenty-sixth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has decided to group all the reunions together on the ground known as the "White lot" south of the white house. Aroure the clipse will be stationed head-quarters cents for each "corps of the navy and ex-prisoners of war organizations. In the rear of these tents will be others for each brigade in the corps. There will be large tents for the reanions of corps.

The following has been the arrangement into corps for reunion purposes:

into corps for reunion purposes:
First Corps—All those who served in the
First corps at any time from its organization
in March, 1862, and while it formed part of
the Second corps in the last year of the war.
Second Corps—All those who served in the

Second corps at any time.

Third Corps—All those who served in the Thire corps at any time, including the time it formed part of the Fifth corps.

Fourth Corps—All members of the Fourth corps of the Army of the Cumberland at any time in the limit of the Interviously.

time, including those who had previously served in the Twentieth and Twenty-first corps of that army prior to its consolidation into the Fourth corps. Fifth Corps—Ali who served in that organzation at any time during its history.

Sixth Corps-All who served in that corps at any time. Seventh Corps-All who served west of Seventh Corps—All who served west of the Mississippi and north of the Red rivers. Eighth Corps—Including that corps and the Army of West Virginia. Ninth Corps—All who served in that corps

at any time. Tenth Corps—All who served in that corps or Department of the South. Eleventh Corps—All who served in that

Twelftn Corps-All who served in that forps.
Thirteenth Corps—All who served in the corps as organized October 24, 1882, or any time thereafter.
Fourteenth Corps—All who served in that corps as organized October 24, 1862, or at any time thereafter.

ime thereafter. Fiftcenth Corps—All who served in that corps as organized December 18, 1862, or any time thereafter.
Sixteenth Corps - All who served in that

corps as organized December 18, 1862, or any time thereafter. All the regiments which served in the Army of the Tennessee and were not definitely assigned to any corps will be assigned to the Sixteenth corps. This includes all the 100 day regiments called out in 1864 to do garrison duty sad protect lines of communication.

Seventeenth Corps—All who belonged to the corps as organized December 18, 1862, or at any time thereafter.

Eighteenth Corps—All who belonged to
the corps as organized December 24, 1862, or
at any time thereafter. This includes Casey's division of the Fourth corps and Peck's division of the Seventh corps of the Army of the Potomac and all the troops in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Ninetconth Corps—All who belonged to the corps as organized January 5, 1863, or at served at any time in the Department of the

The Twentieth corps will mean the corps as organized April 4, 1864, by consolidating the Eigenth and Twelfth corps, and include all those who served in that corps thereafter.

The place of the Twenty-first corps has been taken by the provisional corps, Army of the Comberland, which will include all regiments in the Army of the Cumberland not definitely assigned to any corps.

Twenty-second Corps—All the troops occupying the defenses of Washington and all regiments, batteries, etc., of the Army of the Potomac which were not assigned to

Twenty-third Corns-All who served in that corps and the new Army of the Ohio, except the members of the Ninth corps. Twenty-fourth Corps—All who served in the corps as organized December 3, 1864, under the command of General Ord. Twenty-fifth Corps—All who served in the

corps as organized December 3, 1864, or at any time thereafter; also all colored troops east of the Alleghear mountains. The col ored troops serving in the country between the Mississippi riveg and the Allegheny mountains will form an organization called "Colored Treops of the Military Division of the Mississippi. Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac-includes all the cavalry in the Army of the

Potomac. Cavalry Corps, Western Army-Includes all the cavalry in the Armies of the Onio, Cumberland and Tennessee. Navy-Includes all who served affoat, either as sailors, marines or in the Missisappi marine brigade,

Artillery Corps, Army of the Potomac— Includes all those in the Army of the Potomae who served in the artillery.
Engineers—Includes all those who served in the engineer corps signal service as scouts or spies, as telegraphers on military rail-roads, etc. Each of these services will be grouped together, under its own chairman. Prisoners of War-Ali soldiers, sailors or marines who fell into the hands of the

The Fourth corps of the Army of the Potomac, the Seventh corps, commanded by Generals Wool and Dix, and the Twentieth and Twenty-first corps of the Army of the Cumberland were unavoidably ignored. All the regiments in the old Fourth and Seventh corps went into other corps of the Army of the Potomac or the Army of the James, and nearly all those in the Fourteenth and Twenty-first corps became part of the newly organized Fourth corps. All will therefore

organized Fourth cores. All will therefore be fully represented.

