

PLAGUE SHIPS ARRIVE

Two Vessels Freightened with Death Drop Anchor in New York Harbor.

RECORDS OF FEARFUL OCEAN VOYAGES

Pestilence, Hids-sons, Horrible, Sailed on the Normania and Rugia.

STRICKEN PASSENGERS QUICKLY DIE

In the Crowded Steerages the Awful Infection Rapidly Spreads.

QUARANTINE OFFICIALS ON THE QUI VIVE

Both Vessels Detained in the Lower Bay—All New York Excited—More Cholera Ships Expected Every Hour—Statements from Officials.

New York, Sept. 3.—Nothing can now save the metropolis from a great plague but absolute compliance on the part of every member of the community with the instructions of the board of health and the quarantine authorities.

The danger is real. It cannot be overestimated. Newly infected steamships arrived in this harbor today with awful stories of death and suffering. The ships, the Rugia and Normania, both from Hamburg, the Rugia buried five steerage passengers at sea and had five living cholera patients still on board when she cast anchor. The Normania buried four steerage passengers and one cabin passenger. She had four patients still alive, one being a member of the crew. It is claimed that the cabin passenger who died on the Normania was suffering from diabetes only.

Deaths on the Normania. The deaths on the Normania were: CARL HERBERT, second cabin, aged 57; diagnosis: Cholera; died August 29. JACOB HEGEMANN, first cabin, aged 45; diagnosis: diabetes. The ship's surgeon admits that the patient had diabetes and died September 1. OTTIE HARM, aged 11 months; diagnosis: cholera; died August 29. WILLIE HARM, aged 3 years; diagnosis: cholera; died September 1. ADOLPH SCHOLTZ, aged 1 year; diagnosis: cholera; died September 2. The convalescents were as follows: HENRIH FRANK HEINER, aged 19; diagnosis, cholera. RUDOLPH HEINER, aged 11 months; diagnosis, cholera. SELMA HARM, aged 5 years, diagnosis, cholera. MORRIS BONHUISER, aged 59 years; diagnosis, cholera.

Deaths on the Rugia. BERTHA KOENIG, aged 39 years; died August 28, diagnosis, cholera. CARL KOENIG, aged 23 years, Belgrade; died August 28, diagnosis, cholera. (The two above were presumably man and wife.) ROSE STERRER, aged 39 years, Vienna; died September 1, diagnosis, cholera. EDWARD STERRER, aged 31 years, Vienna; died September 1, diagnosis, cholera. The convalescent on the Rugia were as follows: ELISE POGANSKI, aged 27 years, Poland; diagnosis, cholera. PAUL KOENIG, aged 8 years, Belgrade; diagnosis, cholera. JOHANN BUST, aged 54 years, Mecklenburg; diagnosis, cholera. ARTHUR METZES, aged 62 years, Schleswig; diagnosis, cholera. KOSMIO DSPALO, aged 31 years, Italy; diagnosis, cholera. All the dead had been buried at sea.

More Deaths Likely to Occur. The convalescent cases are considered very serious and further deaths are likely to occur. Health Officer Jenkins immediately ordered both ships to the lower bay as soon as the captain of the vessels had notified him of the condition of affairs.

The Normania sailed from Hamburg on August 26 and touched at Southampton on her way to this port. She carried 295 first-class and 222 second class passengers. Her steerage passengers were 483 in number. The first death on board the Normania occurred on August 29. Carl Herbert, 57 years of age, a second class passenger, had been taken down with a disease which the ship's physician diagnosed as cholera. A similar case was reported at about the same time in the steerage of Ottilie Harm, a child 11 months of age.

The Disease Developed Rapidly. The cholera symptoms developed rapidly in both cases and left no doubt in the mind of the ship's surgeon as to the nature of the disease. When Herbert's death, on August 29, was followed by the death of the other patient, the child in the steerage, on August 29, the authorities of the ship recognized the condition of affairs. They at once took all possible precautions to prevent the disease from spreading among the other passengers on board the vessel. Notwithstanding their efforts several other illnesses of like nature were soon discovered. The surgeon took radical measures. He carefully isolated all the patients and personally saw that the utmost care was exercised by the person attending to avoid communicating the disease to others.

