TUESDAY. SEPTEMBER

1892-TWELVE PAGES.

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR.

BUT HE SHUNS

Rival, and That Is in the

Last Sentence.

Favors a Revenue System With

Incidental Protection.

Not Economic, but Mainly

The South Loves a Free Ballot and a

Democrat-Men Are Nothing, Princi-

the Old Guard Will Fall in Line-

Scenes at a Remarkable Political

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

Demonstration in Brooklyn.

time to the tumultuous applaine.

When at last the Senator appeared in

broke and crashed and thundered. Con-

terno swung his baton like a sabre. His

The Noise of the Band Drowned.

historic air were scarcely audible above the

tumultuous cheering. The Senator, hold-

ing a new silk hat and dressed in a frock

cost and gray trousers, stood calm amid the

din. He bowed modestly in all directions

seat in front. Near by sat District At-

Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, ex-Judge

Brooklyn Democrat ever known to fame.

and fans at the bachelor statesman. The

the galleries and rolled back again and was

A Long Wait for Silence.

for quiet, introduced the speaker. Repre-

sentative Combs made a short speech; then,

turning to where Senator Hill sat, said:

"It was not necessary for him (nodding his

head toward the Senator) to say I am a

Democrat. His whole lite on that question

Instantly the tumult broke forth again.

The scene on the Senator's entrance was re-

peated. Bowing and smiling in all direc-

leving it on the table in front of him.

tion voices roared, "Three more cheers for

The Senator Is Still a Democrat.

1885 that I had the honor of expressing to

the intrepid Democracy of Kings county

the sentiment, 'I am a Democrat,' and

under the existing political situation, I

know of no more appropriate place or

"The National Democratic Convention of

1892 has passed into history with its record,

wisdom of its action is not now to be ques-

tioned. It was the court of last resort,

established by party usage as the final

arbiter to determine the conflicting inter-

ests of claims of candidates, States and sec-

tions, and its decision will be accepted with

loval acquiescence by every true and patri-

otic Democrat who recognizes the necessity

of party organization and discipline and

respects the obligations which he assumes

"From this time forward, imperative duties

are imposed upon us. Factional appeals

should now cease; the spirit of resentment

should be abandoned; State pride should be

subordinated to the general good; real or

farcied grievances should be dismissed;

personal ambitions should be sacrificed, and

individual disappointments should be for-

gotten in this great emergency, which de-

and I am a Democrat still.

in its membership.

gwaits the Hon. David B. Hill."

smile.

They played nobly, but the echoes of the

men responded with "Hail to the Chief.

bell to heaven.'

Constitutional.

THE WICKED FORCE BILL

FOR TARIFF REFORM,

HILL SPEAKS

mands from us all the exhibition of a widespread and lofty party patriotism. He Quotes His Fourth of July Speech

"Permit me to repeat what I had the honor of expressing to the Tammany Society on the Fourth of July last, before the echoes of our National Convention had scarcely died away, as follows:

"Our course at the present time is plain. In the approaching struggle the Democracy GROVER'S NAME, of New York should present a solid front to the common enemy. Loyalty to cardinal Democratic principles and to regularly nom-inated candidates is the supreme duty of But One Direct Mention of His

"I reiterate those sentiments now. We are entering upon the twenty-seventh Presidental election since the organization of our Government. The good citizen, desirous of discharging his full duty in this crisis according to his conscience and his judgment, uninfluened by selfish considerations, will discover two great parties arrayed against each other, struggling for the control of the Government and appealing to BUT NOT FREE TRADE the people for suffrages."

He reviews the history of the two parties and continues:

"If I were asked to define the one funda-Is the New York Senator, Who mental difference between the two parties, I should state that one believes in a strict construction of the Federal Constitution and the other in a loose one. Divided by the General Welfare Clause,

"One party believes that the general Government's powers should be confined to those which are specifically granted, and that nothing can be done under the general welfare clause except the exercise of those CASUALLY TOUCHED UP. functions which are incidental and necessary to the carrying out of the expressed powers, while the other believes that under that clause the powers of Congress are substantially unrestricted and limited only by its Bis Objections to the McKinley Measure Are

wise discretion. "Starting out with different views of the constitution, the two parties naturally have enunciated different theories of Government, especially upon the all-important subject of Foderal taxation.

