

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

What is Going On the World Over. Important Events Briefly Chronical.

Washington News. Secretary Hoke Smith has sent in his estimates for appropriations for the Interior Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Congressman Kem, of Nebraska, has prepared a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for a public illuminating gas plant at Washington.

The public debt statement issued Monday shows an increase of the public debt for September of \$487,283.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs voted to accept the McCrea substitute for the Everett bill, to amend and modify the Geary Chinese registration and exclusion act.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the Senate a statement of the amount of silver bullion exported during July and August.

One thousand coal miners at Revere, Mo., stopped work and demanded the usual winter increase of 10 cents per ton.

The New Philadelphia, O., Iron and Steel Company has posted notices announcing a 10 per cent reduction.

The Riverside Iron Company's steel plant and tube works at Benwood, W. Va., after a shutdown of three months, resumed at 15 to 20 per cent reduction in wages.

At Springfield, Ill., 1,300 miners have gone on a strike for 45 cents per ton. The operators offer 40 cents.

At Omaha, Neb., the Farnham Street theater was almost destroyed by a fire which started on the stage.

The entire population of a town of several thousand inhabitants was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning.

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On Monday work was resumed in the collieries at Bolton, England, and 6,000 Yorkshire miners also resumed.

The City of Hamburg is now free from cholera.

Clara Barton tells of the Terrible Condition of Affairs on the Sea Islands of South Carolina.

At Washington Clara Barton has made official report to the Red Cross of the progress of the Sea Islands relief movement undertaken by the association.

The work will be the heaviest and longest continued yet carried on in this country.

All the funds and material which the committees have to turn over to us will not carry the people through October and that is by far the best month they will see before next May.

The number of railway employees killed was 2,654, being less than the number killed during the previous year.

The total number of employees in the service of railroads was 521,414, being an increase of 37,139 over the previous year.

The total number of passengers carried was 569,958,211. The gross earnings were \$1,171,407,345.

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LATER NEWS WAIFS.

WASHINGTON.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was presented to the Senate increasing an estimate submitted as to the cost of deportation of Chinese.

Mrs. Cleveland has entirely recovered her health. She attended a theatre party during the last week.

There was a still further reduction in the net gold reserve of the treasury Saturday.

The national bank of Kansas City, which failed during the past summer has opened its doors for business.

The Safe Deposit Trust and Banking Company of Nashville, Tenn., made a general assignment of all its property Saturday night.

At Hartford, Conn., John Cronin, a laborer, for an unknown reason shot and instantly killed Albert Skinner, a joiner.

Late Thursday night John Wadwood, being refused a drink at a Livingstone, Ill., saloon, shot and killed Perry Reynolds, the proprietor.

The employees of the Idle Warren iron mill at Warren, O., have been notified to seek work elsewhere.

The South steel mills of Scranton, Pa., have resumed work employing 800 men.

The Pottstown, Pa., Iron Company has issued a notice reducing the puddlers to \$3 per ton.

The East Stroudsburg, Pa., glass works have resumed work with non-union men.

At Barcelona, Spain, Pallas, the anarchist, who threw the bomb at Gen. de Campos and staff, was executed by being shot in the back.

A newly built house in the town of Root, Russia, collapsed, killing 37 persons.

The American Express Company has tendered its service for free transportation of donations of all kinds to the Louisiana storm sufferers.

At the New York State Democratic convention, in session at Saratoga, the following ticket was nominated by acclamation.

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THE OUTLOOK NOT SO BRIGHT.

There is a Painful Absence of Confidence For the Future in Business Circles. Trade Far Below That of Last Year.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, New York, says: It is difficult to detect any signs of improvement. While there has been some addition to the number of manufacturing establishments, and the number of hands at work during the past week, it is becoming painfully clear that the orders obtained do not suffice to keep employed at full time even the limited force at present engaged.

There is, on the whole, less activity and less confidence regarding the future than there was a week ago, and this, in many cases, is attributed to the uncertainty regarding the monetary future, which delay in the Senate causes.

The purchases of wool at the principal markets, notwithstanding some speculative buying have been only 2,626,900 pounds against 6,272,400 for the same week last year.

Failures continue to decrease in numbers and importance. The number reported in the United States during the past week has been 320, against 184 for the same week last year.

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THE VIGILANT'S VICTORY.

THE AMERICAN YACHT TWICE A WINNER.

The First Day's Race Resulted in No Contest. Rules of the Race.

"No race" was the result of the first day's competition between the Vigilant and the Valkyrie at New York. The greatest fleet of boats that ever passed the Narrows went through on its way to the Hook Thursday morning to accompany the great racers in their international race from the Sandy Hook Lightship for the American cup.

The official time of the yachts was: Vigilant—Start, 11:25:00; finish, 2:50:01; elapsed time, 3:25:01; corrected time, 3:25:01. Valkyrie—Start, 11:25:00; finish, 3:02:24; elapsed time, 3:37:24; corrected time, 3:35:36.