There was great alarm among the passengers when they learned that the dead disease had appeared on board the vessel. The captain did his best to allay the fears of the cabin passengers by assuring them that every effort would be made to keep the disease from spreading, and urged them to give him every assistance in their power to bring about that result. Then he turned his attention to the steerage, where the greatest danger of the disease spreading was apprehended.

Passengers Panic Stricken. The ignorant steerage passengers were completely panic-stricken upon learning that cholera had appeared among them. They lost their heads entirely, and appeared to be incapable of helping themselves in the slightest respect. The captain and the surgeon ordered a careful watch to be kept over the steerage passengers in order that they did not needlessly run into danger of catching the disease. In spite of all precautions more cases soon developed. Nearly all were alike. Five more were taken ill in the steerage, four of them being children—Adolph Scholtz, 1 year old; Willie Harm, 3 years old; Rudolph Heiner, 11 months old; and Selma Harm, 5 years old. The cholera symptoms developed rapidly in these cases, as it did in the previous ones, and in each case the diagnosis of the surgeon showed the disease to be what he termed cholera. Willie Harm rapidly grew worse, and died on September 1. On the same day there occurred a death among the first cabin

passengers; Jacob Hegemann, 45 years of age, had fallen ill with a severe form of cholera. Indications led the ship physician to diagnose his case as diabetes. All the remedies known were administered to Hegemann, but they were of no avail.

Other Cases Appear. There was no further appearance of anything resembling cholera among the first cabin passengers after the death of Hegemann, but another death occurred in the steerage from cholera on the following day. The patient who died was the child, Adolph Scholtz. The cholera symptoms in his case were particularly marked.

Two more cases broke out on board the ship. Morris Bonhaiser, a steerage passenger, 59 years of age, showed symptoms of cholera and was promptly isolated. One of the crew also, Heinrich Frank Heiner, was taken ill with the disease. All the cases were attended to as soon as their existence was known, and the appearance of the cholera symptoms resulted in their being promptly isolated.

No further deaths occurred on the voyage. All who had been taken down with the disease, however, were still kept isolated when the Normania arrived at this port early this morning.

Log of the Plague Ship Rugia. The Rugia, the other pest ship of the Hamburg-American Packet company, which arrived in port today with cholera, left Hamburg on August 21. She had 428 steerage passengers on board. She touched at Southampton on her way over. The first death occurred a week after leaving port.

Karl Koenig, 39 years of age, and Bertha Koenig of the same age, were taken ill about the same time. They both died on August 28. The symptoms of their illness were alike and were such that the ship's surgeon immediately pronounced the disease to be cholera.

Captain Letthausser, the commander of the Rugia and the surgeon did everything to prevent the spread of the disease, but the ignorance and carelessness of the steerage passengers made their efforts of no avail. Other cases of illness of a similar kind soon appeared, and seven more passengers were taken down with the disease.

Elise Poganski, 27 years old; Paul Koenig, 9 years old; Johanna Bust, aged 54; Aurlen Peters, aged 62 and Kosmio Dspalo, an Italian, 34 years of age were still in the hospital when the Rugia was sighted off Fire Island.

Could Not Ease Their Sufferings. Two more deaths besides those mentioned above, occurred during the voyage. The patients in these cases were Rosie Storr, 39 years old, Edward Sterr, the symptoms in their cases developed very rapidly and the doctors were unable to do anything to ease their sufferings. They died on September 1.

The Rugia arrived off Fire Island early this morning and came in through the narrows to the quarantine station. She was the first vessel boarded by Drs. Jenkins and Tallmadge. As soon as they inquired whether there had been illness on board and had ascertained the true state of affairs, they ordered the ship to the lower bay. She weighed anchor at 6:10 and took up an anchorage a little south of the steamship Norwika.

