ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 248. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXV.

EXCITING SCENES.

The Passengers of the Ill-fated "Normania" Driven Off From Fire Island

BY A MOB ARMED WITH SHOT GUNS.

Bullets of Helpless Women Met With Derision.—The Governor's Authority Set Boughtlied.

(By Telegraph to the News.)

CRUEL FIRE ISLANDERS.

They Refuse "Normania's Passengers to Land.

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—This day will probably be looked on in time past as one of the most heartrending incidents in American colonization ever occurred in American history. The Federal government on one side, the state government on the other, both anxious to be the humbling agents, and in front the local authorities and private people forcing back the victims from the haven of refuge.

On Sunday night the unfortunate cabin passengers of the "Normania," who for eight days had been confined on the cholera stricken ship, were greeted with the information that they were to go to Fire Island. The tug steamboat "Cephens" was hired and the first and second-class passengers started for the promised land. The weather was rough and many were seasick. After an voyage about sixty miles, the captain weakened and said he was afraid to take the "Cephens" over the bar with of a pilot. In consequence the "Cephens" started back and the Hamburg passengers were once more put on board a rickety old Huntington boat. The second cabin passengers were kept on board the "Cephens" without a bed or even a pillow to lie on. They were strewn about the saloon and crowded decks of the dripper.

Early on Monday morning the captain of the "Cephens" discovered that a regular cyclone was brewing and could not get to Fire Island without them. He calmly steamed up to the quarantine jetty and made fast alongside, and went shortly after to wake the health officer. Dr. Jenkins decided to order and coal her at his own dock. This was done, and about 10 o'clock the "Cephens" was moved down stream to be ready to embark the first saloon passengers and take them to Fire Island. The trip was made in a rough sea, but there were more than the elements to be met. There had been a storm raging around Babylon and Islip, and the first rumor that Fire Island was being turned into a quarantine station was heard. The Babylonians and their neighbors cared nothing 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 was the totally impossible proposition of their being attacked by the pestilence owing to the proximity of a number of idiots, gentlemen and children who never had had cholera in their midst, who had lived for a fortnight on board a plague-stricken ship without being touched, and who were returning to their own homes.

THE CRAVEN-HEARTED CREATURES

resulting from their own imaginary calamities than from any real danger, seemed to stand the strain of the law by means of that anomalous legal say entitled an injunction, but somehow as such, a hundred strong, to drive these helpless women and children back to the cholera ship and to inevitable death. The governor hesitated and implored, Dr. Jenkins prayed the mob to allow the passengers to land, express after telegram flashed over the wire assuring the men at Islip and those of Babylon they can no risk. They were obdurate. They would not give in and the passengers of the "Normania," now on Monday night, are going to be landed by Fire Island. The passengers appointed a committee with Senator McPherson as chairman, to confer with the mob. The latter refused to withdraw the injunction, and what bought at least they claim a victory, a victory gained over 471 helpless women and children, and equally helpless husbands.

This was at Fire Island exciting scene this afternoon, owing to the representation of three or four humbler men, and others led by Supervisor W. H. Young and Ex-supervisor John R. Vail of Islip town, who took position at the dock armed with shotguns, cans and other weapons and backed all attempts made to get passengers from the "Cephens." As the "Cephens" ran alongside the dock the first time a hundred voices shouted, "You cannot land here, we live in New York." Others shouted words of thinking men overboard if they stepped from the vessel onto the dock. A lawyer was thrown into a boat and was immediately thrown back. The gentleman of "Cephens" climbed up the stairs and mentioned as if he had a writ, but went no further. "I am Well, whom Governor Flower instructed to take charge of the hotel here, but who also aboard the "Cephens," asked the mob to listen to him and was not.

"I represent the State of New York and am authorized to land here and assume charge." The crowd shouted, "Show us your authority." He threw back a piece of paper, which he began to read, but could not make himself heard.

