LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

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

Capital, Labor and Industrial.

Four hundred miners who have been out on a strike for two months in the Coal Creek and Briceville districts, Tenn., returned to work on a compromise with the companies which was a ten per cent reduction and $1 off on house rent. The reason given by the miners was that their wives and children were starving.

The employes of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railway have accepted the 10 per cent reduction in wages and the men who went out when the reduction went into effect, October 1, have returned to work.

The Merchants woolen mill at East Dedham, Mass., started up on three days a week time with a 10 per cent cut down.

The striking wire drawers in the mills at Salem and Findlay, O., will return to work at a 10 per cent. reduction of wages.

Financial and Commercial.

The First National Bank, of Birmingham, Ala., which suspended payment August 2, 1893, has been permitted to open its doors for business.

The People's National Bank and the Citizens National Bank of Pulaski, Tenn., resumed full payment of depositors. The Commercial Bank and Trust Company of Pulaski has also resumed full payment.

Wilbur, Jackson & Co., and Sheldon & Binney, banking firms of Providence, R. I., suspended. The failures were caused by the depreciation in the stock of the Denver Street Railway Company for which both banks are heavy endorsers.

Crime and Penalties.

Near Miles City, Mont., John Brandt, a ranger, killed his wife, a daughter, aged 11, and himself.

At New York, the jury in the trial of Emma Goldman, the Anarchist, returned a verdict of guilty. The maximum penalty for her crime is one year's imprisonment and $500 fine.

At Youngstown, O., James Campbell, a retired saloon-keeper, shot his wife to death and fatally wounded Patrick Tinney, their guest at the Campbell residence. Cause, jealously.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities

Joseph Topper of Beatty, Pa., and Robert Henderson of Titusville, Pa., oil-drillers, were burned to death three miles south of Bowling Green, O. A gas pocket was struck unexpectedly and exploded with awful force setting fire to the derrick and burning both men before they could escape.

Frenzied with fright and driven into a stampede by a raging fire that broke out at Chicago in the Wallace street barns of the Chicago Railway Company, 500 horses were either suffocated or burned to death. The barns were destroyed.

Fires

The business portion of Hattiesburg, Miss. burned down at a loss of $50,000; partly insured.

Four square blocks in the business district of Sioux City, Iowa, were destroyed by fire with a loss of $500,000. The fire was started by an explosion in the Union Planing mill.

Cholera Advices

Cholera is abating somewhat in Sicily and has entirely vanished from most of the infected towns on the main land of Italy

Miscellaneous.

Judge Hudson, in the Circuit Court at Columbia, S. C., has decided the State Dispensary liquor law unconstitutional, holding that the State has no right to transfer the liquor traffic from a citizen to itself.

PENSION STATISTICS.

Commissioner Lochren Gives the Figures of the Work in His Department for the Year Ending September 1, 1893.

The Speaker laid before the house at Washington, a communication from Secretary Smith, replying to a house resolution requesting information as to the number of invalid pensions granted during the year ending September 1, 1893, the number of claims rejected and the number suspended.

The information submitted was compiled by Commissioner Lochren, and shows that the number of invalid pensions granted during the period was 55,244, of which 46,057 were under the act of 1890 and 9,187 under the general law. The number of claims rejected during this period was 56,702, 48,343 being under the act of June, 1890, and 8,359 being under the general law. The average monthly award during the period was under the act of 1890, $9.43; and under the general law $7.17.

The number of claims of this class suspended during the same time was 12,371, of which 10,782 were under the act of 1890 and 1,589 under the general law. Those under the general law were suspended during the whole period, and those under the act of 1890 were suspended in the months of May, June, July and August, 1893.

The pensions of 3,856 persons who are residing outside the jurisdiction of the United States have been suspended since July 1, 1893. Of the 10,782 cases suspended under the act of June 27, 1890, payment has been resumed in 6,017 cases to October 7, 1893.

THE FAIR IS TO CONTINUE.

To Be Run While Good Weather And Paying Crowds Last.

The committee recently appointed to consider the question of keeping the World's Fair at Chicago, open after this month has practically decided in favor of doing so as long as the weather will permit and the people come in sufficient numbers to make it profitable. The plan is to continue charging the present admission fee and to induce as many foreign and American exhibitors to keep their displays intact as possible. Many foreign exhibitors have already agreed to do so and every one who has an exhibit was given a permit for its removal from the Fair upon application. The Department of Admissions and the executive officers of the Fair are making their arrangements for November as if the plan had been formally adopted.

