THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1892.

NUMBER 87.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

FIGHTING FOR FIRE ISLAND

Parsengers of the Normannia Not Allowed to Land in the New Refuge.

BABYLONIANS FRENZIED BY A BABY FEAR

Alleged Men of Islip Refuse a Refuge to Their Countrymon and Countrywomen and Would Force Them Back to the Floating Pest House.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 12 .- This day will probably be loosed on in future years as one of the worst reproaches on American civilization that has ever occurred in American history. Federal government on one side, state government on the other, both anxious to be the rescuing party, and in front the local authorities and private people forcing the victims back from their haven of refuge.

The Normannia's cabin passengers, who had been for eight days confined to a cholerastricken ship, were greeted on Saturday with the long hoped for relicf in the shape of the Stonington, to which vessel they were transferred that evening. For the first night for days they slept in peace and satisfaction. On Monday they were to go to Fire island, which, through Governor Flower bad been secured with all its houses and the Surf hotel for the accommodation of the first and second cabin passengers. On Saturday they slept on the Stonington, but in the morning it was dis-covered she had no means for cooking, was too deep in draught to cross the bar, and, ac-cording to statements made, too unsea-worthy to ven ure so far in the open ocean. The iron steamboat, Cepheus, was then hired and the first and second class cabin passen-gers started for the promised land. The weather was rough and many were seasick. After a voyage of about thirty-six miles the captain weakened and said he was afraid to take the Cepheus over the bar without a pilot. In consequence of this the iron steamboat started back to the Horseshoe bend and the first class passengers were once more put on board the rickety old Stonington inner. The second cabin passengers were kept on board the Cepheus without a bed or even a pillow on which to lay their head. They were strewn about the settees and carpeted decks

of the steamer. Early this morning the captain of the Cenheus discovered that he required coal and water and could not get to Fire island without them. He calming steamed up to the quarantine jetty and made fast alongside and quarantine jetty and made last allogate into sent word shortly after 4 to wake the health officer up. After a burried conference with Dr. Furguson and Mr. Wall, Dr. Jenkins decided to water and coal her at his own docs. This was done and at about 10 o'clock the Cepheus once more started down the bay to endark the salcon passengers and take them to Fire island. The trip was again a rough one, but there was more than the ele-ments to be met. Governor Flower had been congratulated

Covernor Prover and been congratulated on his generosity in advancing the \$50,000deposit necessary to obtain the property, whose value had advanced from \$150,000 to \$210,000 since the cool season had set in. All seemed plain satling. A storm had been brewing, however, around Babylon and Islip since the first rumor of Fire island being turned into a quarantine station had been

The Babylonians and their near neighbors cared not for the sufferings of their fellow countrymen and women; they did not care if they died of cholera, starved or were drowned, all they thought of in their craven hearts was the the totally improbable proposition of their being attacked by the pestilence, owing to the propinquity of a number of ladies,

gentlemen and children, who never had chol era in their midst, who had lived for a fortnight on board a plague-stricken ship with out being touched and who were returning to their own homes. These people not only in-voked the arm of the law but bad sent an armed mob 100 strong to drive them back to the cholera ship. The governor begged and implored. Dr. Jenkins prayed that the passengers be allowed to land. Telegram after telegram was flashed over the wires assuring the men of Islip and those of Babyion that they ran no risks. They were obdurate. They would not give in and the passengers of the Normannia are now, this Monday night, lying in the inlet by Fire island. The passengers appointed a committee with Sen-ator McPherson as chairman to confer with the mob. The latter refused to withdraw the injunction, and so far tonight, at least they can claim the victory, a victory gained over 471 helpless women and children and equally unoffending husbands.

to New York." Mr. Wall replied: "I rep-resent the state of New York." "Show your authority, then," responded the crowd. Mr. Wall thereupon took a paper out of his pocket and road from it as follows: "To whom it may concern: C. L. Wall is authorized to take charge of the Surf hotel and passengers. "Withitam T. Jexkins, "Health Officer, Port of New York." The supervisor replied: "I do not recog-nize Dr. Jenkins; this is not the port of New York, and I do not propose to allow any passengers from infected vessels to land in the town of Jslip." OVER FOUR THOUSAND DEAD

land in the town of Jslip."

For the Women and Children.

"But we have not a sick person on board. Everybody is well, and I appeal to you in behalf of the American woman and chiliren, to allow these people to land," said Mr. Wail

We think of our own women and children first, and intend to protect them at all hazards," replied the supervisor. While this conversation was going on Dr.

Voight appeared on the nock and began tell-ing Mr. Wall that he had charge there, when several baymen crowded around him, shout-iug: "Throw him into the water," "Drown him," and would have probably carried out their threats but for reporters. The boat re-turned to the Cepheus, where the dejected spirits were being kept up by band music, the band playing "The Star Spangled Ban-ner," "God Save the Queen" and "Yankee Doodle."