The ground will be dedicated under the name of Grand Army-Place on Monday, September 19, when the president of the United States, the vice president, the supreme court, cabinet officers, committees representing the senate and house of representatives, the major general commanding the army and the rear admiral of the nawy, will be present with the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army. There will be a grand parade prior to the ceremonies. The regular soldiers and to the ceremonies. The regular soldiers and sailors stationed in the violatity of Washing-ton, the district militia and Department of the Potomac and Sons of Veterans will ap-

the Potomac and Sons of Veterans will appear in line.

The following assignments for reunions have been made by the committee on reunions for the army corps composing the Army of the Tennessee: Thirteenth—Thursday, 2p. m., in Meade tent. Fifteenth—Thursday, 2430 p. m., in Sherman tent. Sixteenth—Thursday, 7 p. m., in Thomas tent. Seventeenth—Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., in Sherman tent, and for the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in the Grant tent on Thursday, at 3 p. m. This tent will have a capacity of 4,000 persons. The committees of all these army corps are cooperating to make all these meetings a grand success.

# IN THE PATH OF THE PLAGUE | the office drew away in terror, whe

All Europe Aroused Over the Arrival of Its Diend Asiatic Visitant.

HAMBURGERS APPEAL TO HEAVEN

Tale of the Terror's Victims in Germany, Russia and France-Eugland Entered Through Another Port-Koch

on Berlin's Condition.

HAMBURO, Aug. 28 .- The official returns show that on Friday there were reported in this city 410 new cases of cholera and 150 deaths. Up to noon yesterday 128 new cases and tifty-five deaths were reported, but the returns are not complete.

Prayers were offered in all the churches today for a cessation of the scourge. Whole households have been sent to the

choiera hospital,

Relief committees have been formed and appeals for subscriptions issued throughout KOCH ON THE CHOLERA.

Thinks the Alarm at Berlin Unnecessary-

Kaiser Careful for His Soldiers. BERLIN, Aug. 28.-Emperor William has had presented to him exhaustive reports on the progress of cholera and the measures taken to combat it. He devotes several hours daily to studying the epidemic, and has ordered vigorous measures to be taken for the safety of the troops.

The sanitary officials tonight reiterate their assertion that there is no Asiatic cholera in this city. However, a suspicious case was reported yesterday, that of a woman who had just arrived from Hamburg, and who was seized with cholerate symp-toms. The woman and her husband were immediately sent to the Moabit hospital,

where they are still detained. Frequent cases of cholerine are reported. Prof. Koch declares that there is no reason for the exaggerated alarm that prevails in Berlin, as the sanitary condition of the city is better than that of Hamburg. Great surprise is expressed at the action of the Hamburg authorities in giving the cholera figures up to Thursday as 573 cases and 194 deaths, whereas the Reichsanzeiger gives the figures up to Friday as 1,028 cases and 358 deaths. It is reported that the Sylvia, bound from Hamburg to New York, has landed at Cuxhaven two of her crew suffering from choiera.

DISEASE INCREASING RAPIDLY.

Hamburg-American Packet Service Stopped -Abnormal Interments. LONDON Aug. 28 .- The Standard's Hamburg dispatch says: The epidemic here is assuming truly alarming proportions. All Sunday excursions and amusements have been stopped. There were 320 interments during the first half of today (Sunday), the average number normally being eighty-five. The scente has demanded an extra credit of The senate has demanded in extra credit of 2150,000 to buy medicines, etc. The disease is increasing rapidly in the suburbs.

The Standard's correspondent at Berlin says that the death rate there hardly exceeds the normal and that none of the num-erous cases of cholera reported in the news-papers has proved to be Asiatic cholera. The Standard's Vienna correspondent says: A lazaretto is building near the Radetesky bridge. The saultary board of Pesth has ordered that all bread be delivered in closed paper bags in order to prevent con-

tract with the hands. Many other precautions are being taken.