Many passengers, mostly women, had gathered on the crowd to allow them to land, but the answer that came was

A DERISIVE SHOUT,

Lawyer Reid and Supervisor Young boarded the steamer the assistance of Lawyer Barnard and granted an injunction restraining them from landing. Mr. Wal asked to see the injunction, and as the document was produced it could not be pronounced, explained, however, that it was on the way. The "Cephens" then backed up and turned. While turning Dr. Jenkins secured a boat to take him to the steamer and had gone half way when the town rowing refused to go other and turned back. He made other unsuccessful attempts to board the steamer. The "Cephens" ran again alongside the dock and a solid line of determined Bay men repelled the attempt to land. Mr Wall again asserted authority but when he stated that his authority was from Dr. Jenkins, the health officer, the crowd jeered and Supervisor Young shouted, "We don't recognize Dr. Jenkins' or Governor Flower's authority here." Lathle Collins, who stood in the first row of passengers who lined the decks of the "Cephens," put out her hands and cried "Shame, shame; you call yourselves Americans; shame," and as the steamer again backed from the dock the English actress kissed her hand and smiled.

After the "Cephens" anchored, a boat was lowered and P. T. Wall and Captain Tripple rowed in it to the dock but Wale not allowed to step ashore. Mr. Wall said he desired to confer with a committee, whereupon several persons shouted, "Supervisor Young represents us."

"Then let me speak to Supervisor Young and I will talk the matter over," said Mr. Wall. A score of voices answered, "Speak, speak; we hear you where here. Go back to New York." Mr. Wall replied, "I represent the State of New York." "Show us your authority, then," responded the crowd. Mr. Wall thereupon took a piece out of his pocket and read from it as follows:

"To whom it may Concern:

P. T. Wall is authorized to take charge of the Surf Hotel and the passengers.

"WILLIAM K. JENKINS,
"Health Officer, Port of New York."

Supervisor Young replied: "I do not recognize Dr. Jenkins. This is not the port of New York, and I do not allow any passengers from infected ships to land in the town of Islip."

"But there is not a sick person on board. Everybody is well, and I appeal to you in behalf of American women and children to allow the people to land," said Mr. Wall.

"We think of our own women and children; Brit, and intend to protect them at all hazards," replied the supervisor.

While this conversation was going on, Dr. Voight appeared on the dock, and began telling Dr. Wall he had charge there, when several hay men crowded around him shouting,

"THROW HIM IN THE WATER, THROW HIM,"

and would probably have carried out these threats but for the reporters. The boat returned to the "Cephens," the injected passengers' spirits being kept up by music, the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen" and "Yankee Doodle," the tune same off again, however, and Mr. Wall asked to have passengers sent aboard to the "Cephens." Some in the crowd shouted, "All right, let them have all the provisions they want!" but a greater number answered, "No, no, give them nothing. Let them go back to New York." Dr. Voight states that he has wired Governor Flower to telegraph Sheriff A. H. Darling of Suffolk county to come here with posses and keep the state property clear of intruders, and protect the "Cephens" passengers in landing. Many threats were made or shots fired during the day, the stock of the passengers began to land, and a number of men procured axes with which to cut away sufficient of the dress near the hotel to prevent persons from reaching the latter.

The arrangements to insure the carrying out of Governor Flower's orders and protecting the hotel have been lamentably inadequate. At 4:05 Lawyer Eugene Fox of Babylon, counsel to the Islip Board of Health, received a telegram and copy of the injunction granted by Justice Barnard. His arrival was greeted with prolonged cheers from the crowd on the deck. Everything is in readiness to the hotel for the care of the 500 passengers on the "Cephens" when they reach land. A curious of provisions has just arrived from New York.

The people here have been made to cause by the exercise of power. They have lash and lead to in the name of law to prevent the sick and the youngest children to be taken to the hotel for the night; that if the request was granted their lives might be saved but refused. Events since nightfall displayed a degree of cruelty almost inconceivable. After the "Cephens" came to anchor two police officers rowed to the landing and asked that a letter be taken to Dr. Voight. The mob refused to allow the letter to be brought ashore and

DROVE THE POLICE OFF WITH THREATS.