"A division upon the tariff question was inevitable. The Republican party advo-cates the doctrine that the Government has A Juggling Interpretation of the Tariff Plank in the Democratic Platforma constitutional, as well as a moral, right to impose tariff duties for the purpose of en-couraging the building up of private indus-tries, by the imposition of duties sufficiently Fair Count Above All Things-Hill Says Notwithstanding the Result of the Chicago Nomination He Is Still a large enough to prevent foreign competi-tion, irrespective of the question of the needs of the treasury; while the Democratic party believes that the Government has only a constitutional and moral right to ples Everything-He Promises That impose such duties as may be necessary to raise sufficient revenue to support the Government economically administered. This is the precise issue squarely stated.

The Platform States the Question. NEW YORK, Sept. 19 .- "It's packed from

"The Democratic national platform gives forth no uncertain sound upon this subject and correctly states the true position of the party. It denies the constitutional power of the Government to impose taxes for other than public purposes. It correctly and substantially states the Democratic faith. We have always insisted, and now insist that no average on he found in the A Democrat was sitting on the edge of the platform of the Brooklyn Academy of Music at 7:05 o'clock this evening shot this expressive comment over the footlights. insist, that no warrant can be found in the Constitution for the imposition of tariff duties to aid private industries, but wheth-Five thousand persons were packed in the great building and thousands stood er such a tariff is constitutional or not, or whether it is practicable to have the ques-tion properly raised or decided, the system itself is vicious in the extreme, unjust to cutside. It was the gala night of the Brooklyn Democrats gathered to hear ienator David Bennett Hill open the nathe people and contrary to the spirit of our tonal campaign in Kings county. It was free institutions.

"A tariff bill upon its face usually de-clares that its object is 'to provide ways and means for the support of the Government;' and whether the duties are high or low, turn out of Democrats such as has not oeen seen in a generation. It was far away ahead of any demonstration of similar charrensonable or exorbitant, prohibitory or otherwise, it is impossible for the courts to acter since the Tilden campaign. The vast audience on the main floor and in the galsay that the purpose of the measure was not solely to provide revenue for the Governleries was dotted with ladies, and the nodding plumes on their bonnets kept rhythmic ment, no matter what the true objects of its framers were, or whether or not the Treesury may already be overflowing.

No Remedy in the Courts.

full view, the great billow of applause "Desides a law is not always held a stitutional although it may in some degree violate the spirit of the Constitution. The Constitution, as well as an act of Congress, can sometimes be successfully evaded without adequate immediate remedy on the part of the people. Whether by reason of these difficulties it is ever practicable to obtain a determination of the constitutionality of a revenue law, ostensibly framed for the purose of raising revenue, but in fact intended or other purposes, it was competent for the National Convention to declare the position of the party upon the subject.

and advanced with Colonel Pearsall to a "Republican protection does not consti-tutionally exist, but is imposed upon the people by fraud, false pretense, evasion and gross abuse of the taxing power. All torney Ridgway, Colonel James E. Jones, Beardseley, William C. Dewitt and every the so-called protection for which our opponents have clamored and which they have Even as Hill sat down, the great cheerobtained in recent years, has been secured ing was continued. The ladies on the floor not by Constitutional sanction, but by the and in the boxes waved their handkerchiefs abuse of the conceded taxing power of the Government.'

He cites authorities in support of his ringing welcome was carried upward among argument and says:
"In the light of these authorities, and continued, the band pounding away all the under the arguments presented, fair-minded time. Senator Hill's face was in a broad men will arrive at the conclusion that the

Democratic party was right when it declared that 'Taxation for private purposes is unonstitutional." At last the audience was ready to listen Hill Believes in Incidental Protection. to Colonel Pearsall, and, raising his hand "I have read with all care the arguments

urged by the two very able apostles of pro-tection, Governor McKinley and Senator Aldrich, but I tail to discover that they present a single tenable ground upon which protection, pure and simple, can be consti-tutionally detended.

