

LATE TELEGRAPHIC TICKS

FROM MANY POINTS.

Important News Items Received as We So to Press.

Capital, Labor and Industrial.

The Vandavia (Ind.) Railroad has made a new scale for telegraph operators. The minimum has been fixed at \$45 per month and all salaries have been advanced about \$10 per month, making the average about \$65.

The coal miners who have been out on a strike for the past eight weeks at Boggs Run, Wellsburg, Moundsville and Elm Grove, W. Va., asking 50 cents a ton for the run of the mines, are beginning to weaken. The ranks are being broken by some of their number returning to work at the operators' prices.

The plumbers of Memphis, Tenn., went on a strike. Two years ago they struck for shorter hours, and after a long fight succeeded in effecting a compromise. This time they have one grievance, and if they succeed the foreman will be a man of elegant leisure. The plumbers demand that the foreman do no work, but merely superintend affairs.

The Excelsior Furnace at Ishpeming, Mich., has gone out of blast, throwing out of employment 75 men. This is the last of the five Marquette county furnaces to close on account of depression in the iron trade.

STRIKERS' WIVES STARVING.—In the mail that reached the Baltimore (Md.) Mayor's office the other morning was a letter from the wives of the striking coat-makers, who have now been out of employment for six weeks. The communication states that they are starving and suffering from neglect. The mayor is asked to send home the walking delegate from Brooklyn, named Reichers, who is charged by the women with the cause of their trouble. The mayor replied that he could do nothing in the matter.

Two hundred miners of the Pocock mine, near Massillon, O., have gone on strike against the checkweighman employed by the company.

Five hundred hod carriers and as many brick-layers are on a strike at Anderson, Ind., and work on 500 houses has ceased. The strike is caused by a difference between the carriers and brick-layers as to whether work shall begin at 6:30 or 5 o'clock A. M.

MUST LEAVE LABOR UNIONS.—There is considerable excitement among railroad employes at Wilkesbarre, Pa., over the order of President McLeod, to the effect that all employes of the Lehigh Valley and Central railroad of New Jersey must sever connections with all labor unions. There is considerable talk of striking.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.

Two Italian girls, aged 5 and 7, were run over and killed by a Philadelphia cable car. The parents and their friends tried to lynch the grippan.

Three girls at New Brunswick, N. J., amused themselves by rocking a boat. Lizzie Burgundy and Sadie White never got out of the water alive.

A wild steer broke loose in St. Louis streets and gored a woman to death.

Five persons were killed and 18 injured by a train leaving the rails on a bridge between Beziers and Cessenon, France.

Prof. William Daniel, 80 years of age, was accidentally burned to death while taking a sweat bath at his home in Milwaukee. The blanket covering him caught fire from a lamp.

Three powder mills at Gainesville, Tex., blew up after a stroke of lightning. Houses a mile away were ruined, thousands of windows were smashed, a number of cattle were killed, and many persons were injured, but no human lives were lost. Damage, \$15,000.

In Madison county, Georgia, a woman named Nelson went to a spring, carrying her baby, and while there hearing screams from the three children left at the house, dropped the child and hastened back, only to find two of her children dead, and the other dying, from the bite of a rattlesnake, which they had disturbed under the house. Upon returning to the spring she found the baby had crawled into the water and been drowned.

Chili has ratified the arbitration agreement with the United States.

Good harvests are promised all over Canada.

I Illinois corn has been slightly injured by the drought.

It has been raining hard over the agricultural district of Texas for many days past. Although not specially needed, it will probably help the late corn, stimulate cotton, replenish streams and do good in assuring a larger section crop of hay than the first. This will long be remembered as a phenomenal year for crops in Texas.

The New England hop crop is in a critical condition and the supply of the old is about exhausted.

Two weeks more of favorable weather will place Dakota grain crops beyond danger of early frosts.

The wool industry in Northwestern Pennsylvania is growing. One Mercer firm has purchased 400,000 pounds of wool this season.

Russian winter crops in all the provinces except 16 are in satisfactory condition. The condition of the summer crop is unsatisfactory in 19 provinces.

At Trenton, N. J., Vice Chancellor Bird filed a decision ordering a decree of alimony in the suit for support and maintenance brought by Mrs. Annie B. Shinn against her husband, Howard Shinn, a railroad baggage-master, whose home is in Bordentown. The decision involved the question as to the kind of a house a husband is bound to provide for his wife. The Vice Chancellor decided that a husband must furnish a house in keeping with his circumstances and conditions and over which the wife shall be permitted to preside. A boarding house

over which another presides, the decision stated, is not such a home. A building called a house, the opinion continued, does not fulfill all the conditions necessary in providing a home, and Shinn's course was shallow mockery.