As it was growing dark a small boat came from the steamer, and in the stern stood a gray-haired man, Robert M. Thompson. As the boat approached the landing, the mob gathered threateningly. Mr. Thompson asked to be heard on behalf of 200 women and children, who, he said, were suffering from hunger, exposure and exhaustion. After some insulting retorts by the mob he was allowed to speak. He said the men on the steamer did not ask to come ashore, young women would remain if necessary, but the old women, some of them grandmothers, and children suffering not for comforts, but for decent care, should be allowed to land. They would be returned to the steamer after a night's rest and one meal. Attorney William R. Reid answered that if the captain of the steamer would come ashore the people to whom he spoke would consider the request. After saying he would attempt to bring the captain back with him Mr. 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 touched the landing, a tall state figure was seen standing in the bow. "It is Senator McPherson of New Jersey," called out Mr. Thompson, who was still in the stern. Senator McPherson stood silent for some moments looking at the mob he could dimly see crowding to the edge of the wharf.

"Citizens," said the Senator at last, "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.

"Bring your captain ashore as you promised," said Attorney Reid.

"That would accomplish no more than my offer to you," continues the Senator. "You want him for some other purpose than you have stated."

Attorney Reid replied that the captain must come ashore.

"I do not understand you," said the Senator. "You appear to hesitate over some legal quibble and your hesitation means unspeakable sufferings, probably death to women and children."

The crowd remained silent.

"If we can bring him ashore, will you agree to let the suffering innocent, helpless people land?"

"They cannot land!" yelled the mob.

The Senator turned his face up to the dark and in an impressive voice said: "I appeal to you now

IN THE NAME OF GOD,

and to be longer led into heartless cruelty by this attorney, but to give your consent that these women and children be taken from the boat where they have nothing to eat, no place to sleep, where the common decencies of life cannot longer be observed and the surroundings foul from sickness. Believe you slower when will be done, remember your own wives and children. Be manly. Do not bring eternal lasting disgrace on your name. Be men."

It did not seem as if human beings capable of undertaking the language in which they were being addressed could withstand the appeal, but the crowd stood there silent and silent while the lawyer said: "They cannot land. If we permit them we will give away our case." "They cannot land. They cannot land," echoed the mob.

Senator McPherson sank down in the boat overcome. Mr. Thompson cried out: "You poor creature, you are being duped by a tricky lawyer."

"We are no more tricky than you," answered the lawyer, Mr. Reid.

"You will at at least allow us to be sent food and blankets?" asked Mr. Thompson.

"Not unless the captain comes ashore," answered Reid.

When the boat rowed back to the steamer the newspaper men who had listened to the all night work at every one of the health board who were present and begged that this horrible crime be not committed.

At 8:30 a meeting of the board was held in the hotel office, where a resolution was passed that if Dr. Voight would go with Lawyer Reid to the steamer and see that the injunction papers were served, the board would allow food and blankets to be taken aboard. Dr. Voight was seen and promise that if this were allowed no attempt would be made to land the passengers.

On one of the trips of the ship's boat to the landing for bedding, Mr. Thompson came in the boat and asked if the reporters would take a petition from the passengers to be telegraphed to Governor Flower. The crowd on the landing said nothing could be taken from the ship. Mr. Thompson stated that the sheets of note paper had been fumigated according to the requirements of the United States portoffice. A member of the Islip board of health was appealed to, but he refused to receive the dispatch. The reporters offered to copy it from dictation and by the aid of a couple of lanterns this was accomplished.

THE DISPATCH IS AS FOLLOWS

ON BOARD "CEPHEUS," OFF FIRE ISLAND, 11:30 p. m., September 12th, 1892.

