

LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

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

Capital, Labor and Industrial. IDLE MEN RESUME WORK.—At Pittsburgh Pa., employment was given to between 12,000 and 15,000 idle men in this vicinity...

The Schuykill Iron Works, of Conshohocken, Pa., operated by the Allan Wood Company, one of the largest iron industries in the state, have announced that there will be a general reduction of wages after September 4...

At Elwood, Ind., McCoy's chimney factory, employing 300 hands, has resumed work. Macbeth's chimney factory has started up an 85 hand shop and fire mold.

At Providence, R. I., the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, one of the largest tool-making concerns in the country has resumed operations after a shut down of four weeks.

At Ware, Mass., the Otis Company's four cotton mills, employing 1,800 with a payroll of \$2,000 per day, that have been shut down for nearly a month, and were expected to start up the 28th, will not do so, owing to continued dullness of trade.

At the mills of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, at Somersworth, N. H., on September 1, a cut-down in all departments of 10 per cent will go into effect.

The great coal miners' strike in England will probably be settled by the operators paying the old wages and the men promising not to ask an advance until times are better.

Clark's thread mills, Newark, N. J., which have been shut down for the past three weeks have resumed operations on three quarters time.

At Harrisburg the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has given orders reducing the number of day's work a week in its shops in this city from five to three. One thousand are affected.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company, Harrisburg, Pa., announced that the wages of its 3,800 employees would be reduced 10 per cent on September 16. The men affected will not resist the proposed decrease.

Varnes & Mooney's shoe shop at Alton, N. H., which has had a payroll of \$80,000 yearly for ten years, closed indefinitely because of inability to make collections.

A New York journal figures that in seven months there has been a shrinkage of \$239,000,000 in the market value of industrial stock.

The Fourth National Bank of Louisville, Ky., which suspended payment July 23, 1893, was permitted to reopen its doors for business.

The American National Bank of Pueblo, Col., and the Wapacota county national bank of Wapacota, Wis., have been authorized to resume business.

Cholera Advises. BUCHAREST—No cholera exists in this city. At Soolina the epidemic spreads rapidly. The mortality is exceptionally large.

Rotterdam—There have been five deaths from cholera at Leerdam, a town in South Holland.

Berlin—Two daughters of a bargeman in Moabit, a suburb of Berlin, fell ill of Asiatic cholera and were taken to the cholera hospital.

THE CROPS OF 1893.

They Promise to Yield Similarly to Those of Three Years Ago. Some Encouraging Features.

The "American Agriculturist's" annual report of the crop situation says that the harvest of 1893 in the United States is in many respects similar to that of three years ago, but with every prospect that home consumption and an increased foreign demand will also advance values so as to yield as large a net return to farmers as on the average of recent years.

Present indications point to a crop of 1,750,000,000 bushels of corn, contrasted with 1,630,000,000 last year, and over 2,000,000,000 bushels in the immense yield of two seasons previous. But, unless abundant rains prevail throughout the corn belt in August, followed by milder weather, production may shrink to 1,500,000,000 and may even drop to the yield of 1890, when we harvested less than in any year for a decade, with a single exception. The corn crop has been greatly injured so far during August. Kansas will not raise more than half a crop, and very little except the Eastern quarter, and Nebraska's crop has been seriously curtailed.

The wheat output will not exceed 443,000,000 bushels, compared to 614,000,000 bushels as the average for the two past seasons and 40,000,000 bushels in 1890. Nearly 2,500,000 less acres were devoted to wheat in 1893 than in 1890, and the bulk of this decrease was in the surplus States, which bid fair to have 78,000,000 fewer bushels than last year and 125,000,000 bushels under the surplus crop product of 1891. Available supplies of old wheat are 40,000,000 bushels greater than a twelve month ago, but even allowing the farmers also hold 11,000,000 bushels more now than then, the total supplies for the ensuing year are only 500,000,000 bushels, or 117,000,000 bushels less than the average of the two previous years.