The boat came off again, nowever, and Mr. The boat came off again, however, and Mr. Wall asked to have provisions sent aboard the Cepheus. Some in the crowd shouted: "All right; let her have all the provisions they want." But the greater number an-swered: "No, no; give them nothing. Let them go back to New York." Dr. Voight had just stated that he was in-formed. Governor Flower had telegraphed Sacriff A. B. Lina of Suffolk county to come here with densities and keep the state

come here with deputies and keep the state property clear of intruders and protect the Capheus' passengers in landing. Many threats were made of burning or cutting down the dock if the passengers began to land, and a number of men procured axes with which to cut away sufficient of the cock

near the hotel to prevent persons reaching the latter. The arrangements to insure the carrying out of Governor Flower's orders and pro-tecting the hotel have been immentably intecting the hotel have been inmentably in-adequate. If a force of twenty or thirty policemen had been sent here by way of Babylon, they could have kept the most off the property and the passengers on the Cepheus would by this time have been located At 4:45 Lawyer Eugeno Fishel of Babylon,

counsel to the Islip Board of Health, reach-ed here with a copy of the injunction grant-ed by Justice Barnard. His arrival was prested with cheers from the crowd on the dock. Everything is in readiness in the hotel for the care of the 570 passengers on the Cepheus whenever they are landed. A carload of provisions has just arrived from

New York. Another Appeal Tried.

As it was growing dark, a small bont came from the direction of the steamer. It was rowed by two policemen and in the stern stood a gray-baired man, kobert M. Thomp-son. As the boat approached the landing, the mob gathered threateningly. He said that the men on the steamer did not ask to land. The young women would remain if necessary, but the old women, some of thom grandmothers, and the children, suffering not for comfort but for decent care, should be allowed to land. They were to be returned to the steamer after a night's rest

and one meal. Attorney W. P. Reid answered that if the captain of the steamer would come ashore the people to whom he spoke would consider the request. Saying that he would attempt to bring the captain back with him, Mr. Thompson returned to the steamer.

Thompson returned to the steamer. It was dark, except for the light of the stars, when the boat was seen coming back to the landing place. When the boat had almost touched the landing a tail, spare figure was seen standing in the bow. "It is Senator McPherson of New Jersey," called out Mr. Thompson, who was still in the store stern.

Senator, McPherson Picads in Vain.

Figures from Hamburg Showing the Extent of Death's Huge Harvest.

11

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE WERE ATTACKED

Mortality Statistics from the Time the Scourge Became Epidemic to Date-Panic Stricken Americans Crowding London's Streets.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] HAMBURG, Sept. 12.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bes.]-Revision of cholera statistics has just been published as follows:

 follows:
 Cases. I

 August 23.
 85

 August 21.
 83

 August 22.
 233

 August 23.
 937

 August 24.
 867

 August 25.
 673

 August 25.
 901

 August 26.
 901

 August 27.
 1.101

 August 30.
 1.666

 August 31.
 858

 September 1.
 842

 September 3.
 777

 September 4.
 679

 September 5.
 582

 September 6.
 485

 September 7.
 410

 September 8.
 346

 September 9.
 350

 September 10.
 213

 Totals.
 13248
Cases, Deaths

5.815 This is a ratio of 0.7 cases and 0.9 deaths to every 1,000 of population.

The last statistics published by the medical bureau showed 6,798 cases and 2,940 deaths up to midnight on September 6.

According to the above revised statistics, however, there were up to September 5 10,424 cases and 4,930 deaths. The statistical bureau reports for September 11 give 390 cases and 175 deaths, of which took place previously 180 cases and sixty-five deaths. The police conveyed vesterday 146 new cases and seventy-four bodies. This, compared with the previous day, shows a decrease of two cases and an increase of fifteen bodies. The senate cholera commission has wired to the medical faculties of Berlin, Leipsic and Calle that outside medical aid is no longer required.

Sixty-eight city iron water carts distribute bailed deep spring water daily from 6 p. m. to S p. m., free, and the carts are disinfected by steam before they are filled. To show the well organized system that is now in operation, I may mention the following instances: At 11:30 a. m. a servant o'rl was attacked by cholera. She was hurried to the hospital from a house opposite our office. At 2:30 p. m. four men from the disinfecting brigade had disinfected the whole house and carted off the girl's bed and belongings to the disinfecting establishment.

LINGERING IN LONDON.

Between Six and Seven Thousand Unhappy Americans Afraid to Come Bome. [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Benn ett.] LONDON, Sept. 12. - | By Cable to New York Herald-Special to The Bee,]-The rush for early steamers to New York has suddonly given place to one of an opposite nature, and those Americans who are now thronging the London hotels are making frautic efforts to exchange the very steamship rickets they had strained every nerve to secure for those next to im possible to book anything until near the end of October. For the past two or three days the steamboat offices have been beseized by Americans who insist on being told that there is no quarantine at New York on steamers sailing from Liverpool with steerage passengers, and they seem much disturbed when they learn that it is impossible to tell what quarantine officials may do before the oud of a week. They are in a state of semi-panic, brought about in a majority of cases by alarming cablegrams from friends in New York advising them for the sake of all that's good and boly to remain here at all hazards. I read haif a dozen of these messages today, the gist of all being the same: "Don't come: prolonged quarantine, misery and danger await you." Truly not a very pleasant windup to a summor's tour, aiready shortaned by unnecessary and absolutely baseless European scares, and it would be well if A maricans having friends here were to leave them to follow their own inclinations and use their own judgment as to the date of

tering a salutary lesson to the officers of the tering a salutary lesson to the officers of the steamship companies who, for temporary gain, continue to androit the people of the United States to the danger of choicers in-fection. Secretary Foster today made the following statement: "I received from the president late or insturday the following telegram: 'It is no offrage that the steam-ship companies continue to bring immigrants from infected ports. Say to them that they should stop 's, or it is as certain that overy ship will fring disease, and we may be compalied to turn back such post-faden vessels.'"

