

Are advertised everyday in THE DISPATCH. Consult these ads. It may mean money in your pocket.

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CHOLERA CROSSING THE SEA

On Board of the French Steamer La Touraine, Due to Arrive in New York This Morning.

ITS CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH REVOKED

By a Cable Message From the American Consul After the Ship Sailed.

THE AWFUL PLAGUE INVADERS THE GERMAN ARMY.

Terrible Scenes on the Streets of Hamburg—The People Fear Water and Take to Beer and Wine—They Dare Not Bury Their Dead—How the Scourge Found Its Way Into Antwerp—Its Ravages in Russia and France—Two Continents Straining Every Nerve to Combat or Ward Off the Danger—Hamburg-American Steamers to Sail No Farther Than Southampton—Filthy Condition of Refugee Hebrews From Cholera-Tainted Russia—35,000 Dead in Persia—Passengers Locked in Railroad Cars While Traveling Through Germany—What the State Boards of Health Are Doing—The World's Fair in Danger.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Well-grounded reasons exist for believing that the first ves sel to bring the much-dreaded cholera to this port will be the big French steamer La Touraine, which is now on the sea and due to arrive early to-morrow morning. On her last trip to this port La Touraine got in on Friday night, having broken the record from Havre.

She will not be allowed to come up to quarantine before being boarded by Health Officer Jenkins, who has already completed arrangements to meet the steamer far down the bay. She carries 250 saloon passengers, 119 second cabin, and 415 steerage passengers. Her complement of officers and men is 280, making a total of 1,070 souls on board the mammoth steamer. If cholera has broken out on this vessel, the terrible scourge will have many victims within easy reach of its deadly grasp.

When the French steamer left Havre, at which port cholera has already found hosts of victims, she was granted a clean bill of health by the American Consul at that place.

The Terrible Mistake Discovered. A few hours after she had sailed, however, the officials who had superintended her inspection were thrown into a state of consternation by the discovery that the plague had broken out among a consignment of immigrants who were to have sailed on La Touraine, but, owing to her crowded condition, could not be furnished with accommodations. These immigrants had traveled many miles in company with scores of those who had obtained passage on the French steamer and among whom the scourge was liable to break out as it had among those left behind.

The steamer had hardly passed out of the harbor before this discovery was made. Fleet tugboats were dispatched in pursuit, but nothing but the City of Paris could have overhauled her, the fleet Frenchman having the advantage of such a start. The tug captain discovered the futility of this chase when the steamer was seen low down on the distant horizon.

The Consul Revokes the Bill of Health. Upon the return of the tugboat, the American Consul cabled to Secretary Foster, revoking the bill of health he had issued to the steamer, and setting forth the foregoing facts in brief. Secretary Foster notified Health Officer Jenkins and the agents of the line in this city.

Upon the arrival of La Touraine, in the event of cholera having broken out aboard, she will be anchored near Swinburne Island and all her passengers landed there for observation, excepting those, of course, who may be stricken, who will be transferred to the spacious hospital buildings on Hoffman Island. If the hospital ship Carlton, which is now fitting out at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, South Brooklyn, is ready, she will be towed to a point between Hoffman and Swinburne Islands and be put into commission at once. Cabin and steerage passengers will receive the same treatment at the hands of the health officials, as the treacherous nature of the disease will not permit of any discrimination being made as to the quarantining of any likely cholera victims.

If it has broken aboard the ship, the health authorities feel it incumbent upon them to place all aboard, from captain to cabin boy, under observation.

CHOLERA IN THE ARMY.

The Infected Regiment Huddled Out of Hamburg—The People Fear Water and Take to Beer and Wine—They Dare Not Bury Their Dead—How the Plague Invaded Antwerp—The Disease In France and Russia.

HAMBURG, Aug. 25.—Considerable excitement has been caused among the military authorities by the appearance of cholera and one death was observed in a regiment that was temporarily quartered here.

To prevent, if possible, the spread of the disease among the soldiers, the regiment has been ordered to leave Hamburg immediately. They will proceed to some point in the interior, where a close watch for the appearance of the disease will be kept on them. They will remain isolated until all risk of their spreading the infection is passed. So stringent are the orders that they will not be allowed to take part in the coming maneuvers.