Iron Hall in Hands of Receiver.

At Indianapolis Judge Taylor, of the Superior Court, appointed James F. Falley, a prominent capitalist of that city, receiver for the Order of Iron Hall. His bond was fixed at \$1,000,000. Somerly is reported to have left the city. He declined to tell where he was going when he started from his hotel by carriage. He drove to a suburban station and probably went north. Baker went with him. The office and effects of the order have been looted as far as possible, but thousands of dollars were saved by the court's order prohibiting further removals. Suits against the order have been entered in other cities, and at Baltimore, Md., receivers were appointed by the court.

Crime and Penalties.

A fight occurred near Kennedy, Tex., between John Pace and Ambrose Collins, in which Collins was instantly killed. Another fight occurred near Komies City between Felix Burris and Sam Henton and Burris was shot through the bowels and will die. Henton was instantly killed.

J. F. Rives, an ex-Judge of White county, Ark., and a popular politician, shot himself to death at Searcy, Ark. He had been drinking heavily lately.

At Dallas, Texas, Joe Hayes, a well-known negro politician shot and killed Rev. Peyton Hooker, also colored, and head cook at the St. George hotel.

Fires.

At Chenoweth, several business houses were burned, including the store of Jacob Balbach. His loss is \$20,000. Insured. Total loss from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

The Northern Michigan Lumber Company's factory at Fanderage, Mich., burned down. Loss, \$15,000, with little insurance. One hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

The South City markets were destroyed by fire at Dublin. The loss is \$100,000.

Personal.

Advices received at the White House from Leon Lake state that Mrs. Harrison is steadily improving. Her recovery is gradual but each day shows some gratifying change.

Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, is able to attend to his duties again, and will at once take up the matter of the mining riots, the trial of the prisoners coming up in a few days.

Miscellaneous.

John Hitz, of Mexico, Mo., drowned himself because he regretted having sold his farm.

Near Fairbury, Ill., Andrew Miller and Charles Mote fought on a straw stack. Miller fell off and broke his neck. Mote surrendered.

Political.

General Weaver, after visiting at his former home for a few hours, started South. He will speak in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, the Carolinas and Virginia. He will return to Iowa early in October, and devote the balance of his time to the Northwestern States. He is in good health and is very sanguine.

Religious.

Two hundred San Francisco business houses closed Friday on account of a religious revival.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

Severe weather in the south of Ireland has caused great damage to the crops. The hay crop has been destroyed and the potato blight has appeared. The potato crop had promised to be the best in years.

The terrible heat now prevalent in Germany has dried up grapes in Rhenish, Austrian and Baden vineyards.

A Russian ukase has been issued annulling the prohibition against the exportation from Russia of rye, rye meal and all kinds of bran.

Several Welsh tin plate manufacturers closed their works. Sixty works are now closed and 10,000 hands are idle. Many sailed Saturday to find employment in America.

At St. Petersburg, Russia, Dr. Obermuller, body physician of the Czar, died at the age of 55. It is said he died of Asiatic cholera.

Two Serious Railroad Wrecks.

Near Elbow Lake, Minn., two crowded passenger cars on train No. 63 of the Soo road went through a trestle. Four men were killed outright and about 30 others injured. The dead are: Gust Bergquist, of Hoffman, Minn.; James Lannia, of Byrnes, Minn.; Edward Smith, of Dunbar, Wis.; and Michael Crockett, of Ironwood, Mich. The passengers were principally harvest hands on their way to the Dakota harvest fields.

At Washington, Mo., two freight trains on the Missouri Pacific road collided owing to a confounding of orders by the train dispatcher. John Siebold, fireman of the east-bound train, was buried under his engine and instantly killed. Engineer Condon, brakeman Wm. Roper and James W. Goodwin of Atlanta, Ga., were seriously injured. Fifty-six cars were wrecked and piled in a heap 30 feet high. The company's loss is \$50,000. The train dispatcher is said to have been unseated.

An Infidel Falls Dead.

During a thunderstorm at Denver, Col., Gottlieb Meyers, an infidel, stood on a street corner, with several friends, commencing upon the electric currents. Looking skyward, he exclaimed: "There is no God. This fear is all folly." Hardly had he uttered the last words when a bolt of lightning struck upon his head, and a few moments later his dead body was carried home.