FEDERAL AND SPATE AUCHORITIES

Camp Low and the Marine Hospital Ser-vice at Dr. Jenkins' Orders. Washington, D. C. Sept. 12.—Secretary Foster returned to Washington from New

York at midnight last night and was at the Treasury department early today. Before leaving New York the secretary saw Health Officer Jenkins and had a satisfactory interview relative to matters connected with the cholera. Secretary Foster says he is en-tirely satisfied with the prospects. Secre-tury Foster said: "Dr. Jenkins and I had a most pleasant meeting with the two commit-tees at the Chamber of Commerce. We met on the most amicable terms and are in most hearty co-operation."

This statement was in roply to a sugges-tion that some friction had developed be-tween the national anthorities, as represented by the secretary, and the state sovereignty embodied in Dr. Jonains. To show how carnest is the general gov-ernment in its disposition to co-operate with the state authorities in New York. Sec-

retary Foster gave out for publication a letter addressed by himself yesterday in New York to Dr. Jenkins, the health officer, in which he said: "The attitude of the gen-eral government in the present emergency is that of hearty co-operation with the state authorities in their articles in mayorit the authorities in their efforts to prevent the intrusion into this state and the country of the dreaded infectious disease, cholera, of the dreaded infectious disease, cholera, now made imminent by entry into the harbor of steamships and sailing craft having on board passengers, both cabin and steeraze, together with immigrants from infected ports in large numbers. The past week has disclosed a situation that clearly demon-strates the inadequacy of present facilities to successfully meet the duties both the state and general enveryment owe to the state and general government owe to the people. To improve the equipment now so sorely needed I have caused to be establisned a camp on Sandy Hook, called Camp Low, where we will be able to take charge, under the care of the Marine hospital service of a large number of the people. We will probably make wet provisions for hospital service for those that become sick after coming into our custody But understanning that we have ample hos-

pital accommodations on Swinburne island, it may be that the care of the sick can be more suitably provided for by you. I beg. privileges of sending to Camp Low such well persons as you may not be able to suit-ably care for, and when received they will be cared for by the Marine hospital service of the general government. We expect to be able to receive people on the morning of Tuesday, the 13th inst, But you will be notified by Commandant Hamilton of the exact time, and it will be expected that yourself and the commandant will arrive at some self and the commandant will arrive at some joint arrangement by which the hospital service by one or both author-ities will be satisfactorily conducted. The general government stands realy to increase its equipment at Camp Low in the hope that every necessary provision for the care of people to the full extent of their necessities and the demands of the occasion will be made. Insemuch as the committees will be made. Inasmuch as the committees of the Chairber of Commerce are co-operating fully and heartily with both state and national authorities, it is hoped that our united and harmonious efforts will be suc-cessful in avorting the calamity that threat-ens the country "

ens the country." As Camp Low, on Sandy Hook, will be ready for the reception of detained passen-gers as soon as the workmen complete their task of inclosing the railroads and sneds, the camp itself is practically subject to the dis-position of the state authorities, who are

One of the New York Herald's Reporters is Experimenting on Himself.

HE SUBMITS TO AN ANTI-CHOLERA SHOT

Inoculated with Virus Prepared from Liv-Cholera Microbes, Brought from Asia and Kept for the Parpose-His After-Experience.

[Copyrighted 1332 by James Gordon Bennitt.] PARIS, Sept. 12,-[New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE.]- As the Herald's correspondent, and for the benefit of the medical profession in particular, and humanity at large. I was yesterday inoculated with new anti-cholera virus which Pasteur considers as great a discovery as that which made his name world-wide famous in connection with rables. Therefore, I have a remote portion of my body alive with hundreds, aye, thousands of cholera microbes which have been taken from the dead boules of cholera victums in Salgou, Asia, where the post is ever present in its most violent form. I went to the Pasteur institute at 11 o'clock in the morning. Downstairs the waiting rooms and big halls were filled with people, waiting for the anti-rables inoculation. It was a curious sight, such as could scarcely be seen elsewhere. People of all nations were there, many in their bright national costumes. Upstairs, at the first door to the left and the second to the right, there is the laboratory where Drs. Hoffkine and Pasteur have worked patiently for two years, making the discovery which both assert confidently will rid humanity of the dangers of cholera.

Dr. Hoffkine comes forward-a tall, fair young man, with a closely trimmed beard, a long, thin face, large grayish-brown eyes, high, thoughtful forenead-and reads Pasteur's brief note, asking him to vaccinate the correspondent of the Herald at once.

Commenced the Operation.

He replies briefly, "Vary good." At the same time he hands me a thermometer to hold under my arm for twelve minutes, so as to get the temperature before the operation is perfected. He hands Pasteur's message to Dr. Roux, who give injections. Then he resumes the examination of a drop of cholera virus through a microscope.

"These are all right," he says, after minute examination. "If any other but cholera microbes are in the virus, it is dangerous. It is the duty of bacteriologists to discover any strangers."

Then he proceeded to prepare the virus which he will use presently on an American doctor, who wants to take some home, and a commercial traveler who is going to travel through Russia and on to Altona and Hamburg.

Dr. Hoffkine left the laboratory and led the way into an anteroom, where he settled himself at a small table covered with jars full of tubes, glass pipes, Bansen burners and small medical glasses covered over with filtering papers. Taking up one of the tubes he said :

Harvesting the Germs.