This year's average of oats was never exceeded except in 1888, when over 865,000,000 bushels were grown on 27,460,000 acres, compared with 620,000,000 bushels on a slightly smaller acreage this season. This is within 40,000,000 bushels of last year's output, and just about an average of the previous three crops.

The usual quantity of rye, buckwheat and barley will be gathered. The supply of hay, over \$3,000,000 tons, and other forage abundant, though mill feed and cotton seed meal may be higher than last winter. The wool clip is somewhat heavier than last year.

A reduced yield of heavy leaf and flax tobacco is assured, and the cigar leaf crop of the Connecticut and Florida valleys have been destroyed by hail and drought. An advance in prices is predicted.

There will be a fair average yield in the United States. Potatoes have felt the drought about 12,000,000 bushels are looked for—slightly more than last year—compared to 24,000,000 bushels in the bumper crop of two years ago. Winter apples promise to be in very scant supply at high prices, but grapes are everywhere abundant.

The "American Agriculturist" concludes that "the prospect for prices in the early future depends more upon the monetary situation than upon natural conditions, all of which point to conditions that should result in higher prices."

The hay crop is believed to represent a value to the farmer of \$1,000,000,000. Corn at 45 cents per bushel next week will be worth \$725,000,000, followed by wheat at \$300,000,000, if worth 60 cents a bushel, and by oats worth \$185,000,000 if valued at 30 cents on the farm.

BUSINESS GETTING BETTER.

The Improvement of Last Week Comes More Distinct and General.

The Failures Are Fewer. R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: The improvement observed last week has become much more distinct and general. While actual transactions have increased but little, the change in public feeling is noteworthy. There are fewer failures, either of banks or of important commercial or manufacturing concerns than for some weeks past.

The Secretary of the Treasury has stated that no legal objection exists to the issue of eight drafts on New York for small sums instead of checks. The difficulty of collections and the interruption of exchanges, however, are nearly as serious as ever.

The number of industrial establishments resuming begins to compare fairly with the number stopping work. Many resurrections show that the stoppage was really temporary, or that wage controversies have been settled.

Though currency is at a premium of 1 to 2 per cent, the demand is less than a week ago. Receipts of gold from Europe during the past week have been \$6,700,000, but the Bank of England has raised its rate to 5 per cent, which is expected to stop the shipments of gold to this country, and the Bank of France has lost during the past week about \$1,600,000. The absorption of money has not yet ceased, and credit substitutes in use yet poorly supply its place.

The failures for the past week number 41 in the United States and 20 in Canada. Of the commercial failures in the United States, 169 were in Eastern States, 65 in Southern and 189 in Western.

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER.

Bank clearings totals for the week ending Aug. 24, as telegraphed to Bradstreet are as follows: New York..... \$38,158,639 D 321 Chicago..... 39,359,591 D 372 Boston..... 39,847,149 D 300 Philadelphia..... 48,145,010 D 283 St. Louis..... 14,492,499 D 353 Baltimore..... 11,790,428 D 124 San Francisco..... 9,345,568 D 352 Pittsburgh..... 8,145,181 D 427 Cincinnati..... 6,677,500 D 403 Cleveland..... 3,589,715 D 353.

ILLINOIS'S FAIR DAY.

Over 240,000 People Visited the White City on Thursday.

The paid admissions to the World's Fair on Thursday were 240,930. This large number, the second largest in the history of the Fair, was due to Thursday being Illinois day. The weather was pleasant and thousands turned out to see the parade, which opened the day's festivities. The column was headed by the State National Guard, followed by inhabitants of Midway Plaisance in native costumes. In the main ground the procession was joined by the Italian marines, British soldiers and West Point cadets.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until the hour of adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until the hour of adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until the hour of adjournment.

SENATE.—Mr. Voorhees (Dem. Indiana) Chairman of the Finance Committee, addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill to purchase silver bullion. The speech was listened to with the greatest interest and attention. Nearly every Senator was in his seat, and the galleries contained the largest crowd of the session. At the conclusion of Senator Voorhees' effort Mr. Dubois spoke in the interests of the silver.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment.

