

WIND AND WAVE.

WRECKAGE LINES THE SHORE.

THE ATLANTIC STORM STAYS WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

Indications of a storm of unwonted severity have manifested themselves along the Atlantic coast. Great waves have swept over the beaches at high tide, and much destruction of property has resulted.

The new Morgan line steamer El Mar completed her first round trip from New Orleans to New York. The officers gave out a full story of how the vessel weathered the big blow.

The Guion steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool, that came in, got a share of the big blow. On Tuesday morning her nose struck the big storm.

Postmaster Chester, of Sea Isle City, made his way to the mainland and reports things in very bad shape there. The sea wall which was built to protect the place from the sea has been destroyed.

Intelligence from Long Branch states that this is the most severe and damaging storm which has visited that section of the New Jersey coast in the last 50 years.

First reports of the damage by the storm along the coast were exaggerated, except as to the disasters at the Delaware breakwater. About 50 vessels were driven ashore at that place and about 40 lives lost.

A DEFAULTER GETS AWAY. J. Weiss, who has for ten years been a resident of Texarkana, Ark., as a music-teacher, then a schoolkeeper, pawnbroker and jeweler, and lately President of the Texarkana Saving Bank, but more recently lumber-dealer and large stockholder in the H. S. Matthews Lumber Company, the largest concern of the State, has decamped, going no one knows where and carrying with him, it is alleged, funds of other parties, estimated all the way from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

LIGHTNING AT CHURCH. While Sunday school services were being held in a small frame church five miles south of Columbus City, Ind., lightning struck the spire and coursed down through the roof, striking and instantly killing two girls, both aged seventeen, who were sitting together in the center of their class.

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THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

ANOTHER PREDICAMENT OF THE MONEY MARKET A POSSIBILITY.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Scarcely a week has passed since Government purchases of bonds and heavy payments made the street certain that there could be no monetary pressure this fall.

Then there was known to be more than \$20,000,000 locked up in bonds held on speculation that resource has gone, but the additional money has been absorbed by speculation in stocks. As was said before, it is to be said now, there is money enough for all legitimate business—when speculation does not absorb it.

The American copper syndicate appears to have collapsed and lake is quoted at \$10.25 for September. Secret sales by the Rothschilds are rumored. The London strike, preventing shipments, permitted a corner in tin here, but the prices have reached 2 1/2 cents, white lead is strong at 4 cents.

The wool market is nominally firm, but if manufacturers refuse to buy the expected lower prices will come. The grocery trade has been much affected by the weather.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days numbered for the United States 170 and for Canada 23, or a total of 193, as compared with 201 last week and 211 the week previous to the last.

GREENBACKERS. WHAT THE PARTY BELIEVES IN AND URGES FOR THE COUNTRY'S WELFARE. The Greenbackers National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, was opened by George O. Jones, of New York, who read an address in which the keynotes of the party were touched on, and from which were gathered the fact that the Greenback party believes in the payment of the public debt according to the original contracts under which they were contracted, carrying on needed public improvements, encouraging an American merchant marine, aiding the manufacture of American cotton and the raw material at home, and their export abroad, limiting the debts of railroads, telegraphs and other public corporations, the owning of all land by American citizens or by those who declare their intention to become such.

A PRIEST DISMISSED. The congregation of the little Catholic church in Granville, Wisconsin, are in a state of ferment over a series of events which resulted in the abrupt dismissal of their pastor, the Rev. Father Seeley, two weeks ago. He very narrowly escaped a coat of tar and feathers. Nothing but the reverence felt for his calling and his patriarchal appearance stayed the hands of his angry parishioners.

NOT A TRUST.—The white granite manufacturers of the Western Districts have formed an association, which is composed of white marble manufacturers exclusively. The organization has been established for the purpose of protecting the interests of the trade generally. The members are very anxious to have it understood that they have not formed, what is popularly known as a trust. The interests of the jobbers is principally to be protected. It has been a great evil in the white marble trade so far, that no uniformity of prices could be established and to rectify this defect is now the effort of the manufacturers.