"That yellow, gelatinous matter which you see in the tube is a preparation upon which which cholera microbes thrive." He called it "getos." "You see the white film up on top is covered with cholera germs. 1 have to dehad retired, he confessed, much excited by these germs. To do so I nour this harm lass bouillon," following the word by the dead, "upon them. Then I take this bit of glass piping, which has been melted to's high point, and gently disengage them."

a very de rious effect. I can detect this, but it nece be skilled training of bactero-logists to be the dead virus is kept in phenic as the crobes are kulled. The fore the crobes are kulled. The crobes are kulled training of bactero-TRYING PASTEUR'S NEW CURE between the two is that only differel we have tain for how a preventive. had time to ascer-ig the dead virus is the iive, we know of its being good for turce and a half months, possibly longer." His parting words were: Take your temperature every ten hours, if possible. Note it down, with every symptom." Following is my report made, and made as carefully and yet as simply as possibie. Dr. Haffkine has read it over: . How It Feels to be Incentated.

> York Herald September 10, 1892, 11 a. m. Temperature, 37 deg. c.; first choloraic and cholerace inoculation. 2:15 p. m .- temperature, 36.4 deg. c. At this period hal already begun to feel pains in region of the inoculations, much tenderness of part affected, the least touch upon it painful, hands feverish. After lying back in chair difficulty in rising again into sitting position, caused keen pain, any movement painful. 4:15 p. m.-temperature, 36.4 c. Between the last record and this, the pain both local and general, especially along the left side was more accontuated, stiff all over, moving or any change of position still causing pain; seemed as if entire intestines were drawing toward region of inoculation: felt constant rushes of heat; tried temperature, thinking I was feverish, found it was normal; had to stoop or stand erect. 6:15 p. m.-36.4 C.; went out for walk; walked like a cripple, bent down. 8:15 p. m.-temperature 38.4 C.: this was worst, period head hot and heavy, could not stand straight; entire loss of appetite, nausea, tongue dry, seemed swollen at the root. At 9 o'clock I tried to walk, legs so weak my

Taking up the tariff question Judge Field then analyzed the tariff plank of the demofeet dragged, a slight cough, even the presscratic platform. He demounced it as a free trade plank pure and simple, and refuted the claim set up by the democrats that a pro-tective tariff was unconstitutional. While dwelling upon this point Judge Field alluded ure of putting a watch into my pocket or taking it out, motion of walking, all hurt; muscular vibration in the back, toward right shoulder. Went to restaurant to try to eat something. Action of sitting down painful: to the historical fact that the democratic party had declared unconstitutional the homestead law, the efforts to preserve the when I attempted to reach bottle of wine on table with left arm, found painful to extend it; had to use right. I looked very ill. Walked home with difficulty. 10:15 p. m .temperature 38.4 C.; head heavy, whole body stiff and aching. Bad next morning. after the people had taken them at their word the democrats could find no vulnerable spot in the McKinley bill and the best they could do was to "tinker" with it a little. Judge Field referred to Commissioner Peck's report and backed it up by an extract 8:15 a. m., temperature 37.2 C. Had slept splendialy; stiffness all over, especially in muscles of back; considerable pain in left groin, such as Sullivan probably felt next morning, after Corbett's body blows; seemed as though had rheumatic attack; feeling as though 1 a heavy weight was past two years and the further fact that within the past two years the number of at the pit of stomach; swelling in region of inoculation, and surface depositors in the savings banks in the Em-pire state had increased by more than 127,000.

bright pink and extremely sensitive; headache, which soon disappeared; pain in stom. ach, below inoculation point principally; 10:15 a. m., temporature 37.2 C.; swelling in region of vaccination increased."

From this point there were no new sympcoms. My side was still tender, and was so twenty-four hours later. By the time you read this your correspondent will be undergoing his second inoculation, with a stil stronger and livelier microbe.

William May Not Come to the Fair. [Copyrighted 1811 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, Sept. 12. - [Now York Herald Cable -Special to Tun Ban, |-1 had an interview with Commissioner Steinway tonight in his room after he had retired. He rose to receive mo in a nighgown of imperial cut. He

After congratulating bimself that his opponent had not challenged the record made by himself in congress he passed on a gen-eral denunciation of the principles of protection. He made no defense of the declara

history of the country he simply replied that

duce all the goods needed by the American people and sell them cheaper than the for-

eign goods could be sold, the country would

That Binding Twine Bill,

He devoted a large share of his speech to

Peck's report and said that no man of sonse would believe it. He admitted that the Homestead strikes were not caused by the

rotective tariff, but tickled his friends in

he address by asserting that the strike at

Homestend had caused protection to tremble

from turret to foundation. He admitted that protection enabled the American manu-

facturers to pay higher wages but claimed

Judge Field had been given fitteen min-

ates in which to reply, but he hadn't been on his feet two minutes before he had the audi-

ence wild with enthusiasm. So hearty and

so continued was the applause that he was

that it did not compel them to.

have no means of raising a revenue.

Field

Campaign in the First Congressional District Formally Opened. ISSUES OF THE DAY DISCUSSED What Nebraska Owes to the Republican

Party-Friends of the Democratic Champion Disappointed by His Remarks.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 12 .- [Special Tele-

gram to Tus Bas.] - Tho congressional cam-

paign was opened in this city this evening

by a joint discussion of the issues of the day

between Hon, Allen W. Field and Hon, W.

J. Bryan, republican and democratic caudi-

dates for congress. The event was marked

by no blazing torches or marching bands,

but the Lansing theater, in which the debate

was held, was packed to overflowing by the

friends of both candidates. Every seat in

the vast auditorium was tilled and every

Promptly at So'clock the speakers appeared

upon the stage and were greeted with hearty

applause, Hon, C. A. Atkinson introduced

Judge Field, who opened the discussion.