The League Record.

The following table shows the standing of the various base ball clubs:

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cleveland	27	10	0.73
Philadelphia	21	16	0.568
Boston	20	17	0.556
Brooklyn	20	17	0.541
New York	18	16	0.529
Cincinnati	19	18	0.514
Pittsburgh	18	18	0.500
Louisville	18	18	0.500
Chicago	17	18	0.472
Baltimore	16	19	0.454
St. Louis	13	25	0.344
Washington	12	26	0.316

PENNSYLVANIA PICKINGS.

SOME IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS

Of Interest to Dwellers in the Keystone State.

MORE RAIN NEEDED.

THE WEATHER DEPARTMENT WAYS CORN, GRASS AND VEGETABLES NEED IT.

The weather crop bulletin of the Pennsylvania State weather Service for last week says:

The rainfall for the week was very much below the normal. In many places no rain occurred and that which fell was from local showers of thunder storms and was of short duration.

The whole month has been very dry. The temperature has ranged, on the average, 37° per day above the normal. The season may be summed up thus: In the western portion less warmth than usual with nearly normal amount of rainfall. In the east an excess in temperature with a decided deficiency of rainfall. The week has given a great deal of sunshine, the average number of hours per day at Philadelphia being 12 out of a possible 14 hours. Elsewhere the amount has been about the same.

Corn, grass and vegetables need rain badly. Grass is drying up and trees are beginning to show lack of moisture. The ground is too dry in many places for plowing. Corn is said to be standing the drought very well, and promises an average yield. Tobacco cutting continues, and the crop is above the average. Fruit is generally poor, except grapes and pears, which are said to be plentiful.

SHORTEST ON RECORD.

The shortest will on record in Luzerne County was filed at Wilkesbarre and is somewhat of a curiosity. A month ago there died, in a small mining settlement near Hazleton, Thomas Yakulewicz. He was a young man, and had accumulated \$50, which was half of the amount he wanted to take back to the old country and be independent for life. This money was deposited in a bank, but one day a fall of top coal in his chamber in the mine crushed his ribs and broke his back. He was carried home to die, and just as death approached him, all alone in his little cabin, he wrote on a scrap of paper his will, bequeathing his all to a friend and laborer. The will is on a slip of note paper 6 inches square, and is as follows: "Mr. Bankers: Give all my money to Mike Walkis."

PHILADELPHIA TO HAVE L. ROADS.

The question of rapid transit in Philadelphia, which has long been agitated by the press and public-spirited citizens, may now be regarded as settled. An enormous amount of capital is to be expended by a syndicate of Philadelphians and New Yorkers, to construct an elevated railroad, such as is called for by the charters of the North Eastern and Quaker City companies. Arrangements to this end were consummated on Thursday afternoon of last week and a fund of \$3,000,000 in cash was placed at once by August Belmont & Co., Vermilye & Co., and Edward Sweet & Co., all of New York, representing a syndicate who stand obligated to furnish \$14,000,000, the amount required to build the two roads.

A RAILROAD WITH NERVE.

Rails springing caused an engine on the Pennsylvania & Northwestern railroad to leave the track on the mountain at Lloydsville. John Tierney had a foot caught under the engine, and hacked the crushed member off with a pocket knife to get free. He died next morning. There were five men on the engine, all of whom were badly hurt. Marion Gorsch, a laborer, died today, and S. W. Hammers, the fireman, can not live.

CORN CROP RUINED BY DROUGHT.

The greatest drought experienced around Carlisle for many years was ended with rain Friday evening. For a period of seven weeks there has been virtually no rain. The corn crop in this immediate vicinity is ruined, and the farmers near town have been compelled to haul water for their live stock as their wells and cisterns were exhausted.

A VICTIM OF THE HOMESTEAD WAR.

Harry W. Howell, of Minersville, a private of Company F, Eighth Regiment, N. G. P., who contracted typhoid fever while at Homestead last month, died the other night.

EXTENSIVE FOREST FIRES ARE RAGING IN THE MOUNTAINS 10 MILES WEST OF CARLISLE. Large tracts of valuable timber lands have been burned over and the fires are not yet under control.

The first rain of any consequence in seven weeks fell at Chester, Delaware county, the other night. The corn crop is ruined. Farmers have been hauling water for their live stock.