A SPLIT IN THE CHURCH.—Orson Snow, a son of Erastus Snow, one of the 12 Apostles of the Mormon Church, has just been convicted at Beaver, Utah, of assaulting an 11-year-old daughter of Bishop Fotheringham. It was elicited in the progress of the trial that the case had been tried by the highest council of the Mormon Church, and that Snow was excommunicated, and that the whole affair had caused a split in the church throughout Southern Utah.

TANNER IS OUT.

THE PRESIDENT LOST NO TIME IN ACCEPTING HIS RESIGNATION.

Pension Commissioner Tanner has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. The following is Commissioner Tanner's letter of resignation and President Harrison's reply thereto:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS, WASHINGTON, September 12, 1888. 'To the President: The differences which exist between the Secretary of the Interior and myself as to the policy to be pursued in the administration of the Pension Bureau reached a stage which threatens to embarrass you to an extent which I feel I should not call upon you to suffer, and as the investigation into the affairs of the Bureau has been completed, and, I am assured, both by yourself and by the Secretary of the Interior, contains no reflection on my integrity as an individual or as an officer, I hereby place my resignation in your hands, to take effect at your pleasure, to the end that you may be relieved of any further embarrassment in the matter. 'Very Respectfully Yours,' 'JAMES TANNER, Commissioner.'"

The President has given Commissioner Tanner permission to resume control of the Pension Office pending the appointment of his successor and the formal acceptance of his resignation. THE CHARGES AGAINST TANNER. Dr. Ewing, of the special commission which investigated the Pension Office, is charged by Tanner's friends with having the report made especially severe upon the Commissioner. His colleagues on the commission were Capt. Campbell, Law Clerk of the Interior Department, and Harrison L. Bruce, of the Board of Appeals. None of the parties will disclose the contents of the report, which has been submitted piecemeal by them to Gen. Bussey.

The first report constituted a general charge that the affairs of the Pension Office were loosely conducted. They charged that things were done without any system, and that the Commissioner signed papers indiscriminately, without sufficient knowledge of their contents or import. It was charged that, by the Commissioner's lack of system, the business had become woefully mixed and the divisions disorganized.

Subsequent reports were much in the same line, all of them reflecting upon the Commissioner's business capacity. No intimation of corrupt motives is made anywhere, and the honesty and sincerity of the Commissioner stand unimpugned. The subject of re-ratings formed another chapter in the succession of reports made by the Commission. Commissioner Tanner was reported as authorizing re-rating, carrying large arrearages in many cases without requiring the evidence formerly regarded as necessary to perfect the claimant's case. It was charged that the Commissioner's methods were so loose in this regard that the employes began to re-rate their own pensions with considerable profit to themselves. The number of re-ratings and the reported indiscriminate manner in which they have been authorized is the substantial feature of the charges brought by the Commission.

NO PLACE LIKE AMERICA.

RETURN OF THE AMERICAN WORKMEN—WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THE TRIP. The party of fifty American workmen who went to Europe in July under the auspices of the Scripps League for the purpose of looking into the Old-World way of manufacturing and finding out how European workmen live, have returned. At the dock they were met by many friends, and to one and all they exclaimed that there is no place like America. On the question of the comparative productiveness of the American and foreign workmen they were a unit in support of the superiority of the former. This, they held, was partly because the American worked harder and for longer hours and with fewer holidays than the foreigner, but mostly because of the vast superiority of the American machinery. All the party were agreed that they had had a jolly time of it. They had been welcomed everywhere. In England they failed to run foul of the reported insular prejudice, and were entertained by members of Parliament, a live Marquis, him of Ripon, and several other high dignitaries. Not one of the party had gone astray, but all were agreed that if 50 foreign workmen were to come here on an expedition of study very few of them would make the round trip.