SENATE.—Mr. Pasco (Dem.) of Florida, gave notice in the senate to-day of a substitute bill to amend an act to determine the coinage at the rate of 20 to 1. The substitute proposes a commission of three citizens of the United States to be appointed by the president, to be authorized to determine the value of the actual intrinsic value of silver and gold as a basis for the free coinage of the two precious metals.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment. SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until adjournment.

DEATH'S WORK IN A FOG.

Fourteen People Killed and Many Badly Injured. Another Accident Causes The Death of Six People.

An accident that cost the lives of 14 people occurred shortly after sundown morning in the village of Berlin, N. Y. The Long Island train that left Manhattan Beach at 11:15 o'clock was overtaken by the train that left Rockaway Beach 15 minutes earlier. In the frightful collision that ensued the two rear cars of the five that made up the Manhattan Beach train were demolished and the middle car was overturned. Hardly one of the scores of passengers aboard these three cars escaped being hurt. Following is a list of the dead:

COL. E. A. BUCK, editor "Spirit of the Times"; OSKAR DIETZEL, Mrs. MAGGIE DIETZEL, Mrs. BERTHA WEINSTEIN, SINKY WEINSTEIN, 13 years old, her son; THOMAS FRENZ, brakeman, all of New York. UNKNOWN YOUNG WOMAN, blonde, two cards in her pocket, upon one of which is inscribed "Laura Duffy, 1319 Madison avenue," and upon the other "Miss Young, 36 West Seventeenth street, New York." UNKNOWN WOMAN, two cards in hand, skin pocketbook. Unknown man, wearing a hat, with letter addressed to Mrs. John Conrad, and upon the other "Mrs. Dyckoff." UNKNOWN MAN, small black mustache, letter in pocket addressed to Alexander Grille, 29 West Twenty-third street, New York. UNKNOWN MAN, with bunch of keys marked J. J. Hyland, Westley, R. I., and small prayer book under his arm. Unknown man, shirt marked E. P., card in pocket with George Fielding, 1536 Madison avenue, New York, upon it, and a valise tag with same name. Unknown man with letter addressed to Miss McKenna, Clifton Terrace, Rosebank, Staten Island, in pocket. UNKNOWN MAN, with letter in pocket addressed to Mr. Stoen, 450 Madison avenue, 338 East Fifty-second street, New York.

Very many people were more or less seriously injured. The accident happened at 12:30 a. m. The Manhattan Beach train had been standing in the block to allow another train ahead to get a safe distance. The Rockaway Beach train came dashing along behind, ran into the same block and crashed into the rear end of the Manhattan Beach train. Both were crowded with excursionists, and both were the last trains from their respective resorts.

A WRONG TRAIN ORDER. IT CAUSES A COLLISION AND THE DEATH OF SIX PEOPLE. By a mistake in orders two passenger trains on the Harlem railroad collided head-on near Brewster, N. Y., on Sunday. Six persons were killed. They were: Daniel Palmatier, engineer; Samuel Gibney, fireman; William Elliot, engineer; William Brown, conductor; and two others. The cause of the collision was a wrong train order.

FOUR SEAMEN DROWNED. The storm all along the Jersey coast is the most terrific ever known. The waves have done hundreds of thousands of dollars of damage. At Asbury Park the greatest destruction is recorded. There Founder Bradley's famous board walk is almost a complete wreck. Great gaps have been cut into it every few hundred feet. Every one of the large and small pavilions are more or less damaged, some of them being so completely demolished as to require entire rebuilding.

The Mary E. Kelly, a two masted fishing schooner from New York, was wrecked at Asbury Park, N. J., and four men drowned. Those who perished were: Captain Christopher Bratton of Brooklyn; First Mate Charles Brown, of Greenpoint, L. I.; the steward and Harry Broden. The boat was ashore at the foot of Seventh avenue and although within 20 feet of the boardwalk the waves were so high that it was impossible for the men to reach shore.