"Incidental protection, on the other hand, is unobjectionable. Tariffs should be imposed for the express purpose of revenue, and not for any private purpose. We believe in revenue with incidental protection, is more elequent than words. I shall not delay the enthusiastic reception which and not in protection with incidental reve nue. In so far as the tariff is necessary to meet the necessities of the Government, it tions, the Senator pulled out his watch, and may be imposed, and any other benefit which may be legitimately derived from its waited for order. It did not come. Men imposition may and does necessarily accompany it. If the burden imposed would stood on seats and roared, the women operate to prevent foreign competition, the flaunted handkerchiefs, and at every cessaenefit is indirect and unobjectionable

"President Harrison, in his ingenious letter of acceptance, endeavors to place our party in a false attitude by calling attention David B. Hill." It was one of the greatest welcomes in the Senator's career. Finally to the fact that while our platform in 1884, Colonel Pearsall raised his hand and quiet readopted in 1888, contained an express came. The Senator then spoke as follows: plank upon this question of the equaliza-tion of wages, yet it was omitted in 1892, "I am reminded of the fact that it was in and asserts that we have changed our posi-tion. I beg to differ with him. There has this edifice upon a memorable occasion in been no change. It is not always practi-

proposed legislation. An Excuse for Dodging an Issue.

"The platforms of 1884-8 were elaborate and lengthy, and it was desirable to simplify presence than here to declare that I was a them, General principles were stated i Democrat before the Chicago convention, 1892 rather than particulars as in 1884.
There is no conflict between them. There was no necessity for the repetition of that plank, as the party's position upon it had been evidenced by the Mills bill, which had not been passed before the National Conven-tions of 1884 and 1888 were held. Parties are to be indiged as much by their records as its triumphs and its disappointments. The by their platforms. We stand not only upon our platform of 1892, but upon the Mills bill, which was the latest general Democratic legislation upon the tariff subject. That bill was as good an exposition of our principles as any elaborate platform could possibly be,

"If I were asked to define as concisely as possible the whole Democratic policy, I should state it substantially as follows: We favor a tariff for revenue only, limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application, as far as practicable, as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage pro-ductive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor but not to create or toster monopolies. These are the cardinal principles upon which the details of all tar-

in our power for the triumph of our party and the election of our honored standard bearers, Cleveland and Stevenson." iff legislation should be based.

because we have in our platform denounced 'Republican protection' as a fraud. What else is it? It is a fraud for these conclusive

PITTSBURG

"First—It is secured by a palpably abuse of the taxing power of the Government. "Second—It invies to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.
"Third—It is based upon favoritism of the worst sneedes

"Third—It is based upon favoritism of the "Third—It is based upon favoritism of the worst species.
"Fourth—It tends to create fictitious presperity, to be followed by subsequent business depression.
"Fifth—It is deceptive in its promises and unsatisfactory in its results.
"Sixth—Its principal beneficiaries constitute a privileged class, and their importunities for Governmental aid lead to public scandal and demoralization.

"President Harrison and all the other great and small advocates of this vicious great and small advocates of this vicious system, diligently seek to create the impression that the Democratic party has assumed a bolder attitude than formerly and become an advocate of absolute free trade. I said in the campaign of 1888, in my opening speech at the Academy of Music in New York City, that if I believed the Democratic party favored absolute free trade, I should not advocate its cause, and I repeat the statement here to-night.

A Fine Distinction on Tariff Reform.

"I insist that neither the Democratic party nor I have changed our position upon this question, but we stand where we have ever stood. Tariff reform does not mean free trade. Our opponents misrepresent our position now as they have ever done since the famous tariff message of 1887. In that historic message our candidate expressly repudiated the suggestion that he was entering upon any crusade of free trade. He did not demand that our tariff laws should be wiped out of existence."

The speaker then quoted from ex-Presi-dent Cleveland's message, and then takes up the McKinley bill, of which he says, in

"It is undoubtedly true that in this State the aggregate amount of all wages paid the year after its passage may have been greater than the aggregate amount paid the year preceding, but that does not prove any increase in the rate of wages paid, and only shows that some new industries have been established or additional men employed in others. And it does not appear that such increase has been any more than the usual natural increase occasioned by the steady growth of the State. Explaining Away More of Peck's Figures.

"It may, possibly, also be true that there have been a few less strikes during the past two years than during the preceding two
years, but this may be attributed to the
moderation and good judgment of our
labor organizations, rather than to the effect
of any tariff law. I know this much, that
the Democratic party will be entirely content to permit every workingman whose wages has been increased since the passage of the McKinley bill to vote the Repub-lican ticket, if our opponents will consent that all those whose wages have not been increased shall vote the Democratic ticket, and upon that basis we will carry the country by 1,000,000 majority.