Judge Field's address was a sincere and manly presentation of the issues of the cam-

paiga. He recounted the history, the pro-gress, the prosperity of Neoraska, and pointed to the influence of republican legisla-tion upon the material development of the

state. He glanced briefly at the hestility of the

democratic party to the homestead law as proven by the defeat of the homestead bill

four times by democratic votes and vetoes.

On the Tariff Question.

union, the reconstruction acts and the re-sumption of specie payments. He recalled the promises made by democratic candidates

two years ago that the McKinley bill should be repealed and then pointed to the fact that

from the bauking commissioner of the state of New York showing the rapid increase in

savings bank deposits in that state in the

Bryan's Friends Disappointed.

way to Congressman Bryan, who was to speak for an hour and lifteen minutes. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that Mr. Bryan did not rise to the spirit of the occasion in a manner to show that he was sincere in his

desire for a joint discussion of the issues for

desire for a joint discussion of the issues for the campaign. He spoke with his usual bril-liancy and fluency, but those who listened to his "reply" to McKinley two weeks ago and heard him again this evening reconcised a striking similarity between the two speeches. In other words, Mr. Bryan simply redelivered his anti-tariff speech. He made but a faint protense of replying to the assertions of Judge Field.

After speaking an hour Judge Field gave

foot of standing room was occupied.

"Report of the correspondent of the New

BRUTAL BAYMEN BEAT THEM BACK.

Fire Islanders in Frenzied Fear Prevent Sormannia Passengers from Landing.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 12, 5 p. m.-There have been exciting scenes here this afternoon and up to the present hour, owing to demonstrations by 300 to 400 baymen and others, led by Supervisor A. W. Young and ex-Surpervisor John H. Vail of Islip town, who took possession of the docks armed with shotguns, oars and other weapons and twice

resisted all attempts made to land passengers from the Cepheus. At this hour the Cepheus is anchored about 200 feet from the dock. As the Cepheus ran alongside the dock the first time 100 voices shouted : " You can't land here; go back to New York." Others should threats of throwing them overboard if they stepped from the vessel onto the dock. A hawser was thrown to a post, to be immediately thrown back. Five policemen on the Cepheus climbed to the sunwale and motioned as though to draw re

C. L. Wall, whom Governor Flower authorized to take charge of the notel here, who was also abourd the Copheus, asked the mob to listen to him, and then said: "I represent the state of New York and am authorized to land here and assume charge. The crowd shouled : "Show us your au-

he thereupon produced a paper which he began to read, but could not make himself heard. Many passengers, mostly women, appealed to the crowd to allow them to land but the answers that came were derisive shouts.

Lawyer Reid and Supervisor Young informed those aboard the steamboat that Justice Barnard had granted an injunction rostraining them from landing.

Recognize no Authority but Themselves.

The Cepheus was then backed out and While turning Dr. Voight secured a row boat to take him to the steamer and he had gone half way when the men rowing re-fused to go farther and turned back. He made two other unsuccessful attempts to reach the steamer.

The Cepheus again ran alongside the dock, but a solid line of determined baymen re-peiled an attempt to land. Mr. Wall again asserted his authority, but when he stated that the authority was from Dr Jenklos, the bealth officer, the crowd jeared and Super-visor Young should: "We don't recognize Dr. Jenkins or Governor Flower's authority

here." "Lottie Collins, who stood in the first row of the passengers that lined the decks of the Cephens, put out both hands and cried: "Shame, shame! Do you really call your-selves Americans! Shame!" And as the steamer again backed from the docks the English actress kissed her hand and smiled After the Cepheus was anchored a boat was lowered and C. L. Wall and Captain Trip plo were rowed in it to the dock, but were not allowed to step ashore. Mr. Wall said that he desired to confer with the committee, whereupon several persons shouldd: "Super-

visor Young represents us." "Then let me ashore and Supervisor Young and I will talk this matter over," said Mr. Wall A score of voices answered: "No, ne, you can not come ashore here; go back

"Citizens," said the senator, "the captain declines to come ashore. If you will give me your injunction papers I give you my word of honor I will give them to him and he will accept them as legally served." Attorney Reid replied that the captain

must come ashore. "I do not understand you," said the sen-

ator, "you uppear to besitatio over some legal question, and your hesitation means unspeakble suffering and probably death to women and children.

The senator turned his face up to the mot and in an impressive tone said: "I appeal to you men, in the name of God, not to be longer led into heartless cruelty by this attorney. Remember your own children. Do not bring an everlasting dis-

grace on your names. Be men." The crowd stood there sullen and stlent, while the lawyer said: "They cannot land. If we permit them we will give away our cuse. They cannot land." "They cannot land " receated the mob. Senator McPherson sank down in the boat

overcome. Mr. Thompson cried out: "You are being

duped by a tricky lawyer.' "We are no more tricky than you," answered Lawyer Reid.

Refused Them Food and Blaukets.

Mr. Thompson then said: "You will at rast allow Dr. Voight to send us food and blunkets.