Dr. Jenkins has issued the strictest kind of orders and under no circumstances will he allow any one to approach the vessels quarantined.

Anticipate Further Cases. Further cases are anticipated on the Moravia also. Although the two convalescents were reported doing well this morning, the doctor in board the Normania, Rugia and Moravia, would, it was said, probably be transferred to Swinburne island today. Although the diagnosis in each case was cholera, Dr. Jenkins did not doubt that the scourge was cholera. He says he continues hopeful of keeping the disease in the lower bay. However, the worst may be expected, as in 1887 there were over fifty deaths on the hospital island and every few actual cases when the scourge was transferred to Swinburne island today.

Even a worse state of affairs is anticipated on the two additional vessels expected from Hamburg within the next week which left later than today's arrivals, and when the disease had made greater ravages in Hamburg, and almost all of the dead and sick on the Rugia and Normania hail from Hamburg or nearby ports. A few more residents of this country.

In a State of Nervous Excitement. The quarantine officers are in a state of nervous excitement. It must not be understood that they are frightened, but they were hoping for the best, as the Normania was expected to get by safely.

When the saloon passengers on these vessels will get off is a question Dr. Jenkins has not yet decided. The steamboat Blackbird came down with cholera on board two passengers on the Umbria, but failed. The use of influenza with government officers, but this made no difference.

Dr. Jenkins, early this morning had telegraphed for Prof. Herman Biggs, consulting pathologist of the Health department, and Prof. William Weiss, professor of bacteriology of John Hopkins university. They both arrived at about noon and Dr. Jenkins took them down to the steamboat wharf.

"What will you do with those stricken with the disease on the Rugia, Normania and Moravia, doctor?" a reporter asked.

"We will," he replied, "remove them to Swinburne island just as fast as we possibly can."

"Will you order the floating hospital boat S. C. Curtis out?"

"I don't know yet; I will determine on my return."

"How soon will the saloon passengers on the Normania get up?"

"I don't know."

"Are they much alarmed?"

"I was only on board for a few minutes and cannot say."

DANGER LIES IN DIRT

Only Uncleanly Places and Persons Need Fear the Deadly Cholera.

OPINION OF BISMARCK'S PHYSICIAN

He Thinks That Fright is Largely Responsible for the Terrible Mortality.

HAMBURG'S DOCTORS ARE NOT TO BLAME

They Have Done All That Could Be Done to Combat the Plague.

SIMPLE PRESCRIPTION FOR ITS CURE

If Attacked Drink Hot Drinks and Take Hot Baths—How Germany is Preparing to Fight the Battle With Death.

(Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.) MUNICH, Sept. 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—All Germany is talking about cholera, but not the cholera. Everybody blames the municipalities and doctors of Hamburg for not having taken timely measures to arrest the plague. The post is now carrying off 700 persons a day.

I met here Prof. Schwenninger, one of the most celebrated doctors in Berlin and physician-in-ordinary to Prince Bismarck, who he never leaves. He has become quite a friend of the family and attends the prince whenever he needs his services. Dr. Schwenninger discovered a famous method for curing cholera, and invented an anti-fet system. He is a great savant and his talent is universally recognized. In an interview he gave me his opinion on the cholera.

International Action Necessary. "The plague this year," he said, "follows the march of the great epidemics. It attacks Europe by the north and not by the south. It was bound to reach Hamburg, since the authorities of Russia in Europe took no steps to stop it. The English officials in India took proper precautionary measures. There ought to be an international hygienic commission established. That is the way to kill the cholera. It must be strangled out on the spot. Other measures are useless. I do not understand the complaints made against the authorities at Hamburg. Nobody knows exactly when the disease became epidemic in certain European capitals. Although for some months there have been daily cases of cholera, yet the doctors do not say it is epidemic. Why, then, should the physicians of Hamburg have cried 'All is lost, when they only had the cases?'"