BLANCAE WATSON, of Harrisburg, was blinded by a flash of lightning a few weeks ago. Sight was suddenly restored Monday evening while she was standing at a window. Doctors are marveled over the case.

A 4-YEAR-OLD SON of Jacob Gray was killed at Cokeville by a passenger train.

The oldest horse in Fayette county, and for that matter in that part of the State, died this week. The animal was 30 years old and was owned by Joseph Derrick. His death resulted from an accident and not from old age. The horse served through a part of the war and came out without a wound.

ADA GRIMES, a little daughter of Joseph Grimes, of near New Salem, was fatally kicked by a horse. Homer Hess, of near the same place, was also severely kicked by a horse.

MAMIE MARSH and Rosie Farrazine, aged respectively seven and five years, were run over and instantly killed by a cable car in Philadelphia.

WHILE blasting rock in a new well at Shandtown, Eli Heiner was overcome by gas. Lewis Hartman responded to his cry for help, and while being taken to the surface fell out and striking a rock, was instantly killed.

WHILE attempting to board a freight train at Connelville, Harvey Younklin lost his footing and fell beneath the cars, his right foot being cut off.

JUDGE MCCLAIN, of the Washington county courts, sentenced James Grant and Edward O'Donnell to five years each in the penitentiary for attempting to burn the Moravia reform school, of which they were inmates, in the hope of escaping.

RECOGNIZED TO DEATH.

After hiccoughing continuously for seven days, Lewis Schaum died at Royersford, Pa. in a spasm.

HELP WAS REFUSED.

THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE IS OFF.

The Troops Not to be Withdrawn Till All Danger of Interference With Non-Unionists is Ended.

A four-hour conference was held at Buffalo, N. Y., Wednesday between Grand Master Sweeney, Grand Master Wilkinson, Grand Master Sargent and Grand Chief Clark. After leaving the conference Grand Master Sweeney and Local Master Morarity, of the switchmen, called together the members of the committee that had been conducting the strike.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the door was opened and the waiting throng entered. The statement of the end of the strike, made verbally by the Grand Master, was in substance as follows:

"The duly authorized committee have declared the strike off at midnight, and I have sanctioned their decision. Five hundred and fifteen switchmen cannot cope with 12 big railway corporations and 8,000 militia, and succeed. We have made a strong fight and have lost."

When asked if he had anything to say in regard to the failure of the other organizations to come to the aid of the switchmen, Sweeney replied: "Let them speak for themselves. I have nothing further to say."

HELP WAS REFUSED.

As other questions were about to be asked Mr. Sweeney, a member of the committee with reward of \$100 will be paid upon the arrest and conviction of each person who shall during the next 60 days violate any of the provisions of the said sections of the penal code relating to steam railroads. Omission by the authorities to enforce said provisions will be considered cause for removal.

BIOTERS ROUND UP.

The four rioters captured the other night were arraigned before Judge Green on the charge of riot and using violence and inflicting injury upon another person with a view of compelling him to abstain from doing an act he has a legal right to do. Judge Green, upon request of the Lehigh Valley attorneys, postponed the examination until September 2, and fixed bail at \$1,500 each.

George Halfner, a sergeant in the Fifth separate company, was taken at Newburgh to his home. Halfner's mind has given way under the hardships and privations experienced at Buffalo during the first few days.

GOVERNOR FLOWER OFFERS REWARDS.

The Governor issued a proclamation awarding all persons engaged in the violation of the law affecting the safety of railway property and interference with the same a reward of \$100 will be paid upon the arrest and conviction of each person who shall during the next 60 days violate any of the provisions of the said sections of the penal code relating to steam railroads. Omission by the authorities to enforce said provisions will be considered cause for removal.

GRAND MASTER SWEENEY ASSAULTED.

At Buffalo, N. Y., Friday morning, Grand Master Sweeney, of the Switchmen's Union, was set upon by Arthur Quinn, a striking Nickel-plate switchman, and brutally assaulted. Mr. Sweeney and about 75 switchmen were standing at the corner of Swan and Main streets. Quinn approached and told Sweeney he was responsible for the loss of his job. Sweeney made no reply, but answered Quinn dealt him a fearful blow on the head and followed it up with several sledge-hammer punches in the face. Sweeney fell to the sidewalk, and then Quinn kicked him several times. Sweeney intended to return Quinn's blows, but Quinn ran away, followed by an angry mob of strikers. Quinn threatened to kill them if they followed him, and they stopped the chase. Quinn has not yet been arrested. Sweeney's nose was broken.