The weather continues intensely hot, and this, unfortunately, is favorable to the growth of the cholera germs. There is, however, more wind prevailing to-day, and

reported there is larger, the death rate is smaller. Yesterday's new cases were 147, while the total was 84 in excess of those reported on Tuesday. Yesterday's totals, according to the figures, were 5,679 new cases and 2,743 deaths.

STEAMERS SHUN HAMBURG.

The Hamburg-American Will Run Its Fast Steamships Only as Far as Southampton—Passengers to Be Transferred Thence to Germany on Slower Vessels.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Hamburg-American Packet Company is the first of the transatlantic lines to separate its first-class passengers from its emigrant traffic because of the prevalence of cholera in Hamburg. The company has decided to entirely withdraw its fast steamers, Augusta Victoria, Fuerst Bismarck, Normania and Columbia, from the Hamburg service for the present, and henceforth, until further notice, those vessels will make Southampton their port of departure and arrival. Other steamers of the line will sail from Hamburg, and on these the emigrant passengers will be conveyed.

To have the fast steamers subjected to quarantine at New York would be an expensive proceeding. As it is impossible for them to get clean bills of health from Hamburg, they will not go to that port. The first steamer to come under the regulation is the Columbia, from New York August 23, which passed on Saturday 5:30 this morning and is due at Southampton this evening. Her passengers and cargo will be landed at Southampton and will be forwarded to Hamburg by others. At Hamburg the company will endeavor by every known means to prevent cholera-infected emigrants or baggage getting on board their vessels. All baggage will be thoroughly disinfected before it is allowed on board, and the passengers will be subjected to a rigid scrutiny by the company's physicians.

NEW YORK IS PREPARED.

Dr. Edson Dreads Cholera Much Less Than Typhus, as Easier to Deal With.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Commissioner Muller, of the Quarantine Board, was seen to-day and stated that the board is taking every precaution to keep the scourge within the prescribed quarters. He said that several new barrels had been ordered for disinfectants, so powerful that porcelain-lined faucets will be used in the barrels. Superintendent Starin said that everything is being done to ward off the disease. Dr. Cyrus Edson, Sanitary Superintendent says:

Personally I feel very secure in regard to cholera, and dread epidemic cholera much less than I would one of typhus fever. In the first place, there can be no mistake made in diagnosing the disease. Then, too, the disease develops much more rapidly than typhus. It would, therefore, be absolutely impossible for an immigrant from this country with latent cholera, which might develop after he had passed quarantine, to get on shore and spread the disease as typhus. It develops and multiplies with marvelous rapidity, but cannot be carried without the aid of a vector.

The local health authorities are now prepared to care for cholera patients to the number of 5,000 at a moment's notice.

ENGLAND TAKES ACTION.

One of the First Acts of the New President of the Local Government Board.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—One of the first official acts of the Right Hon. Henry H. Fowler, President of the Local Government Board, is to take steps to prevent the introduction of cholera. A conference between Mr. Fowler, Sir Hugh Owen, Permanent Secretary of the board, Dr. Thome, Dr. Bridges and others was held to-day at the offices of the Board to decide upon measures for the protection of the metropolis from cholera from Eastern ports. The Local Sanitary Authority will provide facilities for the isolation of all cases of cholera that may occur here, and will make arrangements so that the hospitals will be ready to meet any emergency.

ALL BAGGAGE TO BE DISINFECTED.

An Official Circular Applying to All Ports in Europe and Asia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Marine Hospital Service to-day issued a circular, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, to Collectors of Customs, medical officers of the United States Marine Hospital Service, agents of foreign steamship lines, local quarantine officers and others, as follows: Department Circular No. 241, relative to the disinfection of the personal effects and baggage of immigrants prior to embarkation, is hereby extended to include the baggage and personal effects of immigrants from all European and Asiatic ports, and it is further ordered that the circular thus amended shall become operative on and after this date, except for arrivals from ports where the local health authorities have issued a certificate of disinfection of this order, which must be produced on arrival.

VIENNA DOCTORS OFFER SERVICES.

They Stipulate that if They Fall Their Families Shall Be Cared For.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—Four hundred and eighty-five doctors have offered to attend cholera patients on the condition that in the event of their death while in the discharge of duty their families shall be provided for.

Passengers Locked in Cars in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The carriages of all trains arriving at Berlin and Cologne from Hamburg are locked until the passengers have been examined by physicians. Prof. Koch is reported to have said that the number of cases of cholera in Hamburg is not great in proportion to the population, but that the virulent character of the disease gives ground for the greatest possible anxiety.