To Governor Flower:

In our extremity we appeal to you for release from exposure. We are nearly five hundred persons, mostly American citizens, delayed in order that infection may not be passed to our people, notwithstanding the fact that there has not been a case the wildest imagination among us can believe to be cholera for fifteen days. The force of circumstances has put us under conditions of peculiar suffering, and at this moment we are lying aloud on deck of the steamer "Cephens," an excursion boat, without any sleeping accommodations. Delicate women and aged and infirm men are without mattresses or blankets and many exposed to the sky. All are supperless and this comes after three days of insufficient food, dread of fire, misery of sensickness and dreadful uncertainty as to our fate. Had cholera been among us it must have broken out, but only tonight the quarantine physician on board the "Cephens" pledged his word to the savage mob that a detaining to be sure that there had been no symptoms of cholera amongst us during all the time we had been under his observation.

The breaking point is nearly reached. The hardships of 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 sake release 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 many deaths from exhaustion.

J. H. MCPHERSON,
A. M. PALMER,
H. M. THOMPSON,
Executive Committee.

The following dispatch was received about 10:30 p. m.:

Albert M. Darling, Sheriff of Suffolk county:

Guard the property of the State, and see that the hotel furnishes food to passengers on the "Cephens." Some men in good citizens to aid you. These passengers are in want of food. There is no danger from cholera. The only danger is that they may be driven to distraction. Appeal to the manhood of the people. I know they will aid you. Plenty of relief will arrive tomorrow.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

The committee endeavored to obtain permission from the panic stricken mob to get blankets and beef from the hotel and allow the Cepheus to send for that purpose. For a long time they refused. Finally the passengers asked Dr. Voight if he could get clothing from the hotel and bring it to them. The reply was sent to the unfortunate passengers and Dr. Voight said they could only get bed clothing if he promised to leave with the Cephens tomorrow morning. He telegraphed this to Dr. Jenkins, who replied to accept any conditions. They have some blankets to cover them, food and a place to cook it in. They will remain over night in the channel, as the steamer could not be brought out against the heavy sea.

TO REMOVE THE INJUNCTION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Upon his return to the city this evening, Governor Flower proceeded immediately to make arrangements for having the injunction against compelling Fire Island removed.

"I do not understand you," said the Senator. "You appear to hesitate over

GENUINE CHOLERA.

A Case Terminating Fatally Reported at Empire, Nevada.

IMMIGRATION SHOULD STOP AT PRESENT.

Secretary Foster and Dr. Jenkins Confer.—Not Asiatic Cholera.

(By Telegraph to the News.)

CHOLERA NEWS.

A Man Reported Dead of It in Nevada.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Sept. 12.—A man named Island died at Empire City. The doctors report his disease to have been asiatic cholera.

"IT IS AN OUTRAGE."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Evidently President Harrison contemplates administering a country beech to the officers of the steamship companies who, for temporary gain, continue to subject the people of the United States to cholera infection. Secretary Foster today made the following statement: "I received from the President last Saturday the following telegram:

"'It is an outrage that steamship companies continue to bring emigrants from infected ports. Say to them that if a cholera ship or if in certain every ship will bring disease, and we are compelled to turn back such pestilent vessels.'"

FOSTER AND JENKINS.

Secretary Charles Foster returned to Washington from New York on midnight last night and was at the treasury department early today. Before leaving New York yesterday afternoon the Secretary saw Health Officer Jenkins and had a long and very interview relative to the disposition of passengers awaiting admission to the United States and other matters connected with cholera.

Secretary Foster says he is entirely satisfied with the situation. So long as the dreaded disease exists at the port of New York the marine hospital service will continue. The presence of Dr. Hamilton, whose experience in matters of effective quarantine well, it is stated, will enable him to be of assistance to the New York health officials in the present emergency. Secretary Foster said:

"Dr. Jenkins and I had a most pleasant meeting with two committees of the Chamber of Commerce and citizens. We met on the most amicable terms and most heartily co-operated."