Almost all the measures taken at the moment when the epidemic broke out were illusory. When you are disinfecting a room with phenic acid, it is only in the places where the invalid lies. It is not likely that the bacilli will be propagated after the disinfection.

Hamburg's Cholera's Escape. "One of the first things to be done in a city thoroughly wholesome. People ought to be made more careful in a city like Hamburg, where all kinds of refuse and dirt are thrown into the water and where sewerage does not exist. About 30,000 persons dwell in cellars in certain European capitals. An epidemic is inevitable, and it is almost impossible to prevent it running right through Germany. It is only in healthy places, clean towns and among the well-nourished that the malady will amount to little. In that case there may be ten or only one case, according to the size of the population, but not thousands as in Hamburg."

If you become ill, drink as hot as ever you can, grog, camomile tea, no matter what, provided that it is not. Then if your limbs grow cold, plunge into a steaming hot bath. Should these produce no effect, then put yourself into the hands of God, for these are the only remedies known to be efficacious. The doctors can do nothing. But don't be afraid of cholera. Those only are afraid who live in dirty towns and who have not tried to ameliorate the condition of the poor, and having neglected to do what they ought to have done, they have prepared the way for epidemics."

This is what one of the greatest physicians in Germany said. Let us hope that he is right, for fear is half the sickness. JACQUES ST. CHREZ.

BERLIN NOT FRIGHTENED.

Active Measures Being Taken to Head Off the Scourge There.

(Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.) BERLIN, Sept. 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The cleanliness and order on which the Berliners justly pride themselves, have so far checked the progress of cholera in this city. In any other place the stinking debris of the past week would have developed the disease. At least three cases of unquestionable cholera have been reported. Two of three have proved fatal, but the energy and care with which the measures prescribed by the authorities have been enforced have not allowed the epidemic to make headway.

A good deal of uneasiness has hidden beneath the jests in which the Hol Police indulge at the expense of the scourge. There is no panic. Simple hints for avoiding the infection which starts one in the face at every turn are in their way admirable. Whether they are particularly calculated to foster charity, however, may be doubted. They seem to me to lay far too much stress on prudence, ostracizing all suspected persons in substance. Berliners are advised to refuse shelter to cholera subjects, to keep studiously clear of them, treat them in short as lepers.

Rules That Are Brutal. I hardly think they need much prompting on such points, and if there should be any serious outbreak here, an improbable contingency, I fancy we might not be greatly edified by the results of the too liberal application of the official rules.

A very ugly incident occurred the other day in Berlin in a street near the Nollendorf platz. An old woman while walking home with her little granddaughter was taken ill. When the child's cries attracted the attention of the bystanders, instead of helping they stamped. A workman came to whom she appealed for help with curses. Another brute abused her for approaching a house and roughly pushed her off the pavement. But for the arrival of two good Samaritans, who at last led her to lodging in a neighboring cellar and fetched a doctor, the woman might have died where she had dropped fainting. As it happened, she was not suffering from the cholera at all, but from exhaustion and common diarrhea. She recovered.

Helplessness in Hamburg. From Hamburg the news is still gloomy.

THE BULLETIN

Weather for Omaha, Nebraska, and vicinity. Clearing and cooler.

- 1. Two Plague Ships Arrive in New York Harbor.
2. Sandy Creek, N. Y., Cholera Epidemic.
3. European Stage of Cholera.
4. Editorial and Correspondence.
5. Nebraska's Mortgage Inadequacy.
6. Council Bluffs Local News.
7. Last Week in Society.
8. Grand Army Department.
9. The Social Cleansing Brigade.
10. Marriage of George and Elizabeth.
11. Money in Nebraska Bank.
12. Plans for Omaha's Open Season.
13. Birthplace of the Cholera Scourge.
14. Assignment of Teachers to Schools.
15. Early Fall Roundup of Sporting News.