The Standard's Paris correspondent says the Hamburg-American Packet company Havre and New York.

LONG ON CHOLERA FERTILIZER.

Hamburg Authorities Arraigned on Most Serious Charges.

Berran, Aug. 28.—The Post publishes a letter from a Hamburg physician making the gravest charges of neglect against the authorities. Not even the execreta of cholera paitents, he says, is rendered inocuous. A sailor attacked with cholera was left for two

hours lying on a pontoon near the Baum Wall, where he was removed. The chotera hospital is crowded and in an unsanitary condition. The streets are swarm ing with the poorest and dirtiest people. The Elbe, with its partly dried banks, is a receptacle for much rotting refuse.

The National Zeitung also comments strongly upon the attitude of the Humburg senate in ignoring the precautions ordered by Russia in July and expresses the hope

that the present state of affairs will lead to a bill that will enable the labors of the imperial sanitary office to benefit the whole TWO MORE ENGLISH PORTS INVADED

Cholera-Stricken Sailors from Hamburg Arrive at Grimsby and Middlesborough. LONDON, Aug. 28.-The steamer Talayera arrived at Grimsby from Hamburg today. Two sauors suffering from cholera symptoms were removed to the floating hospital and

the Talavera was towed to the quarantine station. The sickness aboard the Hamburg bars Helena, which arrived off Dover last night, proves to be a number of diarrhosal cases, but the patients are recovering. The vessel was disinfected and was not allowed to communicate with Dover.

Missed the Inspecting Officers.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The steamer Gerona arrived at Middlesoorough today from Ham burg and, as there was no sickness aboard. the crew was allowed to disembark, but sub-sequently one of the seamen was seized with holera and the Gerona was then placed in quarantine. The stricken seamen died night. The townsfolk are alarmed over the appearance of the disease.

GUARDING SEABOARD AND BORDER. Health Officers on the Qui Vive at New York

-Detroit Authorities Scared. New York, Aug. 28.—Mayor Grant, President Wilson of the New York Board of Health, Police Commissioner Martin, Quarantine Commissioner Allen and Dr. C. F. Roberts, chief inspector of contagious dis-cases, paid a visit to Health Officer Jenkins this afternoon, and after holding a conference the party visited the quarantine islands on a tour of inspection.

The steamships Servia, from Liverpool. Lydian Mo arch, from London, and Sor-rento, from Hamburg, arrived today and were subjected to a rigid inspection. No

cholora or suspicious cases were found, and after being thoroughly fumigated the vessels were permitted to dock. In Paris and Havre. Pauls, Aug. 28.-A number of new case f cholerine have been reported in this city. Three deaths from the disease occurred loday. Three persons died of cholerine in Lemans today.

HAVEE, Aug. 28.—Seventy-one new cases

of cholera and twenty-five deaths from the disease were reported in this city yesterday. Gemma Passengers Ashore. London, Aug. 28 .- As no further cases of cholers have appeared among the passengers of the steamship Gemma, at Gravesend from Hamburg, the immigrants have been allowed to disembark. However, as a further pre caution, they will be obliged to remain three days more under canvas on the grounds of

the Gravesend hospital. While Registering Her Raby's Death. London, Aug. 28.—The News' Paris correspondent says: "A lady called at the mairie at Montmartre to register the death of her child from cholera. The persons in

denly the lady fell to the floor writhing pain. She was at once removed to cholera barracks, where her husband

been taken on the previous day. The h A Doubtfet Case at Detriot.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 28.-Health Officer Duffeld has issued an order that no ambulances shall take away from the railroad GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BUENOS AYRES depots in this city any person found suffering from cholera or diarrhea. Dr. Duffeld has taken these precautionary measures to guard against the spread of cholera should it be brought into Detroit by impreparts. All be brought into Detroit by im rigrants. All passengers on trains arriving today from the east through Canada were thoroughly ex-amined by physicians, but nothing of a suspicious nature was found. Among the immigrants who arrived over the Grand Trunk railroad were ten Poland-ers. They passed through New York city,

ers. They passed through New York but had no health certificates to show that they had teen examined. In Old Spain and the New. Madnid, Aug. 28.—The official Gazette publishes a decree ordering that stringent measures be adopted against the cholera

Rigorous precautions are being taken on the City of Mexico, Aug. 28.—It is rumored in Vera Cruz that there is choicea in Habana.