—CHILDREN under 14 years of age are now admitted to the World's Fair at Chicago for 10 cents.

CHICAGO'S BANNER DAY.

Over 700,000 Paid Admissions to the World's Fair on Monday. The Fair Free From Debt.

Over seven hundred and fifty thousand people, doubtless the greatest crowd ever congregated, visited the World's Fair on Monday—Chicago Day—completely smothering the "big day" figures of any other exposition ever held, and establishing a mark which it is expected the present generation will never see attained.

The official figures for Monday's paid admissions were 713,646.

The indebtedness of the World's Columbian Exposition, regarding which such dire forebodings were made at the opening has been wiped out. The check calling for $1,665,310 has been signed by A. F. Seeberger, treasurer, and countersigned by William K. Akerman, auditor. It was made payable to President J. J. Mitchell of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank which is the trustee of the holders of the Exposition debenture bonds. Of the amount called for by the check $231,160 is for interest and $1,333,350 for the last installment due on the issue of $5,000,000 floated to insure the completion of the fair.

Previous to this memorable day the palm for large attendance rested with Independence Day, July 4, when the attendance was 283,275. Other days notable for great crowds are: Illinois Day 243,951; Transportation Day 231,522; Polish Day 222,176; Knights of Honor Day 215,643; Pennsylvania Day 203,460, and Railroad Day 202,376. The total number of paid admissions since the opening of the Fair is 16,529,319. The greatest day at Paris was 397,150 and at Philadelphia 274,819.

The first event arranged by the World's Fair Committee of the Chicago Common Council took place at 9 o'clock and was more closely associated with Chicago's birth and early history than anything else on the program. The old Potawattomie chief, Simon Pokagon, whose father, Leopold, deeded the land upon which Chicago is built, had been induced to come from his home in Hartford, Mich., for Chicago Day, and stood beside the Columbia bell with uncovered head, in the dress of the white man and received the homage of famous people. At his side was Chief John Young, 60 years old, who came from the Pottawatomie reservation, near Niles, Mich., to tell the people of all nations that his father, who bore the same name, christened the World's Fair city "Chicago," which literally interpreted, means "where the skunk dwells."

These two old and feeble Pottawattomie chiefs were the idols of the hour. Pokagon read a brief speech, but Chief Young had nothing to say.

A GORGEOUS PAGEANT

In the afternoon there was a "reunion of the States" in which the bands of boys and girls took part, but the crowning feature of anniversary day was the procession of floats which entered the grounds at dark. The first represented Chicago in her growth, receiving all the Nations of the earth, the Chicago Hussars acting as escort. Then came the genius of music, followed by Chicago and its typical motto, "I Will," guided by Liberty.

The most magnificent float in the entire procession was illustrative of Columbus at the Court of Isabella.

The last float in the procession was "Electra the Genius of Electricity," drawn by eight horses. It was represented by enormous dragons, changing color from green to red, and lighted within by 2,000 electric lights.

The display of fireworks on the lake front adjoining the Peristyle exceeded in magnificence any heretofore given in the United States if not in the world.

FOUR PEOPLE KILLED AND SIXTEEN INJURED IN THE BIG JAM.

Four dead and 16 injured, none fatally, is the record of disasters at the World's Fair on Monday, Chicago Day. The dead are: Charles A. Clark, Buffalo, struck by a grip car at Morgan and Madison streets; died two hours after at County Hospital. John Dryden, Robert Johns Hotel, Ellis avenue, killed by explosion of mortar during fireworks display. Thomas Robertson, Fremont, Minn., struck by Lincoln avenue cable car, died at German Hospital. James Malcolm, East Oakland, Cal., fell down the steps of the Intramural station at Sixtieth street in a fit of apoplexy and died an hour later at the Emergency Hospital.

Among the injured are: Nettie Rogers, Columbus, O., face and arms bruised in crush at Congress street Alley "L" depot; wounds dressed at drug store; Charles E. Willoughby, Bedford, Pa., right wrist broken by falling from movable sidewalk.

WIDESPREAD SUFFERING.

Pressing Needs of 50,000 Persons on the Southern Coast.