DIPPED THE SEA. The National Line steamer England, from Liverpool, got to her dock in New York after experiencing one of the toughest voyages her commander had encountered in a service of ten years at sea. At midnight one of the firemen was washed overboard and drowned. The England was struck by the storm of Tuesday evening. The wind and sea were something terrible. Captain Healy says the steamer was almost turned over by the combined force of the wind and sea. She careened over until the tips of her yards dipped into the water. She weathered the attack successfully, however, and all went well until the England reached her dock.

INCREASE IN THE HOG CROP.—The Farmers' Review says the reports of its correspondents indicate that the hog crop of 1888 equals and probably exceeds that of 1887. The supply in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Kansas is somewhat less than that of last year. Wisconsin and Missouri have about the same number of hogs, while Kentucky, Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan, Minnesota and Dakota show an increase, particularly the State last mentioned. As a rule hogs are reported unusually healthy for the season of the year. A number of correspondents report scattering cases of hog cholera, but very few general or disastrous outbreaks.

SHOT DOWN.—F. W. Gesswein, the well-known millionaire importer and manufacturer of jewelers' tools and supplies at 39 John Street, New York city, was ruthlessly shot down and killed by Christian Deyle. The shooting took place about 10:45 o'clock in Mr. Gesswein's private office. It was the result of a business quarrel over a reflector which Deyle claimed he had patented. The two men had been at law about the patent and Deyle had been beaten in the suit.

COLORED BAPTISTS EXCITED.

DELEGATES ASSAULTED AND BEATEN ON THE CASE EN ROUTE TO INDIANAPOLIS.

The National Association of Colored Baptists met in Indianapolis with about 100 delegates present, representing nearly every State in the Union. The members who were assaulted on the train en route, appeared before and exhibited their injuries. Rev. E. K. Lane, of Savannah, Ga., gave a graphic account of the assault, which stirred the delegates to a high pitch of excitement and many expressed themselves as being in favor of advising the Southern brethren to arm themselves and resist further attacks. Mr. Sprattling, one of the party, appeared with his arm in a sling and looking very faint and weak.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted. WHEREAS, The colored Baptists of all this country are represented in this meeting in this city, the home of our worthy President; and WHEREAS, News comes to us from some of the Southern States that our people are being shot down like dogs or wild beasts at their homes, in their fields and other places without there being an excuse for outrages and wrongs perpetrated; therefore, be it Resolved, That it is the duty of this confederation, as a Christian body, to raise our voice in uncompromising terms against these outrages.

Resolved, That this body lay our grievances before the President and all the Governors of the States where these outrages are perpetrated, to ask them for the protection that belongs to citizens of the United States. Resolved, That this convention do every telegraph said facts and these our prayers to the President and Attorney General with the wish for an immediate investigation into the brutal outrages. Resolved, That a committee be appointed from this meeting to wait in person upon the President of the United States and the Attorney General and present these resolutions.

John Williams, who had been in the hands of the mob at Boxley, advised that the colored men must fight when attacked if they ever expected to be a free people. "Do you know," said he, "that one negro can scarce a dozen white people? Carry a pistol and use it on the slightest pretence." The entire day was given up to the discussion of the assault, and an immediate resort to arms was about the only suggestion offered.

ROBBED BY MONTE MEN.

AN INNOCENT OLD GERMAN FARMER PLAYS THE GAME AND LOSES \$5,000. The old three-card monte game found a new victim in Streator, Illinois. A nice-looking young man, pretending to be anxious to buy a section of land, called upon Fred Gleim, a rich old German farmer, and explained his neighbor who did not wish to sell, but knew a neighbor who did, and the two started to see Gleim's friend. On the way they met "a tramp," who told them a fairy story about being on his way to a sister's at Utica, Illinois, and showed them a roll of bills, which he said had been left to her by a rich relative. Unfortunately he had gambled a little in Chicago, where by the three-card monte snap he had been robbed of one thousand dollars. He then produced the cards to explain how it was, and Gleim expressed a willingness to risk a certain amount. The other man also bet some and lost, and Gleim won. The rich farmer came to Streator and drew \$5,000 out of the bank to back the game, and at the end of the land man and the farmer were \$2,000 ahead. Finally the tramp wouldn't play and the land man brought him to Streator to ship him out on the first train, intrusting Gleim with the tin box, in which was supposed to be all the cash, and promising to come to Gleim's house in an hour to divide the winnings. The old German chuckled, but after three or four turns, the land man not returning, he began to "smell a mouse," and forcing open the box found his treasure to be nothing but a lot of old scraps of paper. He hastened to town, but could find no trace of his victimizers. Gleim is very wealthy, his estimated wealth being fully \$20,000.