ACID BATHS FOR CHOLERA MICROBES. Dr. Stringfield of Chicago Makes Some

Valuable Suggestions. Chicago Tribune: The suggestions of Dr. C. P. Stringfield with reference to treatment for the cholera are worthy of careful consideration, the more so as they are in the nature of preventives, and an ounce of prevention always is worth a pound of cure, To fortify against choicea is a wiser policy than to attempt to check it after it has gained a foothold. Dr. Stringfield says:

"Cholera, like many other diseases, is due to a germ which must have an alkaline medium for development. Therefore, if you cause all the secretions of the body to be-come acids the germ cannot thrive. If all persons would drink freely of sulphuric acid lemonade, made by simply adding ten or fifteen drops of sulphuric acid to a quart of ordinary lake water, boiled and then iced, or to any of the numerous spring waters, putting in sufficient sugar to make it palatable, it would be a good preventive. Drink this instead of water or any other beverage, as it is harmless when properly diluted and can be consumed in large quantities. This acid has been employed with great advantage in epidemics of cholera by Dr. Curtis in the Philadelphia almshouse insane de-partment. A very serious epidemic ceased in twelve hours after the inmates were all put upon the free use of sniphuric acid lem-onade. The only new case after this was that of a man who refused to use the prophylactic. Two days after the use of the sulphuric acid was stopped two new cases again occurred, and the epidemic was again arrested by the use of sulphuric acid. In the surgical wards the acid was used from the beginning of the epidemic, and in these wards, although in no way isolated, the disease failed to make an appearance. In view of this statement of facts the preventive should be used freely and early. It is of the utmost importance to check the premonitory diarrhosa, which is amenable to prompt, sim-ple treatment. Cholera is generally preceded by diarrhosa, and an attack very rarely oc-curs when this symptom receives early and appropriate attention. Excepting in the frequent cases in which choiera is not pre-eeded by disrrhoa, it may, with almost absolute certainty, be prevented. The greatest difficulty is in the prompt applica-tion of simple but effective treatment in all cases of diarrhoea during the epidemic. Very many pay no attention to the premonitory symptoms through ignorance, and not a few of those better informed neglect it, either from recklessness or because they can not appreciate the fact that a disorder so slight

and ordinary can be a precursor of so grave a mslady as cholera.
If Dr. Stringfield's premises are sound and it ought to be an easy matter to demostrate their truth or untruth, it follows that his conclusions must be correct. It the cholera bacillus is fond of an afkaline bath and flourishes under those condi-tions, then it stands to reason he will not enjoy an acid bath nor flourish on it, and that suiphuric-acid lemonade will be his undoing. With proper pre cautions in its preparation and with appropriate seasoning it can be made a palatable beverage. It is cheap and easily prepared also. Every person can have it on hand. Would it not be well, therefore, for the Board of Health to investigate its efficacy and make public statement! He says it has been used before, and is not in any sense an experi-mental remedy. Then it will be possible to ascertain with a degree of certainty just what sulphuric-acid lemonade can do in warding off cholera.

### INCINERATED IN A CHURCH,

One Woman Burned to Death During Religious Services Yesterday. FORESTVILLE, Mich., Aug. 28 .- A Roman Catholic church three miles from this place was destroyed by fire today and the following people were burnea:

Miss Tillie Gustin, fatally; WILLIAM GRANT, seriously:

MRS. JANE ARMSTRONG, Seriously, The fire was discovered while services were being conducted and a wild panic ensued among the congregation. Women and children were trampled upon and many of them badly bruised. Miss Gustin, who was fatally burned, was so seriously burt during the mad rush for the doors that she was up able to make her escape and was caught by the flames,

THE DEATH ROLL.