CONY ISLAND A WRECK. Cony Island suffered severely by the storm. The Marine railroad, running to Manhattan Beach, is totally washed out. The tide swept up nearly an eighth of a mile from low water mark. At West Brighton Fancier's mammoth bathing pavilion is a wreck. Langeke's pavilion at Brighton is almost entirely gone, only a vestige of it remaining. The small buildings around Brighton are more or less much damaged. Hotel Brighton itself is intact, but the beautiful lawn in front is more than half gone into the ocean. From Balmer's bathing pavilion to Norton Point everything not on piles along the beach front is gone. There are probably 200 buildings that have been washed upon the beach, destroyed and their contents lost as irretrievably as by fire.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS WILL HOLD A STATE CONVENTION. CHOLERA STILL SEEMS TO BE SPREADING IN EUROPE. BUFFALO (N. Y.) idle men are enlisting in the army.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS WILL HOLD A STATE CONVENTION. CHOLERA STILL SEEMS TO BE SPREADING IN EUROPE. BUFFALO (N. Y.) idle men are enlisting in the army.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS WILL HOLD A STATE CONVENTION. CHOLERA STILL SEEMS TO BE SPREADING IN EUROPE. BUFFALO (N. Y.) idle men are enlisting in the army.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS WILL HOLD A STATE CONVENTION. CHOLERA STILL SEEMS TO BE SPREADING IN EUROPE. BUFFALO (N. Y.) idle men are enlisting in the army.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS WILL HOLD A STATE CONVENTION. CHOLERA STILL SEEMS TO BE SPREADING IN EUROPE. BUFFALO (N. Y.) idle men are enlisting in the army.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS WILL HOLD A STATE CONVENTION. CHOLERA STILL SEEMS TO BE SPREADING IN EUROPE. BUFFALO (N. Y.) idle men are enlisting in the army.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS WILL HOLD A STATE CONVENTION. CHOLERA STILL SEEMS TO BE SPREADING IN EUROPE. BUFFALO (N. Y.) idle men are enlisting in the army.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS WILL HOLD A STATE CONVENTION. CHOLERA STILL SEEMS TO BE SPREADING IN EUROPE. BUFFALO (N. Y.) idle men are enlisting in the army.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS WILL HOLD A STATE CONVENTION. CHOLERA STILL SEEMS TO BE SPREADING IN EUROPE. BUFFALO (N. Y.) idle men are enlisting in the army.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS WILL HOLD A STATE CONVENTION. CHOLERA STILL SEEMS TO BE SPREADING IN EUROPE. BUFFALO (N. Y.) idle men are enlisting in the army.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS WILL HOLD A STATE CONVENTION. CHOLERA STILL SEEMS TO BE SPREADING IN EUROPE. BUFFALO (N. Y.) idle men are enlisting in the army.

THE WORST STORM IN YEARS.

ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Over Four Hundred Vessels, Large and Small, Wrecked Along the Shore, While a Number Are Lost and Many Lives Go Down With Them.

The most terrific and disastrous storm that has swept the Atlantic coast for years, began early Thursday morning and raged until after daybreak. Many lives were lost at sea, and the property destruction on land and water will run into millions of dollars.

Thousands of trees fell before the fury of the gale, outhouses and small buildings were destroyed and fences were leveled in all directions. Crops in many sections are ruined.

Along shore, from Indian Harbor, at Greenwich, to Port Morris, N. Y., the devastation of the storm was apparent in the destroyed piers, the flooded meadow lands and the shore houses, whose first floors were in most instances on a level with the water.

The number of crafts blown ashore or wrecked, it is estimated, will reach 400. Most of them are pleasure boats, under 40 feet in length.

The rainfall in New York City during the storm was over four inches, the heaviest in the history of the weather observatory there.

ON THE NEW ENGLAND COAST. At Millford, Mass., very great damage was done by the storm to grain and fruits. Early apples, peaches and plums were blown from the trees, and in many cases the trees were ruined. Who's fields of ripening corn were leveled. At Fall River the wind blew 48 miles an hour. Heavy damage to corn and tobacco crops was done in Harley and Hattfield.

Four pontoons and a schooner went ashore off Narragansett pier. All of the vessels are a total loss and the diver, William Coolidge, of Staten Island, was entangled in the wreckage and drowned.