The racing rules, time allowance and system of measurement of the New York Yacht Club shall govern, with the proviso that any excess of load shall not exceed 35 feet shall be counted double in calculating the sailing length, and also that the load water line length shall not exceed 86.7 feet.

The first, third and fifth races shall be to the windward or to the leeward and return. The second and fourth races shall be around an equilateral triangle, one leg (and the first if the wind permit) being to windward. One day shall intervene between two races.

The races will be started off Sandy Hook lightship, the preparatory signal being given at 11:15 a. m. at the start (from a signal gun) at 11:25. But if on the day of the race to windward or leeward the course cannot be laid from the lightship then the race will be started at about 11:45 from some point further out at sea.

In case of serious accident to either yacht, prior to the starting signal she shall have sufficient time to repair before being required to start; if accident occur during the race, she shall have sufficient time to repair before being required to start in the next race.

On Saturday the second attempt was made and resulted in a race to a finish between the Vigilant and Valkyrie, of the series for the American cup and was won by the Vigilant. The day was a beautiful one and although the wind-times was a trifle light, the sport was fine and every one, especially Americans, felt satisfied.

When the Vigilant, riding the waves like a victor unapproached, drew near the finish line with all sails spread, leading the English crack by two miles, all the craft in the vicinity of Sandy Hook drew up in line and screamed her welcome that could be heard miles away to the mainland. Her gallant race is detailed below.

Following is the official summary of the race: Course—15 miles to windward. Boat. Start. Finish. Elap's time. Corrected time. Vigilant, 11:25:00 3:38:23 4:13:23 4:11:35. Valkyrie, 11:25:00 3:39:47 4:05:47 4:05:47.

The American defender had surpassed the expectations of her warmest friends. Every puff of wind that struck her seemed to lift her white hull clean out of the water and she heeled so to leeward that the shrimps and bronze below the water line could be seen flashing in the sunshine. The sea was perfectly calm and the light wind from the southwest only caused a ripple. The Valkyrie stuck pluckily to the race, although there was only a bare chance for her to win.

At 3:20 she seemed to have struck more wind, for within 10 minutes she crept up on the leader and was only three-quarters of a mile behind. Both were standing directly for the lightship, with the wind on the port quarter.

At 3:25 the Vigilant was a mile from the lightship; at 3:28 she had begun to pass the excursion steamers, which were drawn up in a line and saluted her as she sped by the line, a winner in 7 minutes 47 seconds.

The day for the second race between the yachts Vigilant and Valkyrie opened with Vigilant weather; the prevailing conditions being almost exactly those of Saturday.

The course was a triangular one of 30 nautical miles, 10 miles on each leg. The start was from Sandy Hook lightship. This course being different from that of Saturday brought out some hitherto undeveloped qualities in the two racers.

The rush to see the race was almost as great as that of Saturday and the excursion steamers were jammed. There was not much betting, but what wagers were made were on the basis of 5 to 3 in favor of the Vigilant. Backers of Valkyrie snapped up these odds greedily.

The preparatory gun was fired at 11:15. The Valkyrie crossed the line at 11:23:30 and the Vigilant three seconds later.

The strong wind seemed to favor Valkyrie and she gradually drew ahead of her rival. Both boats soon after the start were under full sail. At 11:45 the Valkyrie was 10 lengths ahead and increasing her lead.

Valkyrie increased her lead until she was a quarter of a mile ahead. The wind increased and toward noon was blowing 23 miles an hour, but came in patches. Just before noon Vigilant began to gain slightly. The hundreds of steamers, tugs and yachts following the racers kept well out of the way. At 12:05 Vigilant was passing Valkyrie. At 12:07 the Vigilant passed the Valkyrie. At 12:25 the Vigilant was six lengths ahead.

At 12:50 the Vigilant was a quarter of a mile ahead. At 1:07 she turned the first stake boat, the wind being 24 miles an hour. The prospect for a fast run to the finish was bright and a rush home was crowd. The Valkyrie turned the stake boat at 1:11. At 1:30 Vigilant was two miles ahead of Valkyrie.

The wind at 2:10 was blowing 33 miles an hour and the boats were making very fast time, indicating that the race would be ended a little after 3 o'clock. Lord Dunraven swayed very nervously at several points that approached too close to his boat and angrily asked them why they didn't keep off.

Vigilant had but five miles to go at 2:25 and it was figured she would finish at about 2 o'clock. She was increasing her lead. The Vigilant crossed the line and won the race at 2:50. The Valkyrie crossed at 3:02:24.

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EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

SENATE—The debate on the repeal bill was continued by Mr. Dolph, Republican of Oregon, in favor of its passage, but nothing was accomplished when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—In the House to-day the debate on the Federal elections repeal bill was resumed, and after a short and unimportant session the House adjourned.