To show how earnest is the general government in its disposition to co-operate with the State authorities in New York, Secretary Foster gave out for publication a letter addressed by him yesterday in New York to Dr. Jenkins, in which he said: "The attitude of the general government in the present emergency is that of hearty co-operation with the State authorities. To improve the equipment now so sorely needed I have caused to be established 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 number of well people. Understanding that you have ample hospital accommodations on Swinburne Island, it may be that the care of the sick can be more suitably provided for by you, and in a way that will be able to convert people at Camp Low on the morning of the 15th inst. The general government stands ready to increase the equipment at Camp Low in the hope that every necessary provision for the care of the people to the full extent of their necessaries and the demands of the occasion will be made.

Treasury officials view with equanimity the failure of the attempt to secure Fire Island as a place of detention for the "Normania's" cabin passengers, but if the New York authorities shall finally succeed in preventing Judge Barnard's temporary injunction from being made permanent, and are still resisted in their attempt to secure Fire Island, the general government may again interfere and give a permanent foothold on terra firma to the unfortunate "Normania's" cabin passengers. The government cannot, however, intervene until Governor Flower shall have certified that he has used all the power, both of judiciary and military, to overcome resistance of the township of Islip.

The "Normania" is a Mediterranean's new nearly as large as the "City of Chester," and the "Philadelphia" is en route to Baltimore from New York. Either of these vessels lying off Fire Island, which offers no adequate shelter for an immigration ship, might easily command the situation and afford an opportunity for the landing of the mails or passengers.

THE CASE AT STANDEFITT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 12.—The case of Asiatic cholera reported at Jeannette, Pa., turns out to be a severe attack of cholera morbus. Two physicians of the town, Drs. Harvey and Hogue, made a thorough diagnosis of the case and announced that there is no cause for alarm.

A CASE IN MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 12.—A special to the Tribune from Stillwater, Minn., says: "F. I. Delaney of this place has been taken seriously ill with what is thought to be Asiatic cholera. He was at the State fair in charge of a lot of imported horses from France that arrived in New York just previous to the quarantine regulations. It is thought that the infection was caused by the baggage which came over with the horses. Physicians refuse to talk.

The Cholera Abroad.

HAVRE, Sept. 12.—The steamer "Mexo" arrived at Hochwan from Hamburg Thursday. She was detained at quarantine until last evening, when she was allowed to proceed to Rotterdam. The captain was afterward stricken with cholera and died today. The steamer was again quarantined. A sugarmill died from cholera in Rotterdam this afternoon.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—It was officially announced today that no cholera had existed in Bremen for several days and there was no further cause for anxiety.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—The Politische correspondenz is denying the statement that six deaths from cholera occurred at Feldkirch because that there has not been a cholera case anywhere in Austria or Hungary.

HAMBURG, Sept. 12.—Four hundred and four new cases of cholera and 100 deaths are reported for yesterday. Moldes' experts, being fear the epidemic is somewhat increasing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—On Friday last there was reported from all cholera districts of Russia 5654 new cases and 2840 deaths, an increase of 1323 new cases and deaths of 591 in excess of those of Thursday. At St. Petersburg yesterday sixty-two new cases and twenty-eight deaths were reported, nineteen new cases and two deaths less than were reported Saturday.

CADIZ, Sept. 12.—It is reported that in the city of Cadiz today there were thirty-four new cases of cholera and twenty-two deaths, while in the suburbs there were reported six new cases and four deaths.

POLITICAL.

The Maine State Election. Conventions.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—The State election for choice of a Governor, four congressmen and members of the legislature took place today. One hundred and sixty towns give Cleveland 31,817, Johnson 25,293; Bisney 413, scattering 875; plurality 6565 against 9431 in 1891. The indications are that Reed will have 5000 plurality in the First Congressional District.

Washington County went Republican by 1000 majority, the entire Republican ticket being elected. Eight of the ten members of the House are Republican.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 12.—The following dispatch explains itself:

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 12th, 1892.