Columbia Board of Trade, protesting against indignities which a number of British Columbia sealers had suffered at the hands of the Russian authorities, says that if the report of Russia's claim to present jurisdiction of 1,000 miles in Bering sea were correct, it would greatly weaken the cause of the United States before the arbitrators, as the Americans' claim was, that by the purchase of Alaska they had secured all Russia's rights in Bering sea.

Legitimate and Other Rebels Scheming to Overthrow Hipolyte. KINOSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 23.—A strong party of Haytian exiles, headed by General Manigat, General Piquant and General Legitime are negotiating for the charter of a small schooner called the Willis Irving to carry General Kato, General Smeaton, an orator and lacks the force of character required to push a measure through the house; or again, the difficulty may be dodged by the appointment of another minister. I hear that this alternative has been discussed at Potsdam.

ALL ENGLAND ANTONISHED. Surprised by the Promptness of the United States in Quarantining. (Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.) LONDON, Sept. 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The prompt and apparently high-handed measures taken by the United States authorities against the introduction of cholera created a profound impression in the minds of English officials, as well as hundreds of American travelers now in Europe. There is no doubt that the past has been held in abeyance by the remarkable organization of the local government board, but its officials have arrived at the conclusion that no precaution will insure absolute safety until the tide of emigration is checked long enough to secure thorough disinfection and quarantine.

Will Profit by the Example. The United States government has shown the way, and the good example will no doubt be speedily followed here. The legion of Americans was materially reduced in numbers today the departure of half a dozen steamers literally crowded to the gunwales. Passage tickets are as rare and more expensive than moderately sized diamonds. Scores of people are paying first class fare for second class cabins on larger steamers which, owing to their construction, are enabled to throw the second cabin into communication with the saloon.

English Labor Troubles. Soldiers Called Upon to Quell Disturbances Raised by Union Men. LONDON, Sept. 2.—Serious labor disturbances, arising from the employment of non-union men near Liverpool, occurred today. The strikers, led by a man named John, were taken to the works by train from Liverpool and forced them to return to Liverpool. The strikers stoned a launch containing several of the officials. An appeal was made to the authorities for aid, and a force of 200 policemen was sent to the scene. The police were unable to obtain the mastery of the situation, and the assistance of the soldiers had to be called. A body of military arrived last night and will be employed in protecting the works and the non-union employees.

English Newspapers Do Not Like President Harrison's Proclamation. LONDON, Sept. 3.—[Refering to President Harrison's circular, the Daily News says: "This proclamation is producing the utmost consternation. The spirit of panic which it has excited is so forcibly pointed out by the alleged order to the police to shoot persons detected in trying to evade quarantine restrictions. It may be that the proclamation is on the right side. Some medical authorities regard our system as too lax, but it has defused us before and will again. Even taking the extreme view that infection may be twenty days developing, three weeks detention after a ten days' passage is absurdly long, and it is unlikely on mature consideration that this needless restriction will be maintained."

Italian Immigrants Turned Back. PARIS, Sept. 3.—In consequence of President Harrison's proclamation for a twenty-day quarantine and the subsequent decision of the Transatlantic company to carry no more steerage passengers, groups of Italians were intercepted at about six o'clock last night bound for America via Havre, and informed they could not proceed. They have been sent back to Italy at the expense of the French government.

Proclamation of Warning. NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Herald's Washington special says: A proclamation to the country warning boards of health and the people generally to be on their guard against the infection of cholera, was issued today by the president. Secretary Foster, Assistant Secretary Spaulding and Surgeon General Wyman were in consultation over the terms of the proclamation, which was issued in the department closed yesterday. They will have it ready in a short time for submission to the president and it will be issued over his signature.

Thinned the American Colony. The cholera scare has thinned the American colony here perceptibly. Hundreds of Americans have left for the mountains, while many others have gone to England. The representative of the Associated Press has inquired into the case of Mrs. Goerdeller, whose husband challenged the emperor to fight a duel, and who was subsequently sent to a lunatic asylum. The German authorities say if the United States wants Goerdeller they will be glad to turn him over, provided they are allowed to see him safely aboard a steamer bound for America.

