TELEGRAPHIC.

THE PLAGUE IN ASIA.

Total Number of Victims So Far Reported in China and Japan.

THOUSANDS DYING AT PEKIN.

American and English Representatives at Pekin Accused of Negligence and Indifference.

TACOMA, Sept. 3.—The steamship Empress of India arrived from the Orient today with advices to August 26, as follows:

Cholera increases in Pekin and the deaths exceed 1,000 daily. It is also increasing in Japan. The total number of cholera cases reported throughout Japan up to August 19 are 771; deaths, 426. The aggregate number of cases from the 1st inst. is 25,000, of which 1,280 occurred in Osaka, and the deaths are 16,625. There were eighteen new cases in Tokio in the twenty-four hours ending at noon August 24, of which two died.

A telegram from Mr. Chinda, Japanese consul at Shanghai, reports 203 cases among Chinese and seven among foreigners in British and American concessions between the 1st and 19th of August. Another one has occurred on the Indian steamer Dunlin, bringing up the total number of cases on that vessel to eight.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CHINA INJURIOUSLY.

The envoys of the United States and Great Britain are sending with unconcealed vexation by their countrymen residing in China for alleged neglect of duty in connection with the anti-missionary outrages at Ku Cheng and Cheng Tu. No sufficient evidence is produced to justify the denunciations heaped upon them. Immediate reparation for the atrocities is demanded, and it may cannot be commonly believed, the officials are accused of inactive indifference to the safety of Japan and humanity.

The British consular officer acts the more bitterly aroused, the incumbent at Fu Chow, Mr. Consul Hughes, charged with representative delay in ordering an investigation. The American guards, on the contrary, are eulogized for the energy of their efforts to aid the offenders to escape, but their efforts are condemned to be worthless in consequence of the apathy displayed at Pekin. It is certain that Minister Denby and the English envoys have blamed the emperor for the assassination of the Ku Cheng and Cheng Tu missionaries, and have demanded the execution of the Vegetarian society by Fou Kwo, the leader. Whether this command can be executed is considered extremely doubtful, the imperial authority being much impaired in the southern provinces.

The willingness of the envoys to accept Chinese assist for the English and American commission to Ku Cheng is more severely criticised than the act accepted indemnity. In the opinion of the foreign community, a good deal of mischief was done by the dignity of the expedition. Many Englishmen believe that the governor of Hong Kong should have been recalled to provide a detachment of troops from the colonial garrison. It is certain that nothing that diplomatic or civil skill could do was left unsaid to satisfy their countrymen.

DEMANDS OF GERMANIA.

The government at Washington and London are urged to take direct action and exact reparation without consulting the representatives at the Chinese capital. Several of the American newspapers appear confident that the moral will be granted and that the logical course of procedure will be not seen. Were they first themselves disappointed their rage against Mr. Denby will be greater than ever, but time will probably show that the present measures were never warranted by the actual circumstances. The idea that an American commander in Mr. Denby's position would directly repudiate his responsibility and betray his trust is too monstrous to be long credited in any quarter.

REGARDING ARMENIA.

Turkey's Promises Unsatisfactory to Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Hon. George N. Curzon, under-secretary for the foreign office, replying to a question by Mr. Bowles, M. P., in the House of Commons today, said that several communications had been received from Turkey on the subject of the proposed reforms in Armenia. Unfortunately, he said, the communications were unsatisfactory. The project of reforms which had been suggested by Russia, France and England had not received the official support of Germany, Austria and Italy. But the powers last named, Mr. Curzon said he believed, were in sympathy with the reforms proposed. As to whether the government would undertake any action beyond diplomatic representations or negotiations without previously informing Parliament of the grounds upon which intervention had been made, he was unable to say, but would be glad to make any declaration regarding the course the government would find itself called upon to pursue in regard to Armenian affairs.

War Balloons for Cuba.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—Samuel Ashton, a machinist of this city, claims to have perfected a war balloon which he has sold to a syndicate of New York Cubans for use in the aid of the Cuban insurgents. The balloon has been tested in the fields and is said to work perfectly. Instead of the ordinary carriage, filled from an armored tank from which a number of bombs can be suspended, the bombs are ignited and released by automatic machinery in the car. After all are discharged the car explodes, destroying the balloon. The machinery is worked by a steel spring.

Ashton claims to have a device by which he can control the direction of the balloon.

Nasrulla Khan Leaves England.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, who came here on the invitation of the government in the interest of Sir Lee, and who has given no end of worry to those entrusted to entertain him, has at last terminated his visit in England. He departed for Paris this afternoon. The leave taking was an affair of considerable pomp, being attended with a full state ceremonial.

S. P. RECEIVERSHIP.

Reduction of the Net Income Stock Items in the Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The possibility of a receivership for the Southern Pacific company is an interesting one from the testimony given before the railroad commissioners by H. E. Huntington, secretary and controller of the company, which is significant purposes no doubt in coming years. The witness was charged with quoting the chance and the possibility was not of the sort to publish.