NEW ORLEANS.—Although the immediate wants of the storm victims near here have been met the future is black. At Cheniere Caminada only one of the 300 houses is standing. The 696 survivors have been living in the ruins and under tents made of sails. Their suffering is intense. The other day a cow was found that had by some miracle escaped drowing. The animal was killed and distributed among the 696 starving people. The greatest suffering is from thirst. There is water everywhere but none to drink. The people have been reduced to using the ice brought down by the fishing luggers.

All the trees, crops and animals on the place have been destroyed, and Cheniere has been turned into a desert. The lugger fleet upon which the people depended for a living has been destroyed. The best relief they can receive now is that which will enable them to rebuild their homes and to recover their boats and to go to work again. About $25,000 cash has been subscribed and ample food, clothing and medicine contributed. But between $250,000 and $300,000 will be necessary to rebuild all the towns washed away and buy new boats and necessities.

BRUNSWICK, GA.,—As a result of the yellow fever plague here the distress extends to the entire population of the city, to the refugee in the country, and to the country people who have harbored and assisted to feed them. The city treasury is empty, its funds being tied up in three broken banks. Sales for taxes and collection of taxes have been postponed because there is no money. About 5,000 people in the city and 1,000 refugees in the country are being fed about one-fourth of a ration a day each. Even with this careful husbanding of resources the people are not five days from starvation. For the past two weeks the supply of rations to each person to live on for three days has been limited by the scant supply to one quart of flour, three quarts of meal and one quarter pound of bacon.

BEAUFORT, S. C.—Of the situation Clara Barton says: "The problem confronting the American National Red Cross is how to feed, cloth, nurse and shelter upward of 30,000 people for eight months; how we can feed these people, putting their weekly allowance at a peck of grits and a pound of meat for a family of seven, scarcely food enough to keep body and soul together; how we can rebuild 6,000 houses, completely or partially destroyed?

Survivors are in corn-cribs, under trees and brushwood, and if shelter is not quickly provided death from exposure will be inevitable. Our funds and provisions are not sufficient to last a month and the problem that confronts the Nation can only be answered by the generous people of our country.

There were 22 new cases of yellow fever at Beaufort, S. C. 9 white and 13 colored. No deaths. There were no new cases at Jesup. Seven are under treatment.

In the Henry Mountains, in southern Utah, is a mound covered with giant crystals. Perfect prisms of selinite five feet long are found there.

THAT CUP STAYS WITH US.

THE VIGILANT WINS

The Deciding Yacht Race. A Beautiful Race and Fair Test of Speed.

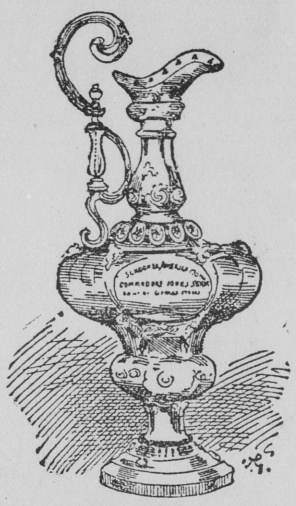
HAIL, VIGILANT!

White winged and graceful, thou queen of the sea,
Vigilant, peerless one, glory to thee!
Proud o'er the billow thy enemy sailed,
Vain ere the contest in which she has failed.

Humbled, to Britain's shore she will return,
Leaving the trophy for which she did yearn.
Emblem of victory, it's safe with us here,
And here it may stay for many a year.

Swift as the sea-wind that sped thee along
Comes from the people a heart-grateful song.
Vigilant, Victory! On the bright rolls of fame
Each hereafter's a synonymous name.

Pittsburg Post.



THE AMERICA'S CUP.

It is all over. The American eagle can now flap his wings until his tail feathers drop out and no one will say a word. The "land of the free," etc., is again on top and America has once more demonstrated her right to the claim of mistress of the yachting seas. On Friday in New York harbor for the eighth time in less than half a century the pride of Europe has been knocked down and trampled upon, for the eighth time the swiftest of English cutters has been compelled to lower her colors and admit defeat at the hands of the American seamen. The American cup is safe again and all Europe mourns. Lord Dunravan's yacht Valkyrie was beaten for the third straight time by the Vigilant and nothing more is necessary.

Despite the fact that it was Friday and the 13th day of the month, and around which conditions old salts had predicted all sorts of bad things for the Vigilant, the American yacht beat the Valkyrie by 40 seconds in the third and last race and retains the America's cup.