Hon. Thos. Carter, chairman of the National Republican committee, 51 Fifth avenue, New York:

The total vote will be 12,000 more than in 1888. We elect four congressmen, carry fourteen of the sixteen counties, have two-thirds of the members of the legislature and elect our governor by 11,000 majority over the Democratic candidate.

J. H. MANLEY.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS.

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 12.—The Democratic convention met here today and was called to order by Chairman Frank P. Arbuckle. Thomas J. O'Donnell of Arapahoe was chosen temporary chairman. There were contests in Arapahoe and Mesa counties between the Weaver Democrats and the Clevelandites. The credential committee after much deliberation reported in favor of seating the Weaver men. This caused a great uproar, the Clevelandites strenuously objecting. They held a caucus in the corner of the hall and as a result of it, they decided to bolt the convention. They then left the hall and will hold a convention of their own. The Weaver men went right along with the work and endorsed the People's party presidential electors. At the hour—seven o'clock—they are considering the platform and will probably complete it and finish the rest of their business before the morning.

MONTANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Sept. 12.—The Democratic State convention met here today, and after temporary organization adjourned till morning. T. E. Collins of this city will probably be the nominee for governor.

ARKANSAS RETURNS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 12.—Official returns from fifty-eight counties give the following vote for governor: Fishback, Democrat, 58,253; Whipple, Republican, 24,142; Cardozo, Peopple's party, 22,441; Poindexter, 1002. Several counties yet to be heard from, which will give Fishback a majority of at least 4000 more.

ARIZONA REPORT.

Governor Murphy Pleads for Statehood.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—The annual report of N. O. Murphy, governor of Arizona territory, says:

"The population of the territory has considerably increased during the last year and now numbers about 70,000. The immigrants have been of the most desirable character. The total assessed value of the property of the territory is $27,023,182. The rate of taxation on every $100 is $3.21."

The governor notes that the present system of low valuations and high rates of taxation are misleading and injurious and calculated to create a false impression with intending immigrants and investors.

The cattle raising business of the Territories has not been prosperous during the past two years. On the other hand there has been a steady advance in permanent interests in the Territory, especially in the agricultural and fruit raising districts.

Agriculture, horticulture and irrigation are rapidly increasing every year. Nearly 102,000 acres of public lands were entered last year by persons seeking homes. Mining has been exceedingly prosperous and contrary to general expectations, the silver product has not materially decreased.

The total mineral output is valued at $9,100,000, which is an increase of about $2,000,000 over last year. The governor earnestly recommended that the laws of Arizona be coded to her.

The governor further recommends that the mineral and coal lands on the San Carlos reservation be opened to development by white settlers. Congress is asked to appropriate reasonable sums for arteslan wells and to properly equip the Territorial militia.

In concluding his report the governor makes an earnest plea for the prompt admission of the Territory into the Union.

An Erroneous Statement.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12.—The statements audiously announced that the Belgian government had declined to allow the International Monetary conference to be held in that city are erroneous. Such a statement was made, but it is entirely unofficial.

Run on the Birkbeck Bank, London.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Birkbeck bank, Chancery lane, is involved in the failure of the London & General bank, the Liberal or Permanent Building & Investment society, and the House & Land Investment Trust. There was a run on the bank. The manager today said:

"Our total liabilities which we may be called to pay on demand amount to £5,514,000. We have securities on which we can immediately realize £5,540,000. The public has no just cause to alarm about Birkbeck building securities. They have money locked up in land and buildings. Over two million pounds of our securities are held in the bank of England and we can raise money on them within an hour."

At 3:30 o'clock the earliest depositors became larger than ever and every room in the bank was full.