Coming to the force bill he says:

"There is another issue in this campaign

of equal, if not greater, importance than the tariff, which affects the rights and liberties of every citizen. The Republican party seems to be irrevocably committed to the passage of the Federal elections bill, generally known as the "force bill," and although it must be evident to the most patriotic and thoughtful of men of that organization that it is a piece of political foolishness, only equaled by its mendacity, there has appeared for them no escape from

Why Democrats Hate the Force Bill. "I have not the time to-night to enter into any elaborate presentation of the de-tails of this bill. It is sufficient for us to know that the only purpose of the measure is to control for partisan advantage our elections, State and Federal. Federal elections cannot well be regulated and con-trolled without interference with State trolled without interference with State elections—they are almost inseparable existing Federal election law, bad as its provisions are, together with the danger of the enactment of the force bill, have already ompelled several States to separate their State elections from Congressional and Presidental elections at the expense of and great inconvenience to the people. Our election machinery is costly enough already, and our elections should not be needlessly multiplied.

"The proposed bill usurps the rights and prerogatives of the State, breaks down all the safeguards which have existed for a century and place all our elections at the mercy of Federal officials who hold their offices for life. The bill is a desperate attempt to prop up the failing fortunes of a once great political party. It was conceived in political animosity, is urged from the narrowest and worst of motives and is unworthy a place among the statutes of the American Republic.

The Democracy for Free and Fair Elections "The Democratic party desires free, honest and fair elections everywhere. It desires them, not merely because they would in ure to its benefit, but upon the unselfish and high ground that they are essential to the preservation of our free institutions. Our party has suffered much in the past from the corrupt and tyrannical election methods

of our adversaries. "The Republican party is the party of wealth, of plutocracy, of corporate influ-ence and of protected monopolists. Ours is a party of the plain people, the men of moderate means, the 'bone and sinew' of the country. We have neither the disposition nor the means to corrupt our electors, and our party has been foremost in all the laudable efforts of recent years to place upon our statute books those reform election laws under which corruption, bribery and in-timidation are rendered difficult, if not impossible

"There has been no such condition of affairs at the South as to justify the enactment of the Davenport measure. It is true that the colored people in large numbers are there voting the Democratic ticket, but this affords no sufficient reason for taking away from them, or from us, the control of their own elections. The colored people were not freed from slavery to become the slaves of the Republican party.

The speaker then goes into State matters and closes as follows:

"Fellow-citizens, I need not urge you to the performance of your full share in this campaign. Kings county was never known to falter in its duty. The interests involved demand the greatest sacrifices and our high-est and best efforts. It is the welfare of the old Democratic party, which we all love so well which is at stake. I plead not for individuals, but for the cause. In a great contest like this men are nothing, but principles are everything. Our candidates represent our principles, and our principles cannot prevail without the election of our candidates. The contest may be a severe one, but so much more glorious will be the victory if we win.

Tammany Will Be at the Front, "You need have no uneasiness-'The Old

Guard' will do its duty. Look out for the raw recruits.
"I believe that a large majority of the people of this country are convinced of the rightfulness of Democratic principles and want them to prevail; but the election will not win itself, and there must be complete organization. I repeat the injunction in uttered before the Democratic State Con vention at Albany, in February last: 'It is

our duty to organize, organize, organize."
"With this motto inscribed upon our banner, 'Public office is a public trust,' supplemented by the other sentiment which I have endeavored to present to you to-night, 'No public taxation for private purposes,' and 'No force bill,' let us close up our ranks and buckle on our armor for the fight, with the determination to do all

A DOUBLE SCARE FOR NEW YORK.

20.

A Probable Case in the City and a Sure One Among Camp Low Folk.

250 BOARDERS IN PERIL.

Previous Cholera Reports of a Very Encouraging Nature.

The Doctors Have Decided That Mary Conarty Died of Another Trouble-The Dead Canal Boatman's Vessel Placed in Quarantine-A Scare Case in Massachusetts-Two Deaths at Swinburne Island, but Not From the Scourge-What Health Authorities in Ohio and West Virginia Are Doing-Trouble Brewing at Sandy Hook.

[SPICIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.] NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The health officers were called last evening to No. 4 Extra place, in a double house, where a case of cholera had been reported to them. The house has more than 250 boarders.

The patient is Louis Weinhagen, 35 years old, a coachman employed by William Schlemmer, a hardware merchant. Weinhagen spent the summer with the Schlemmers at Bayside and returned to the city a week or so ago. Then he went to the big boarding house in Extra place.

On Sunday it is reported he had an attack of diarrhoea and vomiting accompanied by cramps. He appeared to recover after a time, but had a relapse. His condition became so bad this afternoon that a doctor was called in, and he said it was a case of cholera. He would not undertake to say that it was Asiatic cholera, but he notified the Health Board.

Two inspectors were sent to Extra place at once, and had Weinhagen removed to the reception ward. It was believed that he would not live through the night. The rooms were disinfected and the house was quarantined, and to-morrow the usual examination will be made by the experts to determine whether the disease is Asiatic cholera or not.

Late to-night it was officially announced from Camp Low, Sandy Hook, that Francisco Mereno died of Asiatic cholera at 9 o'clock and the plague had broken out in eamp. A widow, the mother of four small children, was stricken at 10 o'clock to-night and she and her children were promptly isolated. Dr. Baucht, sanitarian, attributes the development of the disease to the heat of the day.

A peculiar fact is that both were passen gers on the Normannia. Mereno's body will be removed to Swinburne Island in the morning for crema ion. It is feared that a panic will occur when the new case is known in the morning.

ALARM DYING OUT.

Fewer Scare Cases Reported-A Good Report From Quarantine, Except From Sandy Hook-A Prospect for Trouble at Camp Low Between New York Health Authorities and Uncle Sam's Minions. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.-The members of the Health Board were in a very cheerful state of mind to-day. At 10 A. M. the official bulletin was posted, announcing that no case of cholera had occurred in the city since the last bulletin, and at 4 o'clock another bulletin was posted to the same ef-

The case of Knox, the stoker, who died Sunday on board the steamship State of Nevada, which lies at her dock, is now believed not to have been Asiatic cholera. The official report will be made to-morrow. An autopsy was made. Meanwhile the pier and the ship have been disinfected, and by order of President Wilson, a quarantine of the ship is being maintained.

More than 700 complaints of nuisance were received through the mails at the office of the Health Board to-day as a result of the call to the public to co-operate with the Health Board in keeping the city clean.

Real Nulsances Are Scarce Now. Of the 3,000 complaints received last week, over 1,500 were found to be made on sufficient grounds, and notices were sent out to have the nuisances abated. Legal steps will be taken to have these notices enforced if they are not complied with within three days after they are served.

A proof of the increased confidence of the public is the diminution of the scare cases. One of the inspectors said to a reporter yesterday, "We have had more rest to-day than at any time since the first case

of cholera appeared."
The girl, Mary Conarty, will be discharged from the reception hospital in a few days. It is generally conceded in medical quarters that Mary was not a cholera victim. Dr. Roberts quarantined the canal boat Henry Cahill, the captain and owner of which died at New Brunswick, N. J., last night of supposed cholers. He has also seized the bedding and clothing aboard the boat and disinfected the craft. An inspector of the Board of Health was sent to New Brunswick, N. J., this morning to procure some of the intestinal fluid from the body of Captain Carr. The fluid is wanted for bacteriological examina-

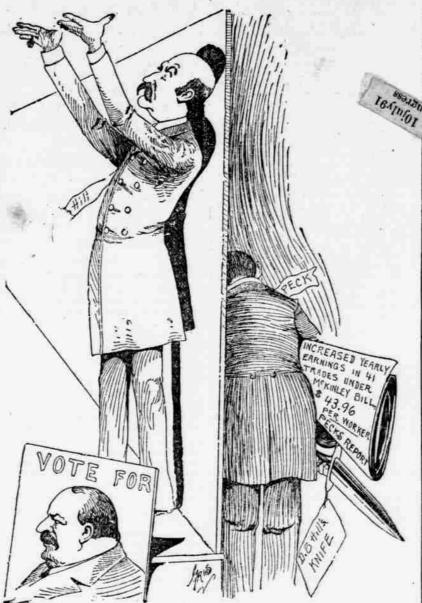
Nothing Alarming at Quarantine. Dr. Jenkins received the following telegram from ex-Surgeon General Hamilton at Camp Low to-night:

Have now all that can be accommodated here. Four in hospital and one suspect in tent. No more can be received at present. Dr. Jenkins does not think these cases can be cholera. An examination will

probably be made. The following dispatch from Dr. Byron, at Swineburn Island, was this atternoon received by Dr. Jenkins:

Dr. Abbott is just back from the ships. He brings two bodies from the Scandia—Regina Gistoff, aged 66, who died of heart isliure, and Christine Oelson, aged 8 months, from morasmus. There is one new patient from the steamship Bohemia—Schoten Schasen, aged 16 years. With this exception all our patients are out of danger, and the island will soon be free from cholera patients Protecting the Smaller Ports. There is great excitement at Sandy Hook,

There is great excitement at Sandy Hook, owing to a rumor that the tug Talisman, which is the mail and supply boat for the camp, has been captured and quarantined up the bay by order of Health Officer Henkins. The boat has on board supplies and mail for the camp and the stores for the newspaper men, who will have nothing to partment.



I PLEAD NOT FOR INDIVIDUALS, BUT FOR THE CAUSE. IN A GREAT CONTEST LIKE THIS MEN (OR FACTS) ARE NOTHING .- D. B. Hill.

eat to-morrow if she does not make her appearance. General Hamilton has telegraphed for de-tails, and if she proves to be now in Quaran-tine he says he will send the revenue cutter Grant and capture her from the State

Grant and capture her from the State authorities. He has also wired Captain Henry Erben, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to send two steam launches to act as patrol boats along the camp shore. The United States steamship Nantucket has been ordered as a guardship, and it is expected that she will arrive on Wednesday.

BURYING HAMBURG DEAD.

Day and Night Forces of Corpse Carriers Kept Busy-Little Ceremony After the Shadows of Night Fall-The Record Continues to Show Decrease.

HAMBURG, Sept. 19 .- A correspondent, describing the method of burial of cholera victims, recently wrote: To convey 200 or 300 corpses from the hearse, the beer wagon or other vehicle to the grave in 10 hours, requires from a dozen to 18 corpse carriers. To each litter six carriers are attached. The body is taken from the hearse and placed on the litter. The latter is lifted to the shoulder by the six carriers, the word is given by the leader, and the murch to the

grave begins. During the day this march is slow and solemn. At night it is brisk. Time is more valuable at night than during the day in the Ohlsorf Cemetery. Arrived at the edge of the trench, the "corpse carriers" put the litter on the ground and lift the coffin from it to the bottom of the trench. They climb out of the trench, taking care not to allow their black frock coats to come in contact with the mould; pick up litter, and march off for another body, slowly during the day, briskly in the night, in the fantastic shadows made by the trees under the glare of the flaring petroleum lights. Never before in the history of Hamburg have there been so many "corpse carriers" on duty as at present.

Temporary quarters have been built for them in the cemetery. These quarters are simply wooden huts, tarred black. On nails which are stuck in the boards inside and outside, hang the official garments of the "corpse carrier." On an improvised table is a book, ink bottle and pena. A man sits at the table. He is very busy. He is putting numbers in a book, number represents a cholera victim. tries to put all the numbers down. times the freight arrives too rapidly, and

he simply does the best he can.
Outside of the wooden hut, on the ground, there are a dozen lanterns. These are used by the night "corpse carriers." Also outside the hut are two buckets. One of the buckets is filled with water that has been disinfected. The other contains a liquid disinfectant. Whenever the "corpse carriers" return from duty to the hut, they are expected to wash their hands and disinfect their frock coats. These buckets and the placards that keep them company are to be found at every turn.

In the hurry and confusion many of the victims have been designated by numbers that do not agree with the numbers painted on stakes stuck in the ground at the head of the corpse in the trench, and many people will never know exactly where the remains of their loved ones are buried.

There were reported in this city vesterday 169 new cases of cholera and 82 deaths, a decrease of 117 cases and 45 deaths compared with the returns of yesterday. The returns of removals to the hospitals are also decreasing. So much less is the de-mand for hospital accommodation that many vehicles used to transport hospital patients were dispensed with to-day. The total returns up to Saturday give the number of persons attacked by cholera as 15,663 and the deaths as 6,764.