The race was 15 miles to windward and return and run on a choppy sea and in a freshening gale. The Valkyrie's allowance of 1 minute and 48 seconds was cut down to 1 minute and 33 second because of the extra ton of lead added to her ballast. Unlike the other races, Friday's was made with a flying start, from which no advantage is deducted.

With a choppy sea and the wind at a velocity of 28 miles, the third and decisive race for the America's cup on Friday was started at 12.02 o'clock. The Vigilant crossed the line at 12.07 o'clock with the Valkyrie one minute behind. The Vigilant tacked twice, crossing the Valkyrie's bow the first time and heading for the shore the second. Both were scattering spray over their decks the Vigilant being the wetter of the two. At 12.33 the Vigilant led the Valkyrie to windward and both were being lost in the haze. At 1 o'clock the Vigilant was an eighth of a mile in the lead.

Then the haze thickened and the yachts were not sighted until 3:14, when the Vigilant was reported two lengths behind, but the wind was increasing. At 3:35 the Vigilant took the lead of the Valkyrie and increased the gap between them several lengths, while the Englishman was taking in his spinnaker. The Vigilant crossed the line ahead at 3:49, and the Valkyrie at 3:52. The run home was swift, the Vigilant winning by 40 seconds.

The day and conditions was such as Lord Dunraven hoped for. The Englishmen claim the Vigilant had all the luck, while the Valkyrie split two of her spinnakers just at a time when she was leading the Vigilant by two minutes, beating to windward in 15 miles.

A MAGNIFICENT RACE.

At 3.34 the men on the Valkyrie were seen running to and fro and then a glance showed that the silk spinnaker had been split in two flapping ribbons. Down it came by a run and in a few seconds a new one was in place and being hauled up and sheeted home. The work of the crew was so quick that at 3.35 half the new sail was in place and drawing to the full.

Meanwhile the Vigilant was driving ahead, everything pulling, and the distance between herself and her rival gradually widening. She was a picture as she tore along under mainsail, gaff, topsail, spinnaker and balloon jib, every thread drawing, and the yacht waving her tall masts slightly from side to side. A flash from the flagship May as the Vigilant passed the line between herself and the lightship was echoed and prolonged by all the whistles in the fleet.

The cheering filled the air; even the wind strong as it was, could not blow this away. It was a magnificent race, the finest seen in years. It is impossible to say with this record which is the better boat in such a wind. Forty seconds on a boat to windward of 15 miles and return is so close that the splitting of the Valkyrie's spinnaker might easily account for it.

The following is the official record of the race as supplied by the flagship May:

Valkyrie, 3:25:19; Vigilant, 3:24:39.

Elapsed time—Valkyrie, 3:26:52; Vigilant, 3:24:39.

Time passed finish line—Valkyrie, 3:53:52; Vigilant, 3:51.39.

Vigilant winning by 40 seconds.

A sheepman on the summit of the Blue Mountains, Wash., woke up one morning in the end of September and found that his tent, covered with fourteen inches of snow, had fallen in upon him.

TWELVE PEOPLE KILLED.

Frightful Disaster on the Michigan Central Road. Many Persons Injured.

The most horrible railroad disaster of the year occurred at Jackson, Mich., Friday morning on the Michigan Central road. Twelve persons were killed and many injured, five perhaps fatally.

Ten miles east of the depot the second section of the Chicago special ran into the rear end of the head section, telescoping two coaches, smashing the cars to pieces and crushing the life out of many people. Inside of 20 minutes six dead bodies were taken out and the work has only begun.

The second section ran into the head section while the latter was standing on the track. Some of the passengers were out on the ground, some eating breakfast and many asleep. The telescoped cars were the first and second ones from the rear of the first special. All the undertakers, physicians and assistants were on the ground, doing all they could, but the sights were appalling.

Engineer William Whalen was running the last section. He says: I saw the signal in the yard to keep back, and had my engine in hand, as I thought, but when I came down near the train which was still, my air brake would not work and I ran into the coaches. The failure of the air made it impossible to stop. I never had any such experience before." Whalen is badly burned and has one leg broken, but will recover.

By 11 o'clock all the dead and injured had been taken from the wreck, and the wrecking engine had removed the cars.