Vienna a Fertile Field for the Disease.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—An inspection of the lower quarters of the city revealed a shocking state of filth and overcrowding. Tons upon tons of rotten meat, sausage and fruit in provision stores and markets were seized. The local dealing with these offenses is too lenient. Should cholera reach Austria-Hungary the number of victims will run into tens of thousands.

35,000 Dead in Persia Thus Far.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Vice Consul General at Teheran telegraphs that the estimated deaths in Persia from cholera are 35,000; 5,000 in Meschad, 12,000 in Tabriz, 8,000 in Teheran and 10,000 in other places.

The Hague Quarantine Against Antwerp.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 25.—An official proclamation was issued to-day declaring that Antwerp is infected with Asiatic cholera and ordering a strict quarantine against all arrivals from that port.

Passengers in Austria Watched.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—A strict watch is kept at the Austrian frontier on all passengers arriving from Hamburg. When the pas-

sengers arrive at the frontier they are compelled to change railway carriages, to undergo a medical inspection and to have their clothing and baggage fumigated. Upon reaching Vienna they are accompanied to hotels by the police and are kept isolated until physicians pronounce all risk of their importing the infection over.

STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH

May Enforce the Inspection of Vessels Arriving From Every European Port.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 25.—Dr. Probst, Secretary of the Ohio Board of Health, will to-morrow meet Dr. McCormick, of Kentucky, and Dr. Baker, of Michigan, in Indianapolis. These three gentlemen compose the Executive Committee of the National Conference of State Boards of Health, and the meeting is called to consider the threatened invasion of cholera together with other subjects. To-day the Illinois State Board wired Secretary Probst a copy of a telegram sent by that board to Surgeon General W. M. Wood, regarding his recent order. The telegram reads:

In view of the westward spread of cholera in Europe, the Illinois State Board of Health earnestly requests that you extend the scope of your order of the 21st so as to include all arrivals from European ports, English included. It is also urged that the order be made operative forthwith. The services of this card are at your disposal in any manner you may indicate.

THE FAIR IN PERIL.

Should a Single Case Appear in Chicago, It's All Up With the Big Show.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Dr. E. W. Reilly, Secretary of the State Board of Health, arrived in the city this morning to confer with the health authorities of the city relative to preventive measures against the introduction of cholera in this State. He says that if the disease should secure a foothold in this city it would mean practical ruin to the World's Fair; that one or two cases would be almost as injurious as a great many, as intending visitors would fear to come.

He suggests, in case the disease appears at the seaboard, that camps of detention and disinfection plants be established at all points on the State line at which railroads enter, and every immigrant be detained and his clothing disinfected. He thinks it would be economy for the Government to confiscate, burn and pay for the clothing of all immigrants on arrival.

AMERICAN QUARANTINE.

The United States Consul at Hamburg Receives His Full Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The dispatch from the Consul at Hamburg was referred by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury. During the afternoon the Secretary of State was informed that the time of detention of vessels at quarantine is indefinite, but that it will be long enough to disinfect vessels, if necessary, and give reasonable assurance against the admission of cholera.

RUSSIAN REFUGEE PLAGUE.

Russian Hebrew Refugees Bound for America Reek With Filth.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The condition of many of the Hebrew emigrants who pass through the city is such that, should cholera break out among them, it would find a fertile field for its spread. The Hebrews who come say that within a month 100 refugees from Russia have passed through Paris, most of whom are on their way to the United States.

LONDON IS NOT EXCITED.

A Hospital Below Gravesend Prepared for the Reception of Patients.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—None of the railway companies running steamboats between London and Hamburg and Antwerp consider that the necessity has yet arisen for them to take special measures against importing the infection, except to more strictly enforce the rule that no passenger shall be carried.

ANOTHER SQUABBLE.

An American Who Looked Like Another Fellow Wants Redress for Wrongs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Edward Carlin, a sailor formerly in the employ of the Pacific Mail Company, will enter a claim with the State Department at Washington against the Government of Ecuador for \$50,000 damages. Carlin says he went to Ecuador in 1888. At Quito, an interior city, he was seized by the police authorities and thrown into the vilest sort of a dungeon, where he was brutally treated for several months. He was then forced to work in the mines a year, and after that was returned to the prison, where he was kept nine months more. He was then released and told to get out of the country.