SENATE—The compromise men made their pleas on the floor of the Senate to-day. Senators Butler and Blackburn, two inveterate enemies of unconditional repeal, pleaded for action on the line of a compromise. Mr. Blackburn's position, in brief, is compressed as follows: The Federal election law, as it is, is as good as dead, but early action in any case will vote against unconditional repeal. There is no change in the general situation, nor is there likely to be any before next week. After continued debate the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—In the House to day Mr. Campbell, Democrat of Maryland, made what he called a constitutional argument against the Federal election laws. Mr. Street, Republican of Idaho, expressed the opinion that he had a substitute for the Tucker bill striking out wherever they occur the words "to keep the peace at the polls," and title of which it made to read: "to prohibit the military or naval forces of the United States from interfering with elections within the States, and to repeal all laws which provide for the appointment of supervisors and deputy marshals of elections." Mr. Murray, Republican, colored, from South Carolina, spoke against the pending bill and afterwards further debate the House adjourned.

SENATE—The Senate to day devoted 10 hours to executive business, spending but 15 minutes in open session.

HOUSE—Representative J. D. Hicks, of the Twentieth Pennsylvania district, made an able speech in the house against the Federal elections repeal bill. Some half dozen others spoke for and against the measure and then the house adjourned.

SENATE—Mr. Blackburn, Democrat of Kentucky, offered an amendment to the silver purchase repeal bill. It adds to the bill a clause which provides that the treasury as seigniorage on this silver should be sold for gold, either at home or abroad, the gold received for it to be kept in the treasury for the purpose of maintaining the parity between the two metals. To-day's debate was carried on by Mr. Call of Florida, and Mr. Butler of South Carolina. Mr. Call argued in favor of an amendment heretofore offered by him. Mr. Butler has favored his own amendment to repeal the 10 per cent tax on the notes of State banks, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Representative J. D. Hicks, of the Twentieth Pennsylvania district, made an able speech in the house against the Federal elections repeal bill. Some half dozen others spoke for and against the measure and then the house adjourned.

SENATE—The repeal bill was taken up again in the senate to-day and Mr. Voorhees the administration manager for the measure, stated that he would not be present on Wednesday he would ask the Senate to postpone the session until a vote is taken on the repeal bill. He would ask senators to maintain a quorum until the end of the struggle.

Mr. Voorhees offered an amendment to the Voorhees bill providing for the coinage of gold and silver in accordance with the claratory clause of the Voorhees bill. Mr. Roach, of North Dakota spoke in favor of repeal after which the senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Dr. Everett, the Massachusetts member who addressed the House on the Federal Election bill and spoke with great earnestness. The discussion was continued with a night session when the House adjourned without having any definite action.

SENATE—The session of the senate to-day was given up entirely to considering the Sherman act.

HOUSE—The debate on the Federal elections bill closed to-day and the voting began to-morrow. Nothing else was accomplished when the house adjourned.

THE LABOR WORLD.

It takes 1,500,000 men to work the world's coal mines.

In Naples, Italy, compositors are paid as little as \$1.25 a week.

SEVERAL Pittsburg mills that were idle all summer have started up.

TEN THOUSAND people are employed as telephone operators in this country.

It is estimated that since July 1 800,000 employes have lost their situations.

In Chicago, according to an exact count, 79,361 wage workers are out of employment.

NEARLY 2,000,000 wage workers are out of employment in England since the coal strike began.

A LARGE number of idle miners from the Michigan Upper Peninsula districts are leaving for the mines in Alaska.

A LAW in England provides that no person under eighteen years shall be employed under a shop for longer than twenty-four hours, including meal times, in any one week.

The Chinese in California have a chance to go to a warmer climate. They are offered \$25 a head in British Guiana to buy sugar cane and dig gold. The colony only wants 5000 of them.

The north of England miners live, on an average, three years longer than Englishmen taken as a whole. They live eight years longer than the Cornish and nine years longer than the South Wales miners.

BRASS GRINDERS working by the piece are able to earn about \$40 a week, but their average life time is not quite thirty-five years. Most of them die from hemorrhage of the lungs, caused by particles of brass inhaled by the men while at work.

All the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company at Shenandoah, Penn., have resumed operations under orders to work six days each week for two months, the miners to be paid at the rate of 85 per cent, above the \$2.50 basis.

STATISTICS show that the entire agriculture of the world furnishes employment to 280,000,000 men and represents an invested capital of \$24,000,000,000. The annual product is worth over \$20,000,000,000. It is estimated that the civilized Nations pay annually for food \$18,700,000,000.

A PAISS shop girl ordinarily begins at a salary of from \$5 to \$8 a month. Besides she invariably has a commission on her sales, varying from one half to one per cent., according to her success. Many receive as high as \$30 a month in salary and make much more in commissions.

The Government of Portugal has appropriated sufficient funds to establish labor exchanges, under the control of organized labor, in the larger cities and industrial centers of that country. These exchanges are under the