Mrs. Goerdeller maintains that the authorities are conspiring to keep him out of a large inheritance. Mrs. William Walter Phelps, wife of the American minister, sailed from Bremen for New York on the steamer Aller today. A great Catholic congress has been held at Mainz, at which leaders of the center party spoke. The congress approved a resolution affirming that the restoration of the pope to temporal powers was an essential condition to the independence of the Holy See.

Money to Protect Detroit. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—The municipal council last night passed resolutions directing the health authorities to institute measures at once for the prevention of cholera regardless of expense.

Review of the Squadron. HENRIK, Sept. 3.—Emperor William today reviewed the naval squadron at Swinemunde. The vessels were drawn up in two lines extending for a distance of two miles. After the review the squadron performed a series of naval evolutions. An attack upon the fleet by torpedo boats is arranged for tonight.

Russia's Rights in Bering Sea. OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 3.—Hon. G. E. Foster, minister of finance, speaking to a newspaper man, stated that dispatches had been received from the president of the British

BERLIN'S CONDITION

Public Alarm Over the Cholera Rapidly Subsidizing in That City.

NUMEROUS CASES RESEMBLING THE PEST

Medical Authorities, However, Say That They Are Not the Dread Disease.

HAMBURG'S AWFUL SANITARY CONDITION

Filthy Tenement Districts Which Invite the Breeding of All Kinds of Disease.

THAT CITY'S POLLUTED WATER SUPPLY

Changes That Are Necessary to Put the City in a Healthy Condition—President Harrison's Circular Has a Good Effect—Germany News.

(Copyrighted 1892 by New York Associated Press.) BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The public alarm occasioned by the cholera is fast dying out, owing to the limitation of the disease in an epidemic form to the Hamburg district, and the confidence there in the vigilance of the authorities. Cool weather and abundant rainstorms are keeping down diseases which stimulate cholera, and all influences are restoring a general sense of security.

Cases resembling cholera are rife enough, especially in Charlottenburg. The water works in this suburb of Berlin provide only a scanty supply of muddy water. The sanitary conditions of the place are otherwise bad, and it is natural, therefore, to find its residents figuring largely in the returns of death from intestinal disorders. Undoubtedly cases of Asiatic cholera that have been taken to the Moabit hospital are all traceable to Hamburg. Two fresh cases that were taken there today are illustrations of the fact. One of today's cases was an engine driver on the night express train from Hamburg, while the other was a young porter, who carried linen for a person who had just arrived from Hamburg to the disinfecting chambers. The marvelous rapidity with which the Hamburg infection operates was instanced in this case. Not half an hour elapsed between the time the victim went out to Germany unless the cholera was struck down. The narrow Steinen strasse, through which he passed, has been thoroughly disinfected.

Although there is no sign of the disease spreading here, the authorities have not relaxed their precautions. The great horse market, which was fixed to open on Tuesday, has been indefinitely postponed. It would have been the liceless center for Berlin dealers from every quarter of Germany near the Baltic sea. President Harrison's circular is mainly regarded here as justifying more rigorous measures to stop Russian or other emigration from entering Germany. Under President Harrison's edict the decision of the steamship companies not to take steerage passengers on their vessels, keeps a number of Russian refugees here, but no more will be allowed to cross the frontier. Henceforth the frontiers will be closed absolutely against Russian immigrants, and in the cases of those from other countries, none will be permitted to enter Germany unless the companies guarantee them to their final destination guarantee a fulfillment of their contract. Immigrants from anywhere will be disinfected and their luggage fumigated.