A Venerable Worker in the Missionary Vine yard Called to His Reward.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28 .- A cable message announces the death Friday, in Jaffan, Ceylon, of the Rev. William Ware Howland, for nearly tifty years secretary of the American Missionary board on that island. Mr. Howland was born at West Brookfield, Mass., in 1827. Three of his children became missionaries. To William M. Howland, labored at The and died while in this country in 1877. The second son, Rev. Samuel Howland, is president of Jaffna college, while the third, Rev. John Howland, is missionary of the American board in Mexico.

PARKSLIP PIT DISASTER,

One Hundred and Seven Found Death at Their Work in the Mine. LONDON, Aug. 28.-Mr. Asquit, the new home secretary, today visited the Paraslip pit at Bridgend, Wales, the scene of the disastrous explosion on Friday last, examined the mine machinery, conferred with the offi cials and questioned survivors.
Only forty-one miners have been rescued from the pit and two of these have since

mine, though all hope of finding further sur-vivors has been abandoned. The number of the dead is placed at 107. Movement of Ocean Steamships QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 25.-Arrived-Alaska from New York; Aurania, from New York;

Exploring parties are still searching the

British Prince, from Philadelphia. At Southampton-Arrive !- Aller, from New York. At Havre—Arrived—La Champagne, from New York. At Scilly—Passed—Galileo, from New

At Prawie Point-Passed-Gera, from Baltimore. At London-Arrived-Montana, from Bal-At Glasgow-Arrived-Norwegian, from New York; Richmond Hill, from New York, At Hamburg --Arrived-Venetia, from Bal-

At New York-Arrived-Arizona and Servia, from Liverpool; Lydian Monarch, from London; Sorrento, from Hamburg; Liandaff City, from Bristol.

LIBERALS DENOUNCE PENA

Argentine's President-Elect Unpopular in

Some Localities.

Several Collisions in the Street Between Rivat Factions-Police Called Upon to Disperse the Rioters and it Be-

comes Almost a Battle.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Rennett.] Valpan Iso, Chili, (via Galveston, Tex.,) Aug. 28.-[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BER. ]-The Heraid's correspondent at Buenos Ayres says that city is in a state of wild excitement. Meetings were held today in honor of President-elect Saenz Pena. There were some 3,000 radicals present. They interrupted the meeting by shouting for Alem and Irgoyen, interspersed with cries of "Down with Pena." A tumuit arose and there were sev-

eral collisions. The police attempted to disperse the radicals and there was a riotous demonstration, which almost reached the aignity of a battle in the calle Florids. The radicals slowly retreated to the plaza San Martin where they made a stand and there was more hard

tighting.

The whole city is stirred up and in all

to whose city is stirred up and in all probability troops will have to be called out to preserve order.

Sonor Laplaza has accepted the financial portfolio in Pena's cabinet. William Ives of New York has arrived at Buenos Ayres to obtain government recognition for a line of steamers between New York and that port which will be run by American capital. Celebrated the Occasion.

The anniversary of the battle of Placilia was celebrated here and in Santiago by many private dinners and balls. From here many private dinners and oals. From nero many excursion parties went out to the battlefield. The German ship Constance, with coal from Newcastle, England, for Vaiparaiso, now lies in the port waterlogged. Her cargo caught fire, and last night there was an explosion, which blew off her hatches. She was pumped full of water and the fire was extinguished.

The discussion of the distribution of the guano fund will occupy the attention of congress for some time. Both adherents and opponents of Minister Errazuriz's scheme are stated for speeches on the question. Owing to the dull market for freights

seven vessels have recently salled from here to Australia in ballast, and others in the same condition have gone to Oregon. The Galicia has sailed for Buenos Ayres with the Argentine vice president elect. Uriburn, on board. Senor Uriburn has been for some time Argentine's minister to Chill. The latest news from Beliva is to the effect that the morral deputies absolutery refuse to attend the meetings of congress until the government explains its highhanded action in deporting some of their

President Baptista in his inaugural message goes at length into a discussion of the alleged revolutionary movement and justifies the orders to the intendentes to sustain the state of siege for the present.