A NEW IRON HALL SUIT.

A Receiver Asked to Take Charge of the Order's Funds in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The affairs of the Order of the Iron Hall in this city were brought to a crisis to-day by the filing of a bill in equity against the officers of the Supreme sitting of the Iron Hall. The Court's asked to appoint a receiver for the order's business in this State. It was reported that the order in this State be wound up and the funds restored to the persons from whom they were received. It is expected that a hearing for a preliminary injunction will be held to-morrow before Judge Drey, of Common Pleas Court.

Good Operators None Too Plenty.

The strictly first-class telegrapher is not a commodity to be obtained at any time or place. The Associated Press, the United Press, the newspapers, and the pool rooms and the stock brokers, all of which

THE NEXT TO STRIKE

May Be All of the Telegraph Operators Throughout the United States.

A STRONG ORGANIZATION

That Is Not Expected to Fluke Like the Brotherhood Did.

PROGRESS OF THE PREPARATIONS

For a Demand for the Wages That a Few Years Ago Were the Rule.

THE BREAK MAY BE MADE THIS FALL

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—For a third time the telegraphers of America will do battle with their employers. After four years of incessant labor they have effected an organization national in scope and determined in purpose. On September 2 delegates representing all sections of the country will meet at Kansas City under the banner of the "International Universal Telegraphers' Association of North America," and thereafter all operators will be distinguished by those who are "flying the flag" and those who are not.

Those interested in the movement in this city have held several meetings. Only tried men were admitted to the sessions. Those best qualified canvassed the situation thoroughly and decided to elect a delegate to represent Philadelphia at the Kansas City Convention. Reports were submitted showing the number of operators employed here, the average salary paid, hours of work, and other important details which will be forwarded to the officers of the organization at Kansas City.

Many Marked Men on the List.

These reports show how many telegraphers are now working in Philadelphia, what proportion of them "flunked" in 1870, how many proved unfaithful in the conflict of 1883, and the number of new operators enlisted in the service since the last strike, how many can be depended upon in the event of trouble, and how many will probably prove loyal to the company. Some of the latter have stood by their employers through two strikes and are almost certain to do so again. Not a few of the new men will array themselves against the operators because of the treasury and working conditions in 1883, the records of which have been well and faithfully kept. Many more will line up against the companies because of personal grievances against certain officials and the poor salaries paid them.

The first meeting of the International Universal Telegraphers' Association was held at St. Louis on the afternoon of July 19, 1888. Forty-two operators participated in the session and it was then and there decided to effect a national organization that would include every person in any way connected with telegraphy in the United States.

The Movement Heartily Supported.

On August 6 the operators employed by the Western Union and Postal Companies at Chicago met and discussed the propositions presented to the craft at St. Louis, and the 22 telegraphers who attended the meeting agreed to support the movement heartily. They had not advanced the cause to any serious extent before the officials of the Western Union heard of the movement and promptly discharged the six reputed leaders of the movement. These men were photographed, so that they could not reappear in the service of any other company under assumed names. This, however, was not done, and all but two of the men are in the employ of the company. The organization gained a foothold in New York during February, 1890, and which time worldwide publicity was given to their plans. It was at that time intended to introduce a strong of eight-week benefit feature into the organization, through which it was hoped to derive funds for the support of the national association. It was even hoped that the association would be strong enough to control the operators in the larger cities with charitable intent. The funds accumulated by these local societies to be eventually diverted into the treasury of the national association, thus giving it substantial capital upon which to begin operations in earnest.

Something of the Resources.

New York has two societies with an aggregate surplus of about \$20,000; Boston, one association with something like \$8,000; Philadelphia, one with \$5,000; and Chicago, one with \$3,000. Similar conditions exist in many other large cities, and it is estimated that \$50,000 could be raised by the means suggested almost in a night. The time set for the beginning of the strike was October 1, 1892. It was argued that the intense excitement incident to the Presidential campaign and the business occasioned by the World's Fair, which, it was supposed, would open this year, would place the telegraph companies at the mercy of the men. The up-hill work of organizing the men has made a strike during 1892 improbable, but not by any means impossible. Missionaries of the association have quietly but faithfully worked among them, they could trust, month in and month out, since 1888, and it is claimed to-day that the International Universal Telegraphers' Association of North America has a member or friend in every large city in the United States.