The medical papers support the agitation of the compulsory cremation of cholera victims. The Hamburg crematory has been extensively used since the outbreak of cholera. Better News from Hamburg. Better news comes from Hamburg, though the city is still an immense hospital. A German official who just returned from Hamburg told the representative of the Associated Press here that the sanitary condition is still frightful, though the enforcement of active remedial measures is proceeding. A radical overhauling is necessary. New works are necessary to replace the 40-year-old system. The present water supply is dished with sewerage. Houses for blocks must be rebuilt, streets widened and the drainage improved. There is a large number of tenement houses in the city that are said to be worse than any in the New York Five Points district. These houses in some of these buildings are so narrow and crooked that it requires dextrous handling to carry corpses down if buried mortis has set in. Coffins cannot be carried down. They are left on the lower landing places until the bodies are brought down and placed in them. By this means the stairs of the whole tenement become infected.

The Thinned American Colony. The cholera scare has thinned the American colony here perceptibly. Hundreds of Americans have left for the mountains, while many others have gone to England. The representative of the Associated Press has inquired into the case of Mrs. Goerdeller, whose husband challenged the emperor to fight a duel, and who was subsequently sent to a lunatic asylum. The German authorities say if the United States wants Goerdeller they will be glad to turn him over, provided they are allowed to see him safely aboard a steamer bound for America.

Mrs. Goerdeller maintains that the authorities are conspiring to keep him out of a large inheritance. Mrs. William Walter Phelps, wife of the American minister, sailed from Bremen for New York on the steamer Aller today. A great Catholic congress has been held at Mainz, at which leaders of the center party spoke. The congress approved a resolution affirming that the restoration of the pope to temporal powers was an essential condition to the independence of the Holy See.

Money to Protect Detroit. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—The municipal council last night passed resolutions directing the health authorities to institute measures at once for the prevention of cholera regardless of expense.

Review of the Squadron. HENRIK, Sept. 3.—Emperor William today reviewed the naval squadron at Swinemunde. The vessels were drawn up in two lines extending for a distance of two miles. After the review the squadron performed a series of naval evolutions. An attack upon the fleet by torpedo boats is arranged for tonight.

Russia's Rights in Bering Sea. OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 3.—Hon. G. E. Foster, minister of finance, speaking to a newspaper man, stated that dispatches had been received from the president of the British

THE BULLETIN

Weather for Omaha, Nebraska, and vicinity. Clearing and cooler.

- 1. Two Plague Ships Arrive in New York Harbor.
2. Sandy Creek, N. Y., Cholera Epidemic.
3. European Stage of Cholera.
4. Editorial and Correspondence.
5. Nebraska's Mortgage Inadequacy.
6. Council Bluffs Local News.
7. Last Week in Society.
8. Grand Army Department.
9. The Social Cleansing Brigade.
10. Marriage of George and Elizabeth.
11. Money in Nebraska Bank.
12. Plans for Omaha's Open Season.
13. Birthplace of the Cholera Scourge.
14. Assignment of Teachers to Schools.
15. Early Fall Roundup of Sporting News.

Columbia Board of Trade, protesting against indignities which a number of British Columbia sealers had suffered at the hands of the Russian authorities, says that if the report of Russia's claim to present jurisdiction of 1,000 miles in Bering sea were correct, it would greatly weaken the cause of the United States before the arbitrators, as the Americans' claim was, that by the purchase of Alaska they had secured all Russia's rights in Bering sea.

Legitimate and Other Rebels Scheming to Overthrow Hipolyte. KINOSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 23.—A strong party of Haytian exiles, headed by General Manigat, General Piquant and General Legitime are negotiating for the charter of a small schooner called the Willis Irving to carry General Kato, General Smeaton, an orator and lacks the force of character required to push a measure through the house; or again, the difficulty may be dodged by the appointment of another minister. I hear that this alternative has been discussed at Potsdam.

ALL ENGLAND ANTONISHED. Surprised by the Promptness of the United States in Quarantining. (Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.) LONDON, Sept. 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The prompt and apparently high-handed measures taken by the United States authorities against the introduction of cholera created a profound impression in the minds of English officials, as well as hundreds of American travelers now in Europe. There is no doubt that the past has been held in abeyance by the remarkable organization of the local government board, but its officials have arrived at the conclusion that no precaution will insure absolute safety until the tide of emigration is checked long enough to secure thorough disinfection and quarantine.