The killed are: Mrs. Charles Starr, Elmira, N. Y.; Miss Maggie McMaster, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Miss Harriet Breeze, Pine City, N. Y.; George Hoffman, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. J. A. Beardslee, East Canton, Pa.; Mrs. J. H. Keeler, Hammondsport, N. Y.; Mrs. Lloyd Woodbury, Bath, N. Y.; James Woodbury, Bath, N. Y., Mrs. D. G. Gibbs, Wheeler, N. Y.; infant child of Mrs. Anson Harrington, N. Y.; two unidentified men.

The injured are: Mrs. G. W. Graham, New York; Mrs. J. A. Burlingame, East Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y.; Mrs. M. C. Keyes, Canton, Pa.; Mrs. Allie Harris, Canton, Pa., recovery doubtful; Mrs. Mary Wakefield, Elmira, N. Y., Mrs. E. A. Dolmentch, Elmira, Miss J. Manderson, Marsh Run, Perry county, Pa.; Mrs. Blanche Beardslee, Canton, Pa.; Mrs. Alfred Searles, Elmira, Mrs. C. W. Fay, Elmira; Miss Laura Fay, W. R. Humphrey, Chenango Lake, N. Y., Miss MaudAtely, Canton, Pa., probably fatally; Miss Kate Healey, Morris Run, Pa., Johanna Healey, recovery doubtful; Mrs. T. Donovan, Morris Run, Pa., Mrs. A. Harrington, Elmira, N. Y.; Miss Sarah A. Keeler, Hammondsport, N. Y.; Frank Fraley, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa., Mrs, Herbert Gardner, Horseheads, N. Y. Robert Walsh, William Phillips, Saginaw, Mich.; L. B. Ainsworth, Elmira, N. Y. John Beardslee, of Canton, Pa.; Mrs. C. W. Fay, Elmira, N. Y., and Laura Fay, her daughter; George Sells, Detroit and Engineer Whelhar.

Late Friday night all the injured were reported as resting easy, with no prospects of immediate death of any of them.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

FIRES.

At Allentown, Pa., the Breinig and Bachman building, the finest business block in town, and the Weighman building adjoining, burned down and falling walls crushed the Jacoby and Republikaner buildings. Loss, $300,000, insurance, $150,000. The crossing of wires set fire to the telephone exchange, causing the conflagration.

By the burning of the Boydell paint warehouse and Harmonite Hall, in Detroit, George Boennlein lost his life. The property loss was $200,000, with two thirds that amount of insurance.

Two prisoners were killed and 30 injured in a panic in the Baltimore, Md., jail last Friday night, caused by the burning of the south wing of the prison.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Riverside Glass Company at Wellsburg, W. Va., have resumed with 16 shops.

The Riverside Iron and Steel Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., will put its new mill into operation, giving employment to 500 men.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

Saturday's storm did great damage at Georgetown, S.C., and added to the horrors already existing at the recent devastated Sea Islands. At Magnolia Beach almost every house was washed away. Thirteen white and six colored people were drowned. Among the whites were Dr. Arthur B. Flogg, wife, son, daughter-in-law and five grandchildren, Bertie and Alice Bruce and two Misses Weston.

The four masted schooner Minnehaha, of Cleveland, went ashore near Manistee, Mich. The vessel was in charge of Capt. William Packer and had a cargo of corn. Of the seven souls on board but one, Capt. Packer, escaped.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

V. T. Tyler shot his wife and himself at Minneapolis. They had been separated and met accidentally on the street. She will live and he will die.

FOREIGN.

Cholera is abating in Russia. Thirty-seven deaths and 34 new cases are reported for Palermo and Leghorn. Eight deaths have occurred in the work house at Greenwich, England, to date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the week ending Saturday night, 2,121,794 people paid to see the World's Fair. It was the banner week of the exposition thus far, and far exceeded to attendance for a like period of any international fair ever held. Of this number Chicago day contributed over 700,000, a greater crowd perhaps, than ever before congregated within an enclosure.

A Sad Accident.

At Cumberland, Md., during Friday night's storm Miss May Coffroth, a beautiful young girl living near Romney, W. Va., and her niece, daughter of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, Pa., tried to cross the little Cacapon river at a ford near Romney. Their buggy was overturned, the child swept away and in a heroic effort to save her, Miss Coffroth, who was to be married to a wealthy New Yorker, was drowned. The bodies have been recovered.

WORLD'S FAIR ATTENDANCE.