"Not unless the captain comes ashore," answered the lawyer, and the mob applauded,

At \$:30 o'clock a meeting of the board was held in the hotel office, where a resolution was passed that if Dr. Voight would go with Lawver Reid to the steamer and see that the injunction papers were served, the board would allow food and blankets to be taken aboard. The reporters took the following petition

from the passengers to be telegraphed to Governor Flower:

Governor Flower: Os BOARD CEPHEUS. OFF FIRE ISLAND. Sept. 12, 11:30 p. m.—To Governor Flower: In our extremity we appeal to you for release from our deplorable position. We, nearly 300 per-tained in order that infection may not be passed to our people. Notwithstanding this fact that there has not been a case that the wildest imagination among us can believe to be cholera since August 25, now fifteen days, the force of circumstances has put us under conditions of peculiar suffering, and this moment. Monday night, we are lying about on the decks of the steamer ter women and aged and infirm me are without matresses or blankets, and many are cate women and aged and dhard her ace without matresses or blankets, and many are exposed to the sky. All are supperiess, and this comes after three days of insufficient food dreat of fre, sensickness and droadfal uncertainty as to our fate. Hardshins, hunger and fear are doing their work and the condition of the weak and infirm is reaching the limit of human endurance. For God's condition of the weak and infirm is reaching the limit of human endurance. For God's sake reflease us and let us go to our homes. We will put ourselves under any supervision you may direct. Take account of our peculiar conditions and act at once, or the authorities of the Empire state will be responsible for the many deaths from exposure. J. R. McPher-son, E. L. Godkin, A. M. Pidmer, R. M. Thompson, J. S. Rosenthal, Dr. F. Lange, ex-coundities of the passengers. A. Message from Flower.

A Message from Flower. This communication was received about

"Athert M. Darling, Sheriff Suffolk County: Guard the property of the state and see that the hotel Turaishes food to passengers on Cepheus. Summon all god zens to aid you. The passengers are in Summon all good citi-The only dauger is no dancer from cholera. The only dauger is that they may be driven to distraction. Appeal to the manhood of the people. I know they will aid you. They are human. Plenty of relief will arrive to-morrow. "Roswath P. Flowen."

Rospital of a Private Company.

New Yong, Sept. 12.-The American Sugar Robing company, Jersey City, has fitted up one of its buildings at Washington and Essex streets, this city, for a cholera hospital. The hospital is about 10x53 feet in size and is two stories high. Twenty beds and other furniture have been put in, and a physician employed by the company re-mains at the hospital constantly. Should the choicra break out among the sugar house

[CONTINUED ON THURD PAGE]

their return. The Paris edition of the Herald keeps them fully informed of the state of affairs in New York harbor and these piteous appeals to keep out of harm's way merely add to the present by no means little confusion.

In London among women the chief inquiries are as to the extent of baggage fumigation indulged in by the health officials. One of them pathetically remarked, "When one of the chief objects of one's visit to Europe has been to take home a supply of pretty gowns it is very hard face the possibility of one's entire assortment undergoing the damaging tortures of steam and sulphur. I have therefore not made any purchases whatever, and have countermanded all orders already given." This sentiment provaits among women, and it would seem the ili wind has at least blown some good in the direction of

home dressmakers. I have taken pains to have an accurate estimate made of the number of American travelers at present in London. Sixteen hundred sailed last week and there now remain between 6,000 and 7,000, who are tramping up and down Regent street, making no purchases and, with some notable exceptions. loudly bewalling their fate. BLUMENFELD.

Criticising the Emperor. [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, Sept. 12.-[New York Herald

Cable-Special to Titz Baz |-The Paris correspondent of the Cologne Gazette has attempted to stop the comments being made on the emperar's omission to visit Hamburg by saying that President Carnot has not yet peen to Havre and by the argument that Hamburg, after all, is not a Prussian city. The Beersen Courier thinks these reasons are neither pertinent nor satisfactory.

Though it now appears that part at least of the Italian workman who are supposed to have left Humburg for Italy traveled via Geestemunde, that possibility of the importation into Italy of the postilence has been considered, seems provel by the telegram from Rome to Lombardia, stating that the officials on the Austrian frontier have been specially ordered to watch all returning Italian work-

men. Princess Bismarck and Countess Waldersee have each sent 2,000 marks to the Ham-MELIZER. burg relief fund.

Cholera Morbus-Nothing More. PETTSNURG, Pa., Sept. 12 .- The alleged case of Asiatic cholera reported at Jeannette, Pa., turns out to have been nothing but a severe attack of choiera morbus.

The President Instructs the Secretary, WASUINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12 .- Evidently President Harrison contemplates adminis-

thus permitted to treach upon the jurisdic ion of the neighboring state of New Jarsey through the superior authority of the federal government

IMMIGRANTS WILL BE LABELED.

Hereafter Passed Passengers of Infected Vessels Will Carry a Card.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. -Seth Low has secured in behalf of the Uhamber of Commerce the steamer Wieland of the Hamburg line for the reception of the quarantined passengers. The Wieland is now off quarantine. She arrived a few days ago. All her passengers were hearty.

A misapprehension seems to prevail in many states that the quarantine arrangements as well as immigration matters under the supervision of the federal authorgrant is allowed to leave he should be forth ied with a clean bill of health. This was the main reason why the soveral steamboat lines discontinued carrying immigrants. As a result of a conference the commissioners had today with Dr. Wheeler, in future immi-grants landed at Ellis island will be pro-vided with a card declaring that the bearer has been sufficiently disinfected and his baggage fumigated and he is in good health These cards will be signed by Dr. Wheeler as surgeon of the Marine hospital service will be worn as a laber pinned to their

clothes. A petition signed by many New Yorkers, headed by Dr. Robertson, asking for the re-moval of Health Officer Jenkins and the appointment of an advisory board of physi-cians, has not yet been presented to Governor Flower.