THE COTTON CROP.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN—CONDITION AND AVERAGE. The cotton report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, for September, represents the crop as comparatively late. Too abundant moisture is generally reported, producing a rank weed and retarding the development of bolls. Rust has appeared quite generally on sandy uplands. The soils of the Atlantic coasts show more rust; the red lands and heavy soils have been less affected or entirely exempt. Drought has not yet been reported except in the light pine lands of Mississippi, similar soils in Louisiana and in a considerable part of Texas. In these districts there was abundant moisture till June or July. There has been considerable dropping of forms and of young bolls in the areas most affected, but no extremes of moisture and temperature. The plants are still growing and blooming in most locations, though in light soils the bolls are small and not developing rapidly.

The general average of conditions is 86.6, against 89.3 last month and 83.8 in September of last year. RIOTING. During the celebration of a religious festival at Rohtak, the Mussulmans and Hindus became involved in religious disputes which led to rioting. The police were compelled to interfere to stop the fighting, but before they succeeded many of the rioters were shot by the officers. The Mussulmans at Delhi, 42 miles northwest of Rohtak, are organizing to avenge the insults put upon them by the Hindus.

SHE GAVE THE SIGNAL.—Mrs. Margaret A. Dillard, whose husband was murdered last Friday, confessed that William H. Bartholomew, her paramour, who is in jail at Easton, Pa., charged with the crime, fired the fatal shot, and that she gave him the signal. The murder was committed in Dillard's lot, in the rear of the house, at 2 o'clock in the morning. Before that she aroused her husband and said some one was at the chickens. She gave him a lighted lantern and sent him down the lot, and when he arrived near the cherry tree she told him to raise the light and look at the limbs of it. Bartholomew then raised the gun and fired. The object of the murder was to get Dillard out of the way, so that Mrs. Dillard and Bartholomew could live together.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

News comes from the Transvaal, that the natives of Matabaland, a brave and impetuous race of savages, who began a vigorous campaign against the white settlers a month ago, have now driven out every European from their territory. Hon. Samuel Sullivan Cox died at his home in New York City Monday evening. For several days he had been suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

Six negro preachers, bound for Cincinnati, were taken out of a passenger coach of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road at Baxley, Ga., and badly beaten for having refused to go into a second-class coach. Taylor's Bustle Manufactory at Bridgeport, Conn., has suspended for an indefinite period, 50 girls being thrown out of employment. The demand for bustles is very limited.

Thomas Howard and John Hensley shot and killed William Davis at church, near Manchester, Ky., last Sunday. Services were in progress, but Davis was in the yard when Howard came up and without a word shot him through the chest. Hensley, who had come up with Howard, ran forward and shot Davis again as he fell. Davis was picked up by his mother, who was sitting in a pew near where he fell, and he died in her arms.

Jacob A. Bobbe, J. B. Hill and Minn. Fleming, all of Scottsdale, Laura Bailey and Florence Donaldson, of Pittsburgh, have been arrested upon charges connected with an alleged plot to mislead Mary Sullivan, a 15-year-old girl. The Michigan peach crop is very short and very little fruit is being shipped. Sautage, which last year snipped 10,000 baskets a day, this season sends out from 500 to 1,000 baskets. Hardly a peach can be found along the Kalamazoo river. Apples are not so scarce, and one packer has contracted to furnish 10,000 barrels to an Eastern firm.

The City of Rome had a narrow escape from collision when near New York Thursday night. A large steamer passed so close to her that a stone could have been thrown from one vessel's deck to the other. Mrs. L. E. Burling, of San Francisco, widow of Wm. Burling, who died in 1875, will sue the Sharon estate for \$3,000,000. She claims that her husband's estate was taken by Sharon along with the Ralston property, which Sharon seized after Ralston's death.