An intensely bitter feeling against Grand Master Sweeney has developed among the late strikers, who consider that they have been duped and betrayed by him.

TROOPS GOING HOME.

At the request of Sheriff Beck, Adjutant General Porter decided to reduce the number of troops here. Some 1,500 were ordered home, leaving over 5,000 still in the field. General Porter said no more troops would be sent away until those in command are ready to go. "We are going to stay here until the rioting is stopped if it takes all summer."

STRIKERS RUSH FOR PLACES.

Superintendent Brann, of the Erie road, stated that there are probably 25 good switchmen interested in the Erie road. Sweeney and his followers are afraid for their lives if they did not. These men will be taken back, but beyond that the most careful scrutiny will be exercised. The Lehigh people are only excited by the names of applicants. They have received no word as yet. Superintendent Johnston, of the Nickel Plate, says the road will not hire any of the strikers. They have 85 men now, and that is all he needs.

General Superintendent Cannon, of the Erie road, says that he has no vacancies to fill, and the Erie people make practically the same statements. It is quite probable that all the Lackawanna switchmen can find employment if they care to go back.

The Lackawanna people sent back to their places the monthly money they had brought up from the East to man their Buffalo yards, and all the old men save five have returned to Erie.

COUNTING THE COST.

Erie county's Sheriff has been making close computations as to the final cost of the strike. He figures the cost at \$114,750, while others say it will reach \$150,000.

NEW YORK MUST PAY \$276,000.

COST OF MAINTAINING 7,000 SOLDIERS DURING THE BUFFALO STRIKE.

Comptroller Wemple and State Treasurer Danforth estimate that the Buffalo strike will cost New York state about \$275,000 for the pay, subsistence and transportation of 7,000 National Guardsmen sent to Buffalo.

Erie county will probably have to pay the balance in the end, but at first the money will have to be drawn from the general fund of the state.

Lizzie Borden was in the House.

In the Borden murder trial Saturday, at Fall River, Mass., the only new fact developed was that the accused, Lizzie Borden, was in the upper part of the house, near her mother's room, when Mr. Borden returned home, about half an hour before the double murder occurred.

FOR RETALIATION.

Canada Having delayed Too Long Must Pay Freight Through the Soo Canal.

In accordance with provisions of the act of Congress, approved July 20, 1892, entitled "An act to enforce reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada and for other purposes," the president has issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada imposes a toll, amounting to about 20 cents per ton, on all freight passing through the Welland canal in transit to a port of the United States, and also a further toll on all vessels of the United States and on all passengers in transit to a port of the United States, all of which tolls are without rebate; and

"Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada, in accordance with an order in council of April 4, 1892, refunds 18 cents per ton of the 20 cent toll at the Welland canal on wheat, Indian corn, peas, barley, rye, oats, flaxseed and such other goods as are originally shipped for export to Montreal for export and that if transhipped at any intermediate point such transshipment is made within the Dominion of Canada, but allows no such refund on other goods or on such products when shipped to a port of the United States, or when carried to Montreal for export if transshipment within the United States; and

"Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada by said system of rebate and otherwise discriminates against the citizens of the United States in the use of said Welland canal in violation of the provisions of article 27 of the treaty of Washington, concluded May 8, 1857; and

"Whereas, The Welland canal is connected with the navigation of the great lakes, and I am satisfied that the passage through it of cargoes in transit to ports of the United States is made difficult and burdensome by said discriminating system of rebate and otherwise, and is reciprocally unjust and unreasonable;

"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power to that end conferred upon me by said act of Congress, approved July 20, 1892, do hereby direct, with effect after September 1, 1892, until further notice, a toll of 30 cents per ton be levied, collected and paid on all freight of whatever kind or description passing through the St. Mary's Falls canal in transit to any port in the Dominion of Canada, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations; and in that event I do hereby suspend from and after said date the right of free passage through St. Mary's Falls canal of any and all cargoes or portions of cargoes in transit to Canada; and

On the first day of August the secretary of state informed Mr. Herbert, in charge of the British legation, that such action would be taken if satisfaction were not given. On August 15 Richard G. Lay, consul general at Ottawa, telegraphed the state department that the Canadian ministers had determined to abolish rebate on canal tolls at the end of the season. The decision, added Mr. Lay, continued the rebate as now till the end of the season of navigation. The secretary gave a further warning, and yesterday, no action of the dominion cabinet having been taken, the president sent forth his proclamation.