Started West on the Wabash. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12 .- The two car loads of German and Italian immigrants who have been traveling back and forth between Windsor and Niagara Falls since Friday have at last crossed over to this side. and are now journeying in various directions They were released by the state health auyesterday and today started west thorities

Cholers Facts in Brief.

on the Wabash.

THE HAGUE, Supt. 12. — The steamer Maas arrived at Hock van Holland from Hamburg on Thursday Inst. She was detained at quarantine until has evening, when she was allowed to proceed to Ratterdam. Her cap-tain was afterwards stricken with cholera and died today. The steamer has again been conventined. quarantined. A vagrant died from choiers in Rotterdam

this afternoon. BERLIN, Sept. 12 -- 4t is officially announced BERLIN, Sept. 12 -- 4t is officially announced

BERGINS, Sept. 12.-dt is officially announced today that no chainer has existed in Bremen for several days and that there is no further cause for anxiety regarding that city. Chancellor von Caprivi has notified the federal states that Bremen is no longer sus-pected of containing the infection. VIENNA, Sept. 12.-The Politziche Corres-pondenz is denying the statements that six deaths from choiner have occurred at Feidt-kirche, a town of the Tyrol, and declares that there has not come a choleraic case any-where in Austria or Hungary. St. Parenssona, Sept. 12.-On Friday last there were reported ill from the cholera in-fected districts 5,555 new cases and 2,150 deaths. Compared with the figures of Thurs-

deaths. Compared with the figures of Thurs day, September S, which were inadverttentiv stated yesterday as the returns of Saturday, Sectember 10, the figures of Friday show an increase of 4.325 new cases. The deaths on Friday were 341 in excess of these on Thursday. In St Petersburg yesterday sixty two new cases

This is officient of each start of the second start of the second

This is an increase of eight new cases and five deaths over Saturday. Chronry, Wales, Seot. 12.—The steamer Setubal arrived here today from Hamburg. A salar had died of Asiatic cholera during the passage and the vessel was quaractined. Panis, Sept. 12.—There were reported in the city of Paris loday thirty four new cases of cholera and twenty-two ceaths, while in the s burbs there were reported all new the suburbs there were reported six new cases and four douths.

As he did so, while the surface was skimmed, the microbes floated about on the bouillion, turning it white. At this point there was extreme silence, for the doctor took up one bit of glass piping, put one end in the cholera virus liquid, the other in his mouth, and began to suck the thick yellow polson.

It looked as though he might easily have got a mouthful of microbes, but when they half filled the pipe he held his breath. Thou, raising the pipe with the greatest care, he gently let the contents fall into one of the glasses, which was at once covered with paper.

The same operation was again repeated. Then all the microbes had left the getos. Now the virus was to be liquified by means of addition of bouilion. Drawing it up into a syringe and eyeing it critically, Dr. Haffkins said :

"Here we have eight injections."

Then he ejected seven-eighths of the whitish yellow Equid. The remainder, which is about a centimeter cube, form ansinjection. And now, having got to the moment when the syringe, which is a beautifully made little instrument of glass, about four inches long, with a hollow needle at the end two inches long, is ready for operation. I must introduce to you Dr. Roux, the operator. He is a thin-faced man of middle age, with sharp features, brown beard, and a man of few words. He performes the injections because the government insists on its being done by a doctor of medicine.

Taking the "shot."

"Bare your loft side here," he said, toucaing a point half way down between the fifth rib and the hip bone, over the intestines. I did so.

It is wonderful, the number of ideas which fly through one's head at such moments. Visions of microbes, Asiatic cholera, dead bodies, the cholera stricken Spaniards which I had seen during the tast epidemic. I was awakened from some such thoughts by feeling the doctor rubbing phonic acid over the exposed part. This is a disinfectant. With quick action he then adroitly grasped a coil of flesh between his finger and thumb, bent over and applied the syringe. There was a quick, sharp pain as the needle was thrust home to the full extent of its two inches, and the valve of the syringe was preased, and as the virus passed into the flesh it produced a sort of relief. As the instrument was drawn out, "That is living virus, is it not?" I asked Dr. Haffkine.

"Yes," he replied, "the microbes come direct to us from a corpse, and persons who have died of cholera Saigon," Asia. They are authentic. The first inoculation which you have received is of an attenuated virus. The second, on the contrary, is highly cuitivated. To make this plain, the one you have is below the strength of the natural choicra microbes: the second incculation, which you will undergo in three or four days, will contain microbes developed in strangth beyond the ordinary cholers."

A doctor had asked for some virus to take back to the United States. To him Dr. Haffgine replied: -

Can't Give Out Live Virus.