Manager Bevan said: The public has no just cause for alarm about the Birkbeck bank. The building societies hold their share locked up in lands and buildings. Over £500,000 in securities were held in the Bank of England. We can raise money on them within an hour. The thirteen large heavy bulls among the crowds positive that they received from Genoa regarding the murder of Frank Reilly, a seaman of the United States steamer "Newark," who was killed in a lodging house in Genoa, shows that the national animus against Americans was the cause of the crime. The proprietor of the lodging house, when the "Newark" men applied for lodgings, used the most abusive language to them, simply because they were Americans. One of those present, knowing the proprietor, advised the men that it was unsafe for them to remain in the place. All the sailors started for the door, whereupon the proprietor, with a knife in each hand, sprang towards Reilly and struck at him with both weapons. Reilly staggered to the street where he fell and died in a few minutes. The murder was entirely unprovoked, and Reilly was killed for no other reason than that he was an American. In consequence of the killing of Reilly, sailors of the United States vessels will not be allowed to go on shore while they remain at Genoa.

MRS. HARRISON'S HEALTH.

She Is Reported to be a Critical Condition.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A special from Saranac Lake to Loon Lake this morning for Dr. Trudeau of the sanitarium. A team was gotten in shape hurriedly and the doctor brought from Ampersand, where he was shopping. A reporter of the Associated Press saw him as he was getting on the train, but he would say nothing regarding Mrs. Harrison. Dr. Gardner, Mrs. Harrison's physician, is also at Loon Lake.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP POSTPONED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—President Harrison today telegraphed to Chairman Hackett, of the Republican State Executive Committee, that he greatly regrets to confirm the dispatch of yesterday that Mrs. Harrison's condition is such as to make it impossible to take a trip through this State.

Admiral Gherardi Wants Sailing Orders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Admiral Gherardi called at the Navy Department today to get sailing orders prior to his departure for San Francisco to command the fleet which will sail for South American ports. The fleet will go on a friendly mission to South American ports, touching at all the principal seaboard cities on the west coast. The trip will be a ceremonious one and every effort will be made to strengthen the good will between the United States and her sister Republics. Admiral Gherardi will hoist the flag on the "Baltimore" which, as the flag ship of the fleet, will steam out through the Golden Gate in a few weeks, followed by the "Charleston," "San Francisco" and "Yorktown," if the ship shall get down from Bering sea in time. The trip will be made leisurely, and it is not expected that the Admiral will reach Hampton Roads before late in the winter.

Harrison Nickerson Wants to Fight Corbett.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Harrison Nickerson has published a challenge to fight with James Corbett to a finish, any time and at any place in the State. The latter part of May is desired. Nickerson is a woodman, six feet six and a half inches tall, weighs 195 pounds and is 23 years of age. He offers to fight for any amount not to exceed $5,000. He says he has sparred with both Sullivan and Corbett.

Hand Cream Separators.

These separators are very successful. There is no question about their ability to take the cream of milk quickly and completely. The smaller size should run from 1½ to 2 quarts per minute. They cost $100 and $125, according to size. Larger sizes are made for horse or steam power. The smaller sizes mentioned above are run by hand. It seems to be not to be that the tendency is toward the increased use of separators of all the kind. The separator is quicker, easier, more effective and, in the long run, cheaper than the pan or can system. Good butter can be made from separated cream.—Rural New Yorker.

Old Time Newspapers.

It is the general impression that yesterday's newspaper is not quite so interesting as today's, but this is not altogether true. It is true of course of we are after the news, but there are sometimes other questions to be considered. For instance, there is an old newspaper in the British museum called The English Mercurie, published centuries ago, which is far more interesting and valuable than today's London Times, even though there are persons who believe that the museum Mercurie is not an original, but a forgery.

The oldest regular newspaper published in England, we are told, was established in 1662 by a certain Thomas Butler. In France the first paper to be started was in the reign of Louis XII, a period when a newspaper, if it was brave enough to tell the truth and had editors enough to satisfy the executioner, might have accomplished a great deal of good.

MURDER OF REILLY.

Latest Advices From Genoa Concerning the Killing of a Sailor

OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "NEWARK."

The Unfortunate Man Stabbed Because He Was An American.