IMMIGRANTS MAY COME. President Harrison and Secretary Foster

Decide Not to Act Further. LOON LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 19. -It is learned to-night that Secretary Foster's

visit to the President to-day was on the general question of the cholera quarantine, and that the conclusion was reached that no additional restriction in the matter of immigration are required under the existing conditions. As an extra precaution, however, the

President has agreed to allow the use of a portion of Rouse's island, in Portland bay, for a quarantine station for steamships coming from Europe and Canada by that route. Secretary Foster left here this evening for Washington, but before his departure he said there was nothing at all in our foreign relations to cause any alarm.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- A circular to prevent the entrance of infected vessels or steamships from infected ports entering smaller ports of the United States where quarantine restraints are insufficient, was ssued this afternoon from the Treasury de-

West Virginia's Outposts. HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Sept. 19.-[Special]-The West Virginia Board of Health has established a quarantine station at Harper's Ferry where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad enters the State, and at Clif-ton Forge, Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio system where the westbound immigrants are examined before they are allowed to pass through West Virginia. QUARANTINE AT EAST PALESTINE

Ohio Guarding Her Gates Against Immi

grants Over the Fort Wayne.

EAST PALESTINE, Sept. 19 .- [Special.]-Dr. S. A. Conklin, of the Ohio State Board of Health, was here last night and appointed Dr. S. A. McCaskey quarantine officer, with instructions to examine all immigrants coming into Ohio over the Pitts-burg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and if any cases of cholera are found the patients are to be left at the State line, where Adjutant Peck has sent tents to be used for hospital purposes.
Governor McKinley has placed \$10,000 at the disposal of the board.

NO DANGER IN THE MAILS .

Prof. Koch Says Cholera Can't be Trans-

mitted That Way. BERLIN, Sept. 19 .- Prof. Koch has written a letter in which he says he does not believe that cholera can be transmitted through the post by means of letters or printed matter.

A Possible Case in Massach SALEM, Mass., Sept. 19.-A case of Asiatic cholers is reported at a Polish boarding house. The authorities are investigating.

A PITTSBURGER RELIEVED.

The Man Who Got That \$15,000 Check in New York Will Not Be Known.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. -[Special.] -Dell, Chandler & Seymour, the lawyers for Henry A. Potter, whose check for \$15,000 got into the hands of Read & Haulenbeck, the gamblers, said to-day that they had decided not to make known the name of Mr. Potter's friend who had bucked the tiger and borrowed the check from Mr. Potter to pay his losses.

He is a Pittsburg man and is a conspic uous business man there. "One of the men who went to this gambling house," said Mr. Chandler, "has offered to come forward and publish a letter that would clear Mr. Potter of any connection with this transac-tion other than lending \$15,000 to a friend who was in difficulty. The two other men in the party are married men, and naturally do not want to be identified with the story. I have here Mr. Potter's check with the indorsement of the man who lost it, and all the other proof that is necessary to show that Mr. Potter was innocent of any gam-bling transactions. We have settled the matter of the check, however, and have concluded to let the matter rest there."

THE REDS IN A WRECK. McPhee the Only One Hurt, and He Only Slightly, Near Grafton, W. Va.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19 .- The second section of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern St. Louis express was wrecked at Thornton, W. Va., six miles east of Grafton, at 4:30 this morning. The train was late and was making up time. It was going at the rate of about 40 miles an hour when it was derailed. The entire six coaches and the engine were hurled from the track The trucks were torn from every one of th

coaches, and the tracks were torn up for

more than 100 feet. No one was seriously

The Cincinnati Baseball Club was on board, and McPhee, of the whole train load of people, was the only one injured. He received only a slight cut. It is supposed that a spreading of the rails caused the accident. A train from Grafton arrived here at 10:40 to-night with all on board safe

ANOTHER LAURA BRIDGMAN.

A Louisville Child Who Is Deaf, Dumb and Blind, to Be Educated.

DANVILLE, KY., Sept. 19.-Among the new pupils at the State Deaf and Dumb Institution in this city this year is Daisy Billings, of Louisville, who is deaf, dumb and blind. She is 9 years of age, and has been deprived of sight and hearing since intancy. She has every indication of sound

The officers will soon adopt a plan for her education, and her progress will be a mat ter of peculiar interest. With the remark-able cases of Laura Bridgman and Helen Keller, who were similarly affected, the officers hope for success.