Two tramps were ordered by Farmer Kinney, who lives near Milwaukee, to vacate his barn, Thursday evening. The tramps refused and one of them attacked Kinney with a knife. Kinney seized a pitchfork, thrusting the tines of the fork through his antagonist several times, inflicting fatal wounds. During a heavy fog a collision occurred at Millers City, O., on the Nickel Plate Road, which caused a loss of about \$100,000. The westbound fast freight, carrying fruit and merchandise, ran into a gravel train. Both locomotives and 15 cars, with their contents, were destroyed. Engineers F. Ebert and A. J. Young, were injured.

Two children, aged 14 and 11 respectively, belonging to a family named Wilson, at Sycamore, Clay county, W. Va., were bitten a few days ago by a rattlesnake. Both children died from the effects of the poisonous bite. Captain James Aees, the boat builder, of Pittsburgh, died at the age of 69. He is said to have been the first to manufacture a steel-plate vessel. The American brewers have projected a gigantic syndicate, or pool, to protect themselves against the encroachments of the English beer syndicate.

John Pringle, the referee in the boat race between Toemer and Gaudaur, rendered his decision on Saturday. He ordered the men to row the race over again, but Gaudaur refused, so the race was declared off and the stake money returned to the men. The great London strike was settled Saturday, the men being granted the advance to commence November 4. The strike cost the parties concerned over \$10,000,000, and for the first time in the history of London, an skilled labor has triumphed over capitalists. The workmen of London held a monster demonstration in Hyde Park Sunday afternoon to celebrate the victory. Cablegrams from London announce that Mrs. Langtry has at last secured a divorce.

THE ANTWERP DISASTER.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND TWENTY-FIVE MISSING. Nothing remains of the cartridge factory in which the explosion occurred on Friday last. The village of Austruwel, which was situated 200 metres from where the factory stood, and which consisted of about forty houses, has vanished. The hydraulic machines used in the dry dock were destroyed, with the exception of the cranes. A number of merchandise depots, including the Prussian stores, which were constructed of iron, were overturned by the force of the explosion and an immense quantity of goods was ruined. Two stained-glass windows in the Cathedral were broken by concussion, but the building is intact. For a distance of from 500 to 1,000 metres the windows of houses were shattered. Not a drop of the burning petroleum got into the docks, the depots being surrounded by a high embankment. According to the official report 135 persons were killed, 20 are missing, 100 were seriously injured and 200 were slightly injured. The story that several British tourists were killed by the explosion is not true.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES.

The committee appointed by the Grand Army posts of Los Angeles, Cal., to investigate the charges against the management of the Pacific Coast branch of the National Soldiers' Home, situated at Santa Monica, made a report. The report declared that the meat furnished for the veterans was not such as was required by the specifications; that the proper food in delicacies were not furnished for invalids; that the quartermaster sergeant and commissary sergeant were totally incompetent; that civilians were employed, when inmates could do as well; that civilians are furnished better food and quarters than inmates; that the present condition is due to Governor Treichel's failure to inspect the Home and the general conduct of the commander.

THE STATE'S WITNESS.

HE TELLS A STARTLING STORY ABOUT THE CRONIN SUSPECTS.

An important clue has been struck in the Cronin case. Positive evidence has been adduced to prove that Dan Coughlin, Martin Burke, Patrick Cooney and Patrick O'Sullivan were in the Carlson cottage on the night of May 3 till 1 o'clock in the morning of May 4—the day of the murder of Dr. Cronin. Ike Robinson, the Lake View policeman, who recently told his story of finding the Carlson cottage, saw four men leave Neenning's saloon, No. 1750 Ashland avenue, walk north on Ashland avenue and enter the Carlson cottage. But this is not the only proof which the State's Attorney now has in his possession. Neenning's bartender has told the State's Attorney that on the night of May 3, four men, one of whom was his acquaintance, O'Sullivan, came into the saloon and called for drinks. After drinking a couple of rounds the quartette left. He says he remembers the proceeding North and stopping at a place where he supposed the Carlson cottage was. This was a little after 11 o'clock, and after waiting a few minutes he shut up the saloon for the night and went up to visit his friend, John D. Ertel, at 1905 Ashland avenue. Here he stayed and chatted with Ertel and his grown son till 1 o'clock, when he bade them good night and started for his own home, which was with the Neenning family over the saloon.