(By Telegraph to the News.)

AN UNPROVOKED MURDER.

Frank Reilly Killed in Italy for Being an American.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The latest advices received from Genoa regarding the murder of Frank Reilly, a seaman of the United States steamer "Newark," who was killed in a lodging house in Genoa, shows that the national animus against Americans was the cause of the crime. The proprietor of the lodging house, when the "Newark's" men applied for lodgings, used the most abusive language to them, simply because they were Americans. One of those present, knowing the proprietor, advised the men that it was unsafe for them to remain in the place. All the sailors started for the door, whereupon the proprietor, with a knife in each hand, sprang towards Reilly and struck at him with both weapons. Reilly staggered to the street where he fell and died in a few minutes. The murder was entirely unprovoked, and Reilly was killed for no other reason than that he was an American. In consequence of the killing of Reilly, sailors of the United States vessels will not be allowed to go on shore while they remain at Genoa.

MRS. HARRISON'S HEALTH.

She is Reported to be a Critical Condition.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A special from Saranac Lake to Loon Lake this morning for Dr. Trudeau of the sanitarium. A team was gotten in shape hurriedly and the doctor brought from Ampersand, where he was shopping. A reporter of the Associated Press saw him as he was getting on the train, but he would say nothing regarding Mrs. Harrison. Dr. Gardner, Mrs. Harrison's physician, is also at Loon Lake.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP POSTPONED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—President Harrison today telegraphed to Chairman Hackett, of the Republican State Executive Committee, that he greatly regrets to confirm the dispatch of yesterday that Mrs. Harrison's condition is such as to make it impossible to take a trip through this State.

Admiral Gherardi Wants Sailing Orders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Admiral Gherardi called at the Navy Department today to get sailing orders prior to his departure for San Francisco to command the fleet which will sail for South American ports. The fleet will go on a friendly mission to South American ports, touching at all the principal seaboard cities on the west coast. The trip will be a ceremonious one and every effort will be made to strengthen the good will between the United States and her sister Republics. Admiral Gherardi will hoist the flag on the "Baltimore" which, as the flag ship of the fleet, will steam out through the Golden Gate in a few weeks, followed by the "Charleston," "San Francisco" and "Yorktown," if the ship shall get down from Bering sea in time. The trip will be made leisurely, and it is not expected that the Admiral will reach Hampton Roads before late in the winter.

Harrison Nickerson Wants to Fight Corbett.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Harrison Nickerson has published a challenge to fight with James Corbett to a finish, any time and at any place in the State. The latter part of May is desired. Nickerson is a woodman, six feet six and a half inches tall, weighs 195 pounds and is 23 years of age. He offers to fight for any amount not to exceed $5,000. He says he has sparred with both Sullivan and Corbett.

Hand Cream Separators.

These separators are very successful. There is no question about their ability to take the cream of milk quickly and completely. The smaller size should run from 1½ to 2 quarts per minute. They cost $100 and $125, according to size. Larger sizes are made for horse or steam power. The smaller sizes mentioned above are run by hand. It seems to be not to be that the tendency is toward the increased use of separators of all the kind. The separator is quicker, easier, more effective and, in the long run, cheaper than the pan or can system. Good butter can be made from separated cream.—Rural New Yorker.

Old Time Newspapers.

It is the general impression that yesterday's newspaper is not quite so interesting as today's, but this is not altogether true. It is true of course of we are after the news, but there are sometimes other questions to be considered. For instance, there is an old newspaper in the British museum called The English Mercurie, published centuries ago, which is far more interesting and valuable than today's London Times, even though there are persons who believe that the museum Mercurie is not an original, but a forgery.

The oldest regular newspaper published in England, we are told, was established in 1662 by a certain Thomas Butler. In France the first paper to be started was in the reign of Louis XII, a period when a newspaper, if it was brave enough to tell the truth and had editors enough to satisfy the executioner, might have accomplished a great deal of good.