The following are the official figures for the paid admissions to the fair:

May (month)	1,050,037
June (month)	2,675,113
July (month)	2,760,263
August (month)	3,526,286
September (month)	4,658,403
October (to date)	3,320,795
Total	17,990,897

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

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 will begin to-morrow. Nothing else was accomplished when the house adjourned.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

SENATE.—Senator Squire, Republican, of Washington, gave notice to-day of an amendment to the silver purchasing repeal bill. It proposes the coinage of silver for private owners to the amount of $2,000,000 a month, not to exceed $100,000,000 in all, the owners to receive in coin only the commercial value of the bullion on the day of deposit and the difference to be retained by the Government as seigniorage. It also proposes the issue of five year 4 per cent. bonds of the amount of $200,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be used for the redemption of United States notes. The silver repeal bill was then considered until adjournment.

HOUSE.—The house to-day passed by the overwhelming majority of years 201, nays 100, the Tucker bill to repeal the Federal election laws and after some routine business, adjourned.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.

SENATE.—When the senate met only twelve senators were present to hear the chaplain's prayer opening a legislative day which may continue for more than one calendar day, as the senate will now remain in continuous session until a vote is reached on the silver repeal bill. The repeal bill was taken up at 11;45 a. m., and Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) resumed his speech against the bill begun on Monday. Others followed, and then the balance of the time until long after midnight was occupied almost entirely by Senator Allen, in an alleged speech intended only to kill time, the scene was one which will pass into history as memorable in connection with this most memorable of all financial debates.

HOUSE—Beyond referring to the Committee on Rules a joint resolution providing for a recess of Congress from October 14 to November 1, the House did nothing to-day except discuss the bill amendatory of the Geary Chinese exclusion bill.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

SENATE.—At 1:40 a. m., after having been in session continuously 38 hours, the Senate adjourned upon motion of Mr. Voorhees. This means that unconditional repeal of the silver purchase act is abandoned. The night session of the senate was a peculiar one. Senator Allen took the floor at 5:15 and had the floor all night. He proved himself an indefatigable talker. Never in the United States was there such an exhibition of physical endurance as that shown by him. He concluded his speech on the stroke of 8 o'clock, having been on the floor for 14¼ hours. During that time he occasionally sipped from a cup of tea, but this was his only nourishment. His eyes were as clear, his voice as strong, his gestures as vigorous as when he took the floor. Prior to this, Senator Faulkner was the record breaker, he having held the floor for 13 hours, during the long debate on the Force bill. Fully two-thirds of Mr. Faulkner's time, however, was spent in his seat resting, while efforts were being made to secure a quorum. Before that time the longest speech within the recollection of Senators was about 10 hours' duration, by Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, during the reconstruction period. During the first 12 hours of the test, ending with 6 o'clock this morning, there was just an average dozen calls of the Senate. Toward morning Senators began to show the effect of broken naps and disturbed slumbers. At 7:40 evening it was almost impossible to hold a quorum the senate, upon Mr. Voorhees's motion adjourned.

HOUSE—The joint resolution providing for elections in the Cherokee Strip was passed, but not until Mr. Coffeen, Wyoming, asked to offer an amendment to allow women as well as men the right of suffrage, as in the case in his State. The fight in the morning hour came up on the bill to protect forest reservation from the Committee on Public Lands. When the House went into committee the bill was rather viciously attacked. Before any vote could be reached the morning hour expired and the bill went over. The Chinese question was then debated until adjournment.

FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

SENATE—The silver repeal bill was again taken up. Senator Stewart got the floor and began on a continuance of his speech. Senators Vest and Allen gave notice of more free coinage amendments. Senator Stewart dragged on until 8 o'clock in the evening when he gave way to Mr. Peffer. At 6 o'clock Mr. Voorhees gave notice that a continuous session would be in order. At 10.30 the yeas and nays on some unimportant question showed 37 senators present, the silver men not voting. A quorum was secured and Mr. Peffer proceeded, and at 11.55 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The House to-day proceeded to the further consideration of the McCreary bill to amend and modify the Geary Chinese registration and exclusion act, but no definite action was had when the House adjourned.

SIXTIETH DAY.

SENATE.—The silver purchase bill was again taken up and then by a vote of 39 to 30 Senator Peffer was allowed to send to the clerk's desk for reading the memorial of the National convention of the representatives of commercial bodies of the United States. Senator Jones of Nevada then spoke against repeal. After Mr. Jones had spoken for two hours Mr. Voorhees moved an adjournment. There were seventy senators present and as Voorhees concluded his motion for adjournment he said: "In the words of Paul Jones: "We have only begun the fight." The Senate the adjourned.