The First Showing of Teeth.

It was in May, 1892, when the organization first showed its teeth. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers met at Chattanooga. Representatives of the International Association addressed the meeting with a view to learning upon what basis the two organizations would or could consolidate. After the withdrawal of these representatives the railroad telegraphers took the matter into their own hands. A long and decidedly spirited discussion resulted, after which it was decided to confer with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, then in session at Atlanta. The engineers promptly notified them that a consolidation with the commercial operators was undesirable, and that such a move would rob the Order of Railroad Telegraphers of the support of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. This at once ended all negotiations between the two bodies of telegraphers. On July 14, 1892, the Train Dispatchers' Association met at New Orleans, and the commercial men sent representatives to confer with them. Preferring to retain the friendship of the engineers, the dispatchers rejected the proposition to amalgamate with the commercial men. It was after this setback that the men back of the International Association began work in dead earnest.

Violence in the Home State.

MINNEAPOLIS, Pa., Aug. 25.—Harry W. Havel, of this place, a private of Company F, Eighth Regiment, N. G. P., who contracted typhoid fever while at Homestead last month, died last night.

A Tragedy in Mid-Air.

Merrill Carmo, a Girl Aeronaut, Dashed to Death at the Detroit Exposition—A Similar Accident Last Year—Her Parents Now on the Atlantic. DETROIT, Aug. 25.—An accident occurred at the Exposition grounds that will not soon be forgotten by the spectators. It was the killing this evening of Gertie Carmo, the female aeronaut who succeeded Hogan, who was killed on the same spot last year. For several days the news had been such that it was impossible to make an ascension safely. This evening Miss Carmo was determined to go up, notwithstanding the advice of the Exposition managers that it would be unsafe. She pleaded professional pride, and said she would go up no matter what the result might be. It was almost dark and a strong wind was blowing when the balloon arose, with Miss Carmo hanging to the trapeze bar. Before the immense bag could clear the Exposition building it struck a projection of the high tower and hurled Miss Carmo to the ground. Falling 300 feet her death was instantaneous. Very few people saw the aeronaut fall, as the Exposition building was between them and the object of their view. An examination showed that the unfortunate woman's skull, right thigh and left arm were fractured. Her skull at the base was broken completely from one side to the other. When the accident occurred Robert Scamner, her assistant, fainting, as did several other persons, was thrown from the trapeze. Scamner had paid the dead girl considerable attention and was much attached to her. A sister living in this city, when apprised of the death of Miss Carmo, was prostrated. The cause of the tragedy, and the woman in charge of an undertaking until the parents arrive here.

MORLEY'S FIGHT.

The Post Expected to Be in His Favor, but the Result Is Doubtful.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The election in Newcastle-upon-Tyne to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons that occurred upon the death of Mr. Morley, was held to-day. Mr. Morley, who is standing for reelection, is opposed by Mr. Peadell Raill, who is standing in the Liberal Unionist interest.

have private wires, have about absorbed all obtainable. Probably none of the men thus employed would aid the sons and, as nearly all are in sympathy with the movement and would probably prove the most liberal contributors.

In 1888 the average salary paid telegraphers throughout the United States was \$34.45; the average to-day is said to be less than \$48. In Philadelphia the poorest paid and probably the least contented operator works 12 hours a day for \$25; the best operator employed by either company receives \$80 per month, working either 9 hours a day or 7½ hours a night, 26 days a month. Operators working leased wires work from five to seven hours a day, and receive from \$16 to \$25. Very few were employed in difficult to find any official connected with any company who himself is a practical operator who will not volunteer the information that telegraphers are the poorest paid class in America, all things considered. Notwithstanding this, there is a something, no one knows what, about the business that keeps the men in harness until disabled or dead, and this same something fathered the expression: "Once a telegrapher, always a telegrapher." Superintendent Gill, of the Western Union, and Superintendent Adams, of the Postal, both of whom have the highest precedence in the reported strike, and they say they don't think the men have any cause to complain.

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HOME RULE POINTS

Said to Have Been Agreed Upon by Gladstone, McCarthy and Dillon.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Chronicle this morning gives the following as the main lines of the home rule bill, as believed to have been agreed upon between Gladstone, McCarthy and Dillon: First.—That the present land legislation should not be disturbed for two years. Second.—That the police and judiciary shall be in the hands of the Dublin Parliament. Third.—That the balance of the Irish church fund shall be at the disposal of the Irish Legislature. Fourth.—That the English Receiver General of the bill of 1886 be dispensed with. Fifth.—That on the other hand with some horse play was indulged in, but nothing serious occurred. The result of the poll will be declared to-morrow.