Will Profit by the Example. The United States government has shown the way, and the good example will no doubt be speedily followed here. The legion of Americans was materially reduced in numbers today the departure of half a dozen steamers literally crowded to the gunwales. Passage tickets are as rare and more expensive than moderately sized diamonds. Scores of people are paying first class fare for second class cabins on larger steamers which, owing to their construction, are enabled to throw the second cabin into communication with the saloon.

English Labor Troubles. Soldiers Called Upon to Quell Disturbances Raised by Union Men. LONDON, Sept. 2.—Serious labor disturbances, arising from the employment of non-union men near Liverpool, occurred today. The strikers, led by a man named John, were taken to the works by train from Liverpool and forced them to return to Liverpool. The strikers stoned a launch containing several of the officials. An appeal was made to the authorities for aid, and a force of 200 policemen was sent to the scene. The police were unable to obtain the mastery of the situation, and the assistance of the soldiers had to be called. A body of military arrived last night and will be employed in protecting the works and the non-union employees.

English Newspapers Do Not Like President Harrison's Proclamation. LONDON, Sept. 3.—[Refering to President Harrison's circular, the Daily News says: "This proclamation is producing the utmost consternation. The spirit of panic which it has excited is so forcibly pointed out by the alleged order to the police to shoot persons detected in trying to evade quarantine restrictions. It may be that the proclamation is on the right side. Some medical authorities regard our system as too lax, but it has defused us before and will again. Even taking the extreme view that infection may be twenty days developing, three weeks detention after a ten days' passage is absurdly long, and it is unlikely on mature consideration that this needless restriction will be maintained."

Italian Immigrants Turned Back. PARIS, Sept. 3.—In consequence of President Harrison's proclamation for a twenty-day quarantine and the subsequent decision of the Transatlantic company to carry no more steerage passengers, groups of Italians were intercepted at about six o'clock last night bound for America via Havre, and informed they could not proceed. They have been sent back to Italy at the expense of the French government.

Proclamation of Warning. NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Herald's Washington special says: A proclamation to the country warning boards of health and the people generally to be on their guard against the infection of cholera, was issued today by the president. Secretary Foster, Assistant Secretary Spaulding and Surgeon General Wyman were in consultation over the terms of the proclamation, which was issued in the department closed yesterday. They will have it ready in a short time for submission to the president and it will be issued over his signature.

Thinned the American Colony. The cholera scare has thinned the American colony here perceptibly. Hundreds of Americans have left for the mountains, while many others have gone to England. The representative of the Associated Press has inquired into the case of Mrs. Goerdeller, whose husband challenged the emperor to fight a duel, and who was subsequently sent to a lunatic asylum. The German authorities say if the United States wants Goerdeller they will be glad to turn him over, provided they are allowed to see him safely aboard a steamer bound for America.

Mrs. Goerdeller maintains that the authorities are conspiring to keep him out of a large inheritance. Mrs. William Walter Phelps, wife of the American minister, sailed from Bremen for New York on the steamer Aller today. A great Catholic congress has been held at Mainz, at which leaders of the center party spoke. The congress approved a resolution affirming that the restoration of the pope to temporal powers was an essential condition to the independence of the Holy See.

Money to Protect Detroit. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—The municipal council last night passed resolutions directing the health authorities to institute measures at once for the prevention of cholera regardless of expense.

Review of the Squadron. HENRIK, Sept. 3.—Emperor William today reviewed the naval squadron at Swinemunde. The vessels were drawn up in two lines extending for a distance of two miles. After the review the squadron performed a series of naval evolutions. An attack upon the fleet by torpedo boats is arranged for tonight.

Russia's Rights in Bering Sea. OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 3.—Hon. G. E. Foster, minister of finance, speaking to a newspaper man, stated that dispatches had been received from the president of the British