HOUSE.—Debate on the McCreary bill was then resumed. Mr. McGuire took the floor to complete his speech of yesterday. Those who understood the destructive influence of the Chinese, he said, are in perfect accord with the people of the Pacific coast. Speaking of the religious protests, that for every pagan who had been converted by the missionaries, numerous children of our own had been won from Christianity by contact with the Chinese and dragged down to degradation. Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, in his report on the bill, said that unless the Geary act was extended congress must provide $7,000,000 for deporting the Chinese. Dr. Everett of Massachusetts, defended the course of the attorney-general in not enforcing the Geary act. At 5 p. m. the house adjourned.

THE FAIR $1,000,000 AHEAD.

The Financial Statement to September 30 Shows That Handsome Balance in the Treasury.

Auditor Ackerman's monthly statement of the World's Fair finance to September 30, shows that the Exposition is not only out of debt, but has a handsome balance in the treasury.

The amount realized so far from the sale of souvenir coins is $1,929,120; gate receipts for September $2,263,038, against $1,694,518 for August; total gate receipts to end of September, $7,404,593; concession receipts for September $843,240; for August $578,520; total from concessions to September 30, $2,600,307; photographic receipts to September 30, $137,426; total miscellaneous receipts $669,195.

The total liabilities of the Exposition are only $97,212. Fire protection has cost $231,486 and the guard and secret service $982,138; total expenditures on account of construction, $17,944,742; miscellaneous disbursements, $6,260,947; total receipts from all sources, $25,234,199; total expenditures on all accounts, $24,205,690, leaving a balance of $1,028,508 in the treasury. The total expenditures on account of construction work and administration were $870,705; those for construction, principally under contracts being $344,150.

SIXTEEN VESSELS WRECKED.

The Worst Storm in the History of the Latter Day Marine of the Great Lakes. A Large Loss of Life.

The severity of the northwest gale that has swept the great lakes on Saturday and Sunday has not been exceeded during the season of navigation for the past 10 years. The list of wrecks, in proportion to the number of vessels which were out in the gale, is larger perhaps than any in the history of the latter day marine. That there has been a large loss of life now seems certain, but it may be several days before it is known just how many sailors perished. The following is the list of wrecks thus far reported at Chicago:

Yacht Enterprise, ashore, Lions Head, Lions Bay; steamer C. F. Curtis, ashore, Cheboygan; schooner Isabel Reid, ashore, Cheboygan; schooner Nelson Holland, shore, Cheboygon; barge Sweepstakes, shore, Cheboygan; barge Knight Templar, shore, Cheboygan; lake tug Acme, foundered, Lake Huron; schooner Volunteer, stranded, Port Austin, Ont.; schooner Falconer, shore Lake Ontario; unknown schooner, shore near Manistee; schooner John T. Foot sunk, Fairport, O.; schooner Amboy, shore, Buffalo, schooner Mont Blanc, waterlogged, Buffalo; steamer Schuykill, stranded Bar Point; steamer Maritana, stranded, Elliot Point; schooner Ironton, shore, Bay Mills, Lake Superior.

EIGHTEEN SAILORS DROWNED

The Propeller Dean Richmond Goes Down With All Hands On Board.

Eighteen persons, the entire crew of the propeller Dean Richmond, are given up for lost in Saturday's night's storm on Lake Erie. The corpses of five have been washed ashore at Van Buren Point, 40 miles from Buffalo. The shore of the lake is strewn with wreckage and merchandise and the waves are hourly yielding up further evidences of the fate to which the Richmond has gone.

The schooner Typo is thought to have gone down, with her crew, off Gravel bay, in the Canadian side.

Five Million Bushels of Wheat Lost.