CANADA BACKS DOWN.

THE GOVERNMENT WON'T RETALIATE, AND WILL PAY THE CANAL CHARGES.

It has been decided that the Canadian Government will reimburse shippers for this season for any loss they may sustain through the imposition of tolls on freight going to a Canadian port through the St. Mary's Canal.

A meeting of the Canadian Cabinet has been held to discuss the outlook and the probable effect of President Harrison's proclamation on Canadian lake shipping.

A member of the Cabinet stated that no attempt at retaliation would be made in the direction of imposing discriminatory tolls on American vessels passing through the Welland Canal, as had been suggested by some of the Government papers.

It was further decided to carry to the note of the British Government the absurdity of continuing the Washington treaty in force, in view of the fact that it has been denied of every clause by which any special privileges were conceded to Canadian citizens, and urge the abrogation of the treaty at the earliest possible moment.

BUSINESS IS IMPROVING.

Almost All Branches of Trade Show A Decided Increase.

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says:

In all respects the business situation appears more favorable than a week ago. There has been a general though moderate improvement in distribution; manufactures are more fully employed; several great labor controversies have ended, and crop reports are somewhat more satisfactory. A little more gold has gone abroad, and imports of merchandise are still enormous, for three weeks at New York 48 per cent. larger than for the same weeks last year, while in exports from New York the increase for three weeks is only about 44 per cent., but the shipments last year were phenomenal, and it is encouraging that they are not diminished. The excess of imports over exports continues later in the season than usual, but money markets are so well supplied that some outflow of gold causes no disturbance or apprehension.

Moderate exports and better crop reports lead to lower prices. Wheat receipts at the West in four days of this week have been 5,525,983 bushels, while Atlantic exports have been only 1,470,000 bushels.

Accounts of cholera in Russia have caused heavy unloading of pork, which has fallen \$1 per barrel, and hog and a quarter and lard a fraction lower, while oil has also declined a fraction. Cotton is further depressed to seven and one-eighth cents by the great accumulation of unsold stocks and the better reports of the coming crop. But while in other speculative markets sales have been small for the week, those of cotton reached 500,000 bales.

At Pittsburgh raw iron is slightly weaker, though some of the works have not yet finished repairs and the window glass works will not all be in operation until the end of September. Trade at Cleveland is good, with better demand for money, and at Cincinnati the hardware trade is at present better than a year ago and in paper and paper bags much better, with general trade fair and collections good. Business at Detroit is in some lines larger and in all equal to last year's, with collections very fair.

Chicago reports trade better than a year ago, with favoring crop reports; an increase of 20 per cent. in receipts of cattle, 25 in oats, 33 in cured meats and 90 per cent. in flour, compared with last year, but some decrease in other articles. "Needle" rains have greatly helped crops in Wisconsin and manufacturers at Milwaukee are all busy.

Some improvement is noted at all Southern cities reporting, and trade at Nashville is very fair, increasing, with brighter prospects at Memphis, and in all lines gaining at New Orleans, with a better demand for money.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days numbered for the United States 163, for Canada 15, a total of 180, as compared with 197 last week, and 180 the week previous to the last, and 239 for the corresponding week last year.

The Sampson well at Waco, Texas, is the largest one in the United States. It throws out 1,500,000 gallons of pure hot water daily.

THE CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

ADVANCE TO AMERICA FEARED.

Difficult to Obtain Men to Bury the Cholera Victims, Hospitals Filled With Dead and Dying.

One hundred and sixty-nine bodies of cholera victims are awaiting burial in Hamburg. So great is the terror that it difficult to get men for the work of burying the dead, and many assistants of undertakers have deserted their places. Business is prostrate, and shipping is going to other ports. So serious is the panic that Russian immigrants, now in the city, find it difficult to procure food, as everybody tries to avoid them.

At Altona the army surgeons have been ordered by their Superiors to assist the civilian doctors in caring for cholera victims.

There is little doubt that the disease was brought to Antwerp by Eastern vessels. The first victims were dock laborers. The first one died almost immediately after entering the hospital and the appearance of the body showed the disease to be Asiatic cholera. About one-fourth of all the cholera patients removed to the hospital have died. The quarantine regulations are strictly enforced. Every vessel from German, French, Russian or other ports is detained for examination and is thoroughly inspected.

The German authorities on the frontier have been admonished to redouble their precautions against the admission of persons or articles suspected of infection, and everywhere the local sanitary officials are displaying the utmost vigilance.