A WORLD'S FAIR SCANDAL.

Serious Charges Against Supervising Architect Being Investigated.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Two Treasury officials arrived here this morning and began a secret investigation of charges against Supervising Architect M. E. Bell, in charge of the work on the World's Fair Government building. The names of the complainants are unknown. The charge is that Mr. Bell allowed the successful contractor to secure the bids of competitive contractors before the bids were officially opened, and permitted him to change his bid so as to make it the lowest. Mr. Bell was called in and emphatically denied the truth of the charges or of any other irregularity. The witnesses at the opening of the bids also asserted that, so far as they were able to discover, everything was done regularly. Vienna Sweltering Again. Mr. Bell was called in and emphatically denied the truth of the charges or of any other irregularity. The witnesses at the opening of the bids also asserted that, so far as they were able to discover, everything was done regularly.

THE ADVENT AT HAND

According to Prof. Totten, Who Is More Positive Than Ever That He's Right.

THE SIGNS IN THE SKIES

Convince Him That the Millennium Is Not So Very Far Off.

HOW HE FIGURES IT ALL OUT.

If His Calculations Are Not Wrong the Climax Will Be Reached

THIS CENTURY HAS RUN OUT

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Prof. Totten, who has been making his calculations for some time, is more positive than ever that the Advent is near, and that the Millennium will be reached in the critical nature of the crisis now at hand. At Taylorville, Sunday, he spoke several times. The audience, he says, were deeply impressed, and all were convinced that he had solved the chronological knot relative to the two edicts that led to the restoration of Jerusalem after the Babylonian captivity. Prof. Totten said to-day:

"This astonishing discovery sweeps all controversy aside. The 69 weeks of Daniel began on solar time, 365 days to the year, with an edict issued to Ezra in 3443, and extended 483 such years to 4026, the baptism of the Savior. Fourteen and one-half years later the second edict issued to Nehemiah in 3577½ A. M., "to build the walls of Jerusalem." This was only 468½ solar years from 4026 A. M., by measuring on lunar time (354 days to the year), which is exactly 11 days per year short.

The Professor Sure He Is Right.

He arrives at the same identicality for 468½ solar years are 483 lunar years, or 69 weeks (69 by 7). This solution Prof. Totten maintains is an absolute guarantee of his figures and his credentials to be heard in the premises. He now announces that he has just unsealed the whole Book of Daniel, and by means of a key he uncovers and sweeps into its comprehensive scope the straight sequence of time from Adam to the year 6001 A. M. ("We are now at the year 5901 A. M., (our 1892 A. D.), he adds, "and since March 29 we have been in the final seven years, or weeks of the time of the Gentiles, that began 3577½ A. M. (with Nebuchadnezzar), the half of the week. Thirty-three and a half years will fetch us to the last jubilee, in this century, the four hundred and eighty-third since the Exodus. Here again we have jubilees really only 49 years apart, a repetition of Daniel's 69 weeks on a scale of 7 by 7, since by 7 by 69 we reach the interval in years between the Exodus and the autumnal equinox of 1895 A. D."

Figuring on Daniel's Horoscope.

Prof. Totten further announces, for the benefit, as he says, of common students pending his full explanation, that he has now enabled them to rectify their count once, and so spread the warning, that the whole Book of Daniel is a concealed symphony of 69. This Daniel was born at the beginning of the year 3381 A. M. (49 by 69), and the first year of Belshazzar was his own 69th year.

"This," said the Professor, "is not a number part of what has flashed forth and suddenly illuminated by all these figures."

The Professor says that he is firmly convinced that during the jubilee year 1895 A. D., reckoning from September equinox to equinox, the interval in years between the Exodus and the autumnal equinox of 1895 A. D., is in all of my calculations."

Between Midnight and Day.

He will not say whether this is the "Midnight of the Day" or not, but states that the selection of the date and time, and in one 21 months ahead, the whole of the year 1894. He bases this idea on the fact that seven years are 84 months, that the Hebrews began their days at sunset, hence their "Midnight" fell six hours later. This, on a