A conservative estimate of the damage to the wheat crop by the recent rains in the Palouse, Potlatch and Hannan, Wash., regions places the loss at 5,000,000 bushels.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	$ 67	@ $ 68
No. 2 Red	66	67
CORN—No. 2 Yellow ear	53	54
High Mixed ear	51	52
No. 2 Yellow Shelled	48	49
Shelled Mixed	47	48
OATS—No. 1 White	36	36½
No. 2 White	35½	36
No. 3 White	34	35
Mixed	32	33
RYE—No. 1	54	55
No. 2 Western, New	53	54
FLOUR—Fancy winter pat	4 00	4 25
Fancy Spring patents	4 25	4 50
Fancy Straight winter	3 50	3 75
XXX Bakers	3 00	3 25
Rye Flour	3 25	3 50
HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y	13 75	14 00
Baled No. 2 Timothy	12 00	13 00
Mixed Clover	11 50	12 50
Timothy from country	18 00	20 00
FEED—No. 1 W'h Md ⅌ T	18 00	19 00
No. 2 White Middlings	18 00	19 00
Brown Middlings	15 00	16 00
Bran, bulk	15 50	16 00
STRAW—Wheat	5 50	6 00
Oats	6 50	7 00
DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
BUTTER—Elgin Creamery	33	34
Fancy Creamery	28	30
Fancy country roll	20	26
Low grade & cooking	10	15
CHEESE—Ohio, new	10½	10¾
New York, new	11½	11¾
Wisconsin Swiss	11	11½
Limburger (Fall make)	11½	12
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES		
APPLES—Fancy, ⅌ bbl	3 50	4 00
Fair to choice, ⅌ bbl	2 50	3 00
GRAPES—Concord, pony b'sk		10
Delaware, pony basket	10	12
Catawba, pony basket	12	15
Niagara, pony basket	10	12
PEACHES, per crate	1 00	1 25
PEARS per bbl	2 00	5 00
QUINCES—per bu	60	75
BEANS—		
N Y & M(new) Beans ⅌ bbl	1 95	2 05
Lima Beans	4½	4½
POTATOES—		
Fancy ⅌ bu	70	75
Sweet, per bbl	2 00	3 25
CABBAGE—per hundred	3 00	4 00
ONIONS—Yellow Globe ⅌ bu	60	65
Mixed Country	40	50
Spanish, per crate	1 00	1 25
TURNIPS—purple tops	40	50
POULTRY ETC.		
Live chickens ⅌ pr	65	70
Live Ducks ⅌ pr	40	65
Live Turkeys ⅌ lb	9	10
Dressed chickens ⅌ lb	12	13
Dressed ducks ⅌ lb	10	11
Dressed turkeys ⅌ lb	15	16
EGGS—Pa & Ohio fresh	21	22
FEATHERS—		
Extra live Geese ⅌ lb	55	60
No 1 Extra live geese ⅌ lb	48	50
Mixed	25	35
MISCELLANIOUS.		
TALLOW—Country, ⅌ lb	4	4½
City	4½	
SEEDS—Clover	7 00	7 25
Timothy prime	1 75	1 85
Blue grass	1 40	1 70
RAGS—Country mixed	¼	1½
HONEY—White clover	17	18
Buckwheat	10	12
MAPLE SYRUP, new crop	50	1 00
CIDER—country sweet ⅌ bbl	5 00	5 50
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR—	$2 [illegible]	$3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	[illegible]	63
RYE—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—Mixed	42½	43
OATS	29½	30
EGGS	15	16
BUTTER	19	31
PHILADELPHIA.		
FLOUR—	$1 90@$3	75
WHEAT—No. 2. Red	69	69½
CORN—No. 2, Mixed	48	49
OATS—No. 2, White	33	33½
BUTTER—Creamery Extra	21	29
EGGS—Pa., Firsts	22	23
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—Patents	2 00	4 60
WHEAT—No 2 Red	69	69
RYE—Western	49	55
CORN—No. 2	49½	50
OATS—Mixed Western	33½	34
BUTTER—Creamery	22	27
EGGS—State and Penn	22	23

LIVE-STOCK REPORT.

EAST LIBERTY, PITTSBURG STOCK YARDS.

CATTLE.		
Prime Steers	$ 4 50 to	5 35
Good butcher	3 75 to	4 40
Common	3 30 to	3 65
Bulls and dry cows	2 00 to	3 65
Veal Calves	4 50 to	6 00
Fresh cows, per head	20 00 to	45 00
SHEEP.		
Prime 95 to 100-lb sheep	$ 3 50 to	3 75
Good mixed	3 00 to	3 25
Common 70 to 75 lb sheep	1 50 to	2 00
Choice Lambs	4 50 to	4 75
HOGS.		
Prime Phila	6 75 to	7 00
Prime Yorkers	6 40 to	6 60
Heavy	6 00 to	6 30
Roughs	5 00 to	6 00