"We cau give you dead virus, which is just as efficacious as the living for eighteen days, but we cannot give the living to those wao are not skilled bactereologists. The reason is because the live virus, living with no nutritious liquid, may become contaminated with foreign microbes and have

the events of the preceding day. His manaction. He made ho defense of the the proner was polite, even cordial. He said the German papers had not reported the empertective tariff was merely glanced at Judge Field's demonstra or's words accurately. In answer to my re spectful suggestion that he should visit Chition that the price of cutlery had decreased under the operation of the NicKinicy blil and to the statement that American manufacturcago he said : "Nein, wir werden ja sehen, meeglichkeit, nicht ausgeschlossen." ers were now able to supply the home mar ket with cutlery for the first time in the

"Did he seem in earnest?" I asked. "Well," replied Steinway, "from his manif American manufacturers were able to proper I should say he did not think it very likely he should go. He spoke of many other things-of art, commerce, education, religion, at length of the Homestead riots, asking particularly if all the strikers there were so cialists and anarchists. I said not one-tenth a defense of his bill to place binding twine on the free list. He derided Commissioner were. The kaiser seemed to take great interest in the New York labor movement, and

seemed amazed at the quick failing off in the socialistic votes at the elections. My audience was interrupted by the en trance of the empress. 'Gott schuetze und schirms cure Majestar,' came to my lips as she entered. This greating seemed to please their majesties. From the empress' remarks I learned sho was a great admirer of Chopin Finally the talk drifted on to the cholera. The emperor said he regretted that, though Germany had admirable rules for the protection of cattle from contagious diseases, his sub jects were, unhapply, less cared for. Their

IOWA'S CROP BULLETIN.

Corn

64 per cent. Merchantable coru will be

materially reduced by frest before the

25th inst. It is estimated that 20 per cent of

the corn requires all of September to ripen. Polatoes 62 percent; buckwheat, 94 percent;

apples, 48%; pasturage, 93%; grapes, 83. Yield of wheat, total for state, is given as over 8.003,000 bushels; oats, 53.000,000 bushels, or norut 60 per cout of the average;

barley, 13,000,000 bushels; rvo, one and on third million; flax, acarly 2,000,000,

The Bouth Rell.

denu.

111-12.

burial.

Loxoox, Sept. 12 .- The earl of Essex is

CHEVENNE, Wyo., Sept. 12.- |Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE. |- The remains of Miss

Minnie Slaughter, state inbrarian of Wyo-

ming, who died in Denver yesterday, were

brought here today. She was 37 years old

and her sudden death is deeply regreited

ing. LYONS, Neb., Sept. 12-. [Special to THE BES.]-MES, E. J. DeHell, wife of the post traiter at Rosobud ageney, died Saturday. WYMOM, Neb., Sept. 12 -- [Special Tele-gram to This BES.] - Elisha Potter Roynolds.

gram to Tan HEL .-Elisha Potter Roycolds died in this city just hight after a short illices, at the home of his son, Mayor P. P. Roynolds, Jr. Mr. Roycolds came from his home in Rock Island, Ill., some time ago, to visit his sons in this city. Saturday afternoon he became unconscious and remained 10 that condition until his death. The decased has been a prominent callorad contractor for years and

prominent railroad contractor for years and

"he remains will be interred tomorrow more

compelled to request the audience to listen to him in order that his time might not be majestics looked wonderfully well and were eucroached upon. very affuble." Brought Down the House. Poultney Bigelow is dafigerously ill from To Mr. Bryan's assertion that the governintestinal inflammation at Horengedorf. MELTZER. HCHREE I

ment had paid its soldiers in groenbacks and its bondholders in gold, Judge Field and its bounders in gold, shake Field brought down the house by replying that the republican party had cared for the de-fenders of the union by liberal pensions, and that, too, in the face of the hostility of Grover Cleveland, who had vetoed hundreds of pension bills. Referring to Bryan's All of September Required to Ripen the DES MOINES, Is., Sept. 12 .-- The September crop report, the last of the season, record, he asserted that there was nothing was issued today. The estimate on corn is

n it to criticise or com nend. To Brean's assertion that woolen goods were dearer by reason of the McKinley bill Judge Field read letters from A. M. Davis & Co., Miller & Paine and Herpolsheimer & Co., all prominent merchants of Lincoln, in which they asserted that they were selling all grades of carpets and woolea goods cheaper than before the McKinlaw went into effect. To Mr. Bryan's assault on the tan plate industry, in which he told of the failure of a single mill at Anderson, Ind., Judge Feld showed that the great industry had developed rapidly by reason of the McKinley bill and quoted official figures to prove it. He proved that he was the match for the young congressman's logic and enroestness if not in eloquence and the use of specious argument, and the neeting closed with three cheers for Judge

NAMED A STRONG TICKET.

and had lived in Cheyenne since 1869. Miss Slaughter was a woman of fine character Phelps County Republicans Meet in Convention-Denounced the Independents.

HOLDERGE, Neb., Sept. 12 .-- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The republicans of this county met in convention today at this place and elected delegates to the senatorial con-

vention of the Twenty-eighth district, which mosts at Wilcox on the 16th inst. They also placed in nomination for county attorney M. Stokafoose, a one-armed soldier and prominent inwyer of this place, and for represontative C. J. Magnuson of Loomis, a promineat Swede and an old resident of this county. The committee of resolutions reported the following resolutions, which were

was well and favorably known in this state. We heartly endorse the miniform adopted by the remublican national convention at Minneapo is and of the state convention at Lincoln, and do heartly endorse the wise, economical and fearless administration of the recently having had large contracts on the B. & M. when it was built through here. The remains will be taken to Rock Island for

Mrs. Harrison's Health.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 .- President Harrison has telegraphed to Chairman Hackett of the republican state executive committee that he greatly regrets to confirm the dispatch of to make it impossible to take the trip through this state.

economical and fouriess administration of the republican party. Whereas, it has been charged by the inde-pendent convention of this county by resolu-tion adopted by said convention that the late republican state convention denounced the Scandinavians and damned the Swedee and Danes, now, we the republicans, in covvention associated, do heartily denounce said statement as untrue and without founda-tion, and we reiterate that the republican party, not only of the state of Nebraska but

unanimously adopted :