At Lockport, N. S., much destruction was done to shipping. Ten vessels were driven ashore and will be total losses.

At New Haven, Conn., the storm was the worst in 40 years. More than 300 of New Haven's stately elms were toppled over and broken. The damage to the harbor is the greatest known in years.

The scene about Gray Gables was simply grand. The exposed position of the "President's" home gave the occupants a magnificent spectacle to look upon. The President remained in doors all day.

THE STORM ALLYING THE JERSEY COAST IS THE MOST TERRIFIC EVER KNOWN. The waves have done hundreds of thousands of dollars of damage. At Asbury Park the greatest destruction is recorded. There Founder Bradley's famous board walk is almost a complete wreck.

Great gaps have been cut into it every few hundred feet. Every one of the large and small pavilions are more or less damaged, some of them being so completely demolished as to require entire rebuilding.

The Mary E. Kelly, a two masted fishing schooner from New York, was wrecked at Asbury Park, N. J., and four men drowned. Those who perished were: Captain Christopher Bratton of Brooklyn; First Mate Charles Brown, of Greenpoint, L. I.; the steward and Harry Broden.

The boat was ashore at the foot of Seventh avenue and although within 20 feet of the boardwalk the waves were so high that it was impossible for the men to reach shore.

CONY ISLAND A WRECK. Cony Island suffered severely by the storm. The Marine railroad, running to Manhattan Beach, is totally washed out. The tide swept up nearly an eighth of a mile from low water mark.

At West Brighton Fancier's mammoth bathing pavilion is a wreck. Langeke's pavilion at Brighton is almost entirely gone, only a vestige of it remaining.

The small buildings around Brighton are more or less much damaged. Hotel Brighton itself is intact, but the beautiful lawn in front is more than half gone into the ocean.

THE LABOR WORLD.

INDIANA coal miners are busy. MICHIGAN has a mining school. ST. LOUIS has a cab drivers' union.

WESTERN railroads are cutting rates. ALBANY, N. Y., talks of a labor temple. GEORGIA truck gardeners have a union. At Ely, Minn., men get fifty-three cents a day.

HUNGARY has suppressed the typographical union. At Lancaster, Penn., only citizens are employed on city work.

The condition of the miners of Colorado is described as deplorable, and appealed to drive from the mills men looking for work. NASHVILLE (Tenn.) unions want non-union men to join in celebrating Labor Day.

NEW ZEALAND'S labor department publishes a paper which is distributed gratis. At Lowell, Mass., police are needed to drive from the mills men looking for work.

CHINESE to the number of 40,000 are needed in the Northwest to clear heavily timbered land. CHICAGO shamen, fearing a cut to \$1.50 a day, declare that \$2 a day is their minimum wages.

LOWELL (Mass.) butchers, bakers and grocers say they will give credit as long as they can hold out. NEW YORK harness makers send four men to generals of members, provide a carriage and pay them \$8 a day.

A new Connecticut law insists on proper lighting in factories, the elimination of dust, and provides for healthy ventilation. WHILE so many men are out of work, the farmer complains, comes from the Northwest that the farmers cannot get, at good wages, all the hands they need to harvest their crops.

MANY papers relate that when Secretary of the Navy Herbert was at Bath on his recent visit he sent specially for Foreman William H. Melcher, who had been head joiner of the gunboat Machan, and complimented him upon the work done under his supervision, saying that it was better than that on any other vessel of the navy.

DURING a storm at Rome, N. Y., on Sunday hailstones weighing a quarter of a pound fell, destroying crops, breaking skylights and doing thousands of dollars damage.

MARKETS.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

Table with columns for GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED, and various commodity prices.

Table with columns for BUTTER, EGGS, and other food items.

Table with columns for APPLES, PEACHES, and other fruits.

Table with columns for BEANS, POTATOES, and other vegetables.

Table with columns for FEATHERS, MISCELLANEOUS, and other goods.

Table with columns for TALLOW, SEEDS, and other commodities.

Table with columns for FLOUR, WHEAT, and other grain prices.