News comes that the Uruguayan congress has passed the bill authorizing a \$5,000,000 loan from French capitalists. The Uru-guzyan government has asked Brazil to send

troops to prevent further outrages on the frontier by Rio Grande federalists. BORDEN MURDER CASE.

Bridget Sullivan's Career Being Probed for Flaws in Her Probity FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 28.-Hearing in the Borden case will be resumed at 10:45 tomorrow morning. The defense has been actively engaged in learning something regarding Bridget Sullivan's career. The purpose of the inquiry is to learn how reitsble her evidence is, also to learn if she would become so much provoked that she would quarrel seriously with Mr. and Mrs. Borden. It is believed here that her character is above repreach. A search into her career, while in this city, shows that Miss Sullivan is a very truthful woman. Her unshaken testimony has done much to establish the strength of the case of the government. Enough evidence has been introduced to warrant binding over Miss Lizzie until the warrant binding over Miss Lizzle until the next grand jury. The hearing has by no means ended, however, as Prof. Wood is yet to be heard on the character of the stood spots on the clothing, ax and other ar-

The defense now proposes to call a witness who will show that much of Dr. Dolan's estimony is unreliable. Ex-Medical Examner Dwelly has been a close listener to the testimony, and it is understood he called as an expert to rebut much of the testi-mony that has been given.

Miss Lizzie received her usual visitors to-

ticles taken from the Horden house.

day. She read some Bible passages, selected by Rev. Mr. Buck. The day was long to her, because she had no sewing or other womanly occupation to take up her mind. The officers who now guard the approaches to the matron's room are preventing the unseemly disturbances to which the prisoner was sub-jected. Marshal Hilliard will not give out a statement regarding his investigation into be truth of Matron Reagan's stories about the sisters' quarrel.

COLONEL SMEED'S FUNERAL. Many Friends of the Deceased Present at

the Services. EMPORIA, Kan., Aug. 28.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The funeral of Colonel E. C. Smeed took place this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the First Congregational church and was well attended, many friends of the deceased from Omaha, Lawrence and elsewhere being present. The services were rendered by Rev. Richard Cordely of Lawrence, an old friend of the family. Mrs. Nicholas of Omahu was present at the church, coming with Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Cross, at whose house she was a guest until after the funeral ceremonies. The floral

offerings were very elaborate.

Among those present from Omaha were the following connected with the Union Pacific road: Lewis T. Wohle, assistant chief engineer; E. L. Ware, assistant engineer; A. D. Schermerham, division engineer, and A. S. Borghun, R. F. Kochneman and A. P. Cone of the chief engineer's office. During the services Mrs. Nicholas gave way to here grief in a few short, sharp cries, or to her grief in a few short, sharp cries, or rather gasps, but immediately afterwards recovered her composure to some extent.

FATAL COLLISION ON MISSOURI PACIFIC Freights Come Together at Washington,

Killing a Fireman and Injuring Others. WASHINGTON, Mo., Aug. 28 .- Two freight trains on the Missouri Pacific road coilided here late last night, owing to a confounding of orders by a train dispatcher. The west bound train was ordered to meet the east bound train at Castora, while the east bound train was ordered to meet the other train at John Sybold, fireman of the east bound

train, was buried under his engine and instantly killed. Engineer Joe Condon, Brakeman William Roper and James W. Goodwin of Atlanta, Ga., were seriously injured. Fifty-six cars were wrecked, being piled in a bosp. The company's loss is \$50,000. The train dispatcher is said to have disappeared.

Colored Cook and Preacher Killed. Dallis, Tex., Aug. 28. Joe Hayes, a well known negro democratic politician, shot and killed Rev. Preyton Hooker, also colored and head cook at the St. Georg: hotel, tonight. He then mounted a horse in waiting and made his escape. Haves claims that Hooker wrote insulting letters to his wife. Thursday Hooker whipped Hayes and was fined by the police court,