On his way down Ashland avenue the tender passed the Carlson cottage, diagonally in the rear of which is O'Sullivan's house and barn. As he passed he saw five men leave by the side rear door and walk their way across to the leeman's barn. He stated before, he knew O'Sullivan personally, and he is positive he was the first of the four men to reach the barn, where they opened the big side door, he waited for the other three to pass in, and the closed the door. The other three men the bartender tells the State's Attorney where the same ones who had been drinking with the leeman in Neenning's saloon a couple of hours before.

Last evening the bartender was taken to the jail and shown the Cronin prisoners. He recognized and spoke to O'Sullivan at once, and after taking a good look at Coughlin and Burke, declared that he could positively identify them as the men he saw with the leeman on the night of May 3 and in the early morning of May 4. This bartender, whose name is being kept a close secret, is one of the State's main witnesses.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

A Mormon emigrant train on the Salt and Western Railroad was wrecked and four miles below Lynchburg, Va. There was a special and was running ahead of regular passenger train about 20 minutes. The wreck was caused by a small train giving away after the engine and baggage car had passed over it. Water in the creek was very high, one of the heaviest rainstorms ever known in this section. The emigrant's number 160, and strange to say no one was killed and only a few hurt, none of them fatally. The first car that went down was completely over and is a total wreck. The second car struck on one end and almost perpendicular. All the passengers were badly shaken up, but Brother E. W. P. Payne, in charge of the party, got that none were crippled, and all would proceed on their journey as soon as the wreck could be made up. There were 230 Mormon elders in the party.

PREPARED FOR REGULATORS.

Assistant Adjutant General Fries was at Lafayette, Louisiana, in charge of cases of rifles and a case of ammunition. They were for the use of Sheriff Leves and posse in defending the jail against threatened attack of regulators. There is that the regulators will attack the jail, liberate the 14 men confined for the arrest of Leves and three others who are charged as participants in the murder of Governor Keves and his daughter. If the regulators they will meet with a warm reception. The jail is guarded by a well armed force of about 40 men.

PRESCRIPTION NOT GOOD.—At Huntington, Pa., John Smith, Jr., a member of the S. S. Smith & Son, druggists, was arrested for furnishing liquor without a license, a practicing physician of the town, who, it was alleged by the Commonwealth, was acting in collusion with Druggist Smith to evade the law. On the foot of the prescription the following was printed: "The person receiving the prescription shall be used for medical purposes only as a beverage." This, the Court held, exempt the druggist or physician from the legal penalty of the law's violation. Ballantine will be tried on the same charge.

FOUR KILLED OUTRIG.—A bridge over California Sash, D. or and Blind Pass, Oakland, California, exploded, killed four men outright and injuring several, two probably fatally. Two others are supposed to be buried in the ruins.

Not Versed in the Philadelphia.

A young Englishman in the city was relating his first experience with ice cream table with a Philadelphia girl. He said: "I was utterly set up and astounded, don't you know, when, after finding a strawberry half-finished plate of cream, I fished it out on her spoon and said it to me."

"No, indeed," I replied, "I was looking the horror I felt in my eyes." "Why not?" she demanded, "I was to be hurt by my girl, don't you know?" "Why, my dear girl, I don't know," I explained, "you have a spoon in your mouth."

"Well, what of that?" she asked prettily, as she made her paralyzing reply. "You'd better keep your mouth if I'd let you, wouldn't you?" I confessed that I would be glad to do so, and since that time I made it my business to get accustomed to the ways of Philadelphia.—Philadelphia Press.