In the midst of his financial statement Huntington declared that the roundhouse in the net income of 1894 to the tune of 1893 was $2,224,000, and of the statement was attached the receivership question. This question, he observed, was a startling one. The question arose what or it was not due to adverse conditions, and whether there would not be a return to better conditions. He thought there would be a return to better conditions, but if this should not follow to some extent, then there would be a critical time for the railroad company. Of course, the railroad company could carry its indebtedness for some time, and should the present state of affairs continue eventually reorganization through legal process would ensue. The monetary condition at present was due to the general depression in all branches of business, from which the railroad suffered in common with all other industries.

Answering to Secretary Lansing the total income of the road for the first six months of this year was $14,971,000. The operating expenses and fixed charges for the same period were $10,207,000. The security there are stated that there is a deficit for the first half of the year of $1,476,000.

CHOLERA QUESTION.

Danger to United States Ports on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—At a meeting of the board of health today the cholera question was discussed, and the general opinion was that there was considerable danger if cholera become prevalent in Hawaii. A resolution was adopted, fixing the fact that cholera has been reported in China and Japan on ports and in Honolulu, and asking the United States government if these reports proved to be correct to take the necessary action under the quarantine laws to prevent United States ports from danger of the introduction of cholera.

Erroneous Union Story.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The statement that a Spanish squadron is about to sail for the Antilles to help the claims of Spain against the United States in the Alianza affair cannot be explained at the state department except upon the theory that it is simply contemplated to reinforce the bookkeeping squadron, and that the claim story is erroneous, if no claims of the description alleged are known to exist.

Mabel Sent to Jail.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Mabel Stanley, an American woman with a number of aliases, who was arrested at Liverpool on August 19 as she was about to take her passage for America, pleaded guilty in the Bow street police court today to the charge of stealing from a Mrs. Gibbons, with whom she had lodged for a month, jewelry valued at £387. She was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Held Up by Highwaymen.

OMAHA, Sept. 3.—Twelve masked highwaymen held up a carriage load of people in an Omaha suburb early this morning, and secured several hundred dollars. It is an organized gang which has been in evidence the past two weeks. There were four persons in the carriage.

Salisbury Will Go to Rome.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—Cardinal Gibbons, in discussing the elevation to Mgr. Satolli to a cardinalate, asserted that the delegate would be called to Rome.

"It is the usual action in such a case," he added, "and Mgr. Satolli will probably be recalled within a short time."

"What relation would he now bear to the church in America?"

"He will be papal delegate as now."

"Will it make no change then in his authority or his relations to the church in America?"

"None whatever."

"Is not allowing him to stay in America after he has been created a cardinalate unusual?"

"No, he will be allowed to remain for a short time, and then will be recalled to Rome."

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

Regarding Valuable Accretion Lands in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The acting secretary of the interior has rendered three important decisions regarding the ownership of immensely valuable accretion lands lying north of the Chicago river in the city of Chicago. The gist of the decisions is that the land does not belong to the United States government, but probably does belong to the state of Illinois. The first case is that of Geo. W. Streeter and F. T. Johnson, who applied to make homestead entry of about the acres of land lying on both sides of the Chicago river at its mouth in Lake Michigan. It is a portion of land filled in by dumping between the meander line established by the government survey in 1821, and the present water line.

Johnson claims to have lived there in a house built on piles for sixteen years, and Streeter claims to have been wrecked there in 1886, and to have lived there for two years. The only land that is part of section 3 and 10 township 39, and these sections, the secretary says, were selected by the state of Illinois in 1827 or equal express under authority of an act of Congress.

The secretary says the state of Illinois owns the lands under the navigable waters of Lake Michigan, which its limits, and that the filling in by any person or corporation not the owner of shore lands gives to no riparian rights. In any case he says the United States gives men, but not titles, and therefore could convey none to any claimant.

The second case is that of Jacob Nome and others and N. K. Fairbanks and others. The former tried to locate military bounty land warrants upon 120 acres of accretion land north of the Chicago river, between the original survey meander line and the present water line. The secretary declares that the United States has no title to the land.

The third case is that of Peter T. Johnson, who joined with Streeter in the first mentioned application to locate Valentine scrip on fifty acres of accretion lands south of the Chicago river. It is reported that the others for want of title by the United States government.

Mexican Bull Fighters Fined.

DENVER, Sept. 3.—A special to the News from Colorado Springs this afternoon says: Judge Harris fined the three Mexicans who participated in the bull fight on the 24th at Gillette, Senor Salvador, Mexican consul, appeared for the Mexicans. John Zuber, the contractor, was arraigned on a warrant charging him with quoting the chance and the possibility was not of the sort to publish.

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THANKING DOCTOR SHORES.

Warm Public Feeling Over a Great Practical Humanity.

Doctor G. W. Shores' Admirable Provision for the Relief and Cure of Chronic Sufferers, A Blessing to Thousands—Untold Benefits Accruing from His Splendidly Organized System of Treatment and His Famous Vegetable Medicines That Cure Without Poison.

Under the most excellent system of treatment, which has been perfected by Dr. G. W. Shores, some the greatest cures of many years standing are being made. Hundreds of hopeless, long suffering invalids are recovering their health and strength, and are thus enabled to earn a living for themselves and families. Many who were given up to die by other physicians are now in good health and able to work. Many who were given up to die by their friends are now in good health and able to work. Many who were given up to die by their friends are now in good health and able to work. Many who were given up to die by their friends