CAIRO, Sept. 19.-The rapid rise of the Nile is causing great anxiety here. Several breaks have occurred in the river's bank, causing inundations, and the railway is submerged in some parts. The Governors of the Province have been ordered to summon the native corvee to protect the river

THE ANARCHIST GETS 22 YEARS.

THREE CENTS.

propose and Sent to the

ATTACK UPON MR. FRICK.

He Kisses His Blood-Stained Revolver and Curses Herr Most.

The Would-be Assassin Dons the Prison Stripes-He Snaps His Fingers at the World as He Enters His Cell-A Weapon He Had Made Himself to Murder the Manager of the Carnegie Company-Bowing to Friends in a Street Car-The Prisoner Defends Himself Through an Interpreter-The Jury Find a Verdict of Guilty Without Leaving Their Seats.

Anarchist Alexander Berkman is now within the great walls of the Western Penitentiary. Lest night he slept away the first hours of his 22 years' sentence in one of the top tier of cells that line the interior of the main building. Dressed in the convict's stripes he turned on the keeper that locked him in his cell and snapped his fingers in defiance at everyone and everything.

As patrol wagon No. 2 started from the jail Berkman hissed curses through his teeth on the heads of all connected with his prosecution. He vented his hatred upon



ALEXANDER BERKMAN, THE ANABCHIST Mr. Frick and the company of which he is chairman; on the police and the prosecuting attorney, and upon Herr Most and his associates. Handcuffed to him, and seated by his side, was Frank Shea, the Southside burglar, on his way to serve out a term of 11 years in the penitentiary and

one in the workhouse. It was 2:15 P. M. when they left the iail. No friends were present at the departure to say goodby to either man. A curious crowd lingered in front of the building and gave vent to their feelings of satisfaction at seeing Berkman

The Departure From the Jail. Berkman had little to say to Warden McAleese, not even a "thank you" for the many kindnesses he received from that official. The Warden satisfied his last desire in the way of indulgence with a package of cigarettes. With the stain of tine on his fingers, he calmly lighted one, while Shea whifled from a strong "toby," and both went on their road. Berkman scarcely opened his mouth until the Seventh street bridge was crossed. In the wagon were Police Officers James Glenn and Hugh Madden, Deputy Sheriff Robert Johnson in whose charge the prison-ers were, big Tom Pender, of the Sheriff's

office, and a DISPATCH reporter.

The latter was the first to break the dilence by asking Berkman if he were sorry for what he had done. The convict's answer was a string of oaths coupled with the as-sertion, "I'm sorry I didn't kill him." Berkman then repeated the story of how he had watched Frick for a couple of days, of the ruse he employed to gain admittance



THE PRISONER READING HIS DEFENSE. to the Chairman's private office and of the attempted assassination. As to any at-tempt to assault Mr. Leishmann, he denied positively. He saw the man, he said, when he entered the office, but paid no attention to him. He knew Frick well and opened fire on him the moment he entered after swearing at him. He said Mr. Frick had told an untruth in his evidence when he said that the second shot missed fire. It was the third that missed and then he used the knife

Made the Knife Himself.

At this point Tom Pender suggested that Berkman must have brought the knife with "Oh, yes," replied the would-be assasin, I made that knife myself a long time ago. I made handle and all."

Here McElroy produced the revolver with which Berkman endeavored to kill H.

c. Friek, and asked she prisoner it he atke it. In an instant he attempted to take hold of the blood-stained barrel, and atooped to kiss it. In answer to a query from the reporter Berkman answered that C. Frick, and asked the prisoner if he knew from the reporter Berkman answered that he had received no word of any kind from Emma Goldman. Having said so he pulled from his pocket half a dozen letters which he destroyed one by one. He admitted having written several letters to New York, having addressed them anonymously to "Berr Sales" 200 Eart New York. mously to "Beer Saloon, 209 East Flith street, New York City." Occasionally he received some money from his friends, never more than two dollars at a time, but

the donators never signed their names.

Emerging from the parks through which driver Billy McElroy drove in order to shorten the route Berkman looked anx-