

LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

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

Capital, Labor and Industry. IRE MEN RESUME WORK.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., employment was given to between 12,000 and 15,000 idle men in this vicinity, by the resumption of operations in iron and steel plants.

All the potteries and the works in and about Steubenville, O., have resumed work. The Findlay, O., Rolling Mill Company employing 400 men, resumed operations.

At Peru, Ind., the Indiana Manufacturing Company, one of the largest establishments in the West, made a general reduction of 10 per cent among 500 employees.

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

Financial and Commercial. Varnages & 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 25, 1893, was permitted to reopen its doors for business.

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

Cholera Advice. No cholera exists in this city. At Soolima the epidemic spreads rapidly. The mortality is exceptionally large.

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

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

Political. At Des Moines the Iowa Democratic State Convention, by a rising vote, for the third time placed Horace Boies in nomination for Governor.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities. The boiler in J. W. Millen's saw mill, in Bushnell township, near Stanton, Mich., blew up. W. N. Eckert was instantly killed and two other men fatally injured.

Washington News. The president has issued his proclamation opening the Cherokee strip to settlement at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, Central standard time, Saturday September 10.

Sanitary. Macon has declared a quarantine against Brunswick, Ga., where yellow fever is epidemic.

Fire. The town of Merced Falls, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

Arranging For Ohio's Day. Governor McKinley, at Columbus, O., issued a special proclamation announcing September 14 as Ohio day at the World's Fair, and inviting all Ohio people and ex-citizens of the state to join in the exercises in celebration of it.

THE CROPS OF 1893.

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

The "American Agriculturist's" annual review 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 first crop 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 1891, 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, having but very little except the Eastern quarter, and Nebraska's crop has been seriously curtailed.

The wheat output will not exceed 43,000,000 bushels, compared with 41,000,000 bushels as the average for the two past seasons and 40,000,000 bushels in 1891. Nearly 2,500,000 less acres were devoted to wheat than last year, and the bulk of this decrease was in the surplus States, which had fair to have 78,000,000 fewer bushels than last year and 125,000,000 fewer bushels under the surplus States product of 1891.

The wheat acreage of oats was never exceeded except in 1887, when over 805,000,000 bushels were grown on 27,493,000 acres compared with 629,000,000 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 years.

The usual quantity of rye, buckwheat and barley will be gathered. The supply of hay, over 83,000,000 tons, and other forage is abundant, though mill feed and oatmeal will be higher than last winter.

A reduced yield of heavy leaf and plug tobacco of the Connecticut and Hottentot varieties have been destroyed by hail and drought. An advance in prices is predicted.

Hops will make 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 245,000,000 bushels in the mountain 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 manner in which the situation than upon natural conditions, all of which point to causes 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 comes next, with a total of \$725,000,000, followed by wheat valued 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 Becomes 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 use 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 favorably with the number stopping work. Many resumption 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 46,700,000, but the Bank of England has raised its rate to 5 per cent, which is expected to stop further 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 numbered 414 in the United States and 29 in Canada. Of the commercial failures in the United States, 169 were in Eastern States, 65 in Southern and 180 in Western.

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER. Bank clearings totals for the week ending Aug. 24, as telegraphed to Bradstreet, are as follows:

Table with columns for City, Total, and Increase/Decrease. Includes New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Totals U.S.

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 249,000. 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.

Gov. Altgeld headed the parade, and at its conclusion gave a reception, with his staff in the Illinois building.

The Columbian Liberty bell was shipped from the Meneely foundry to New York. From there it goes to Philadelphia, Washington and other cities; finally to Chicago.

—Among leading commercial bodies of the country reporting a decided improvement, in response to a New York query, is the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce through President Kelly.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued until the hour of adjournment. Mr. Sherman called for the silver question occupied both the day and night sessions of the house, with no action had when the house adjourned.

FOURTEENTH DAY. SENATE.—Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Indiana) Chairman of the Finance Committee, addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill reported by him last Friday discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion.

Mr. Palmer to ascertain in any determining by the bill was then laid aside and the Montana Senatorship case taken up, but on a motion by Mr. McPherson it was laid aside and the national bank bill considered. Mr. Stewart antagonized the position taken by Mr. Palmer to ascertain in any determining by the bill was then laid aside and the Montana Senatorship case taken up, but on a motion by Mr. McPherson it was laid aside and the national bank bill considered.

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FIFTEENTH DAY. SENATE.—Mr. Power (Dem.) of Florida, gave notice in the Senate today of a substitute to Mr. Vest's minority bill for silver 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 ascertain in any determining by the first of January next a fair and just ratio between the actual intrinsic value of silver and gold as a basis for the free coinage of silver.

After the result is reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, the weight of pure silver to be contained in each dollar, halves, quarters and dimes is to be fixed and determined by him, and silver is to be coined. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Sherman calling for the silver question occupied both the day and night sessions of the house, with no action had when the house adjourned.

HOUSE.—The silver debate was continued during the entire day and night session, without any definite action being taken, when the House adjourned.

SIXTEENTH DAY. SENATE.—The great financial question was debated until adjournment. Mr. Sherman called for the silver question occupied both the day and night sessions of the house, with no action had when the house adjourned.

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SEVENTEENTH DAY. SENATE.—The speech made by Mr. Hill of New York, in the Senate today, was remarkable in many respects. The speech occupied in its delivery a little over an hour and a half and attracted close attention.

After a few introductory words, Senator Hill began by commending the course of the present distress. One is the paucity of the present distress. One is the paucity of the present distress. One is the paucity of the present distress.

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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 Sunday 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. Beck, editor of the Times; Oscar Dietzer, Mrs. Maggie Dietzer, Mrs. Bertha Winters, Susan Winters, 13 years old, her son, Thomas F. Winters, brakeman, all of New York. Unknown young woman, blonde; two cards in her pocket, upon one of which is inscribed Laura J. J. 1319 Madison avenue, and upon the other, Miss Young, 20 West Seventeenth street, New York. Unknown woman, two cards in her pocketbook. Upon one is "Mrs. John Conrad," and upon the other "Mrs. Dyckoff." Unknown man, small black mustache, letter in pocket addressed to Alexander Grilleto, 29 West Twenty-third street, New York. Unknown man, with bunch of keys marked J. J. Hyland, Westery, R. I., and small prayer book with J. J. Clancy on fly leaf. Unknown man, with bunch of keys marked J. J. Hyland, Westery, R. I., and small prayer book with J. J. Clancy on fly leaf. Unknown man, with bunch of keys marked J. J. Hyland, Westery, R. I., and small prayer book with J. J. Clancy on fly leaf.

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 to get to 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 Palmator, engineer; Samuel Gibney, fireman; William Elliot, engineer; William Brewster, conductor; John H. Reid, of Brewster; M. Friend, traveling salesman, of Poughkeepsie. About a dozen more people were more or less injured.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHICAGO has 232 millionaires.

The Cabinet crisis in Egypt is over.

Great Britain has 1,400,000 paupers.

Hoarded money is being brought out.

Russia is said to be after the Hawaiian Islands.

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.

Gold continues to pour into this country from abroad.

So far this year the insurance losses in Colorado exceed the premiums.

A large amount of bonds is accumulating in the United States Treasury.

Railroad officials are greatly encouraged over the reports of rains in the West.

The tariff war between Germany and Russia continues and grows more bitter.

Reports from many points in Illinois show that the long drought is broken by copious rainfalls.

The valuation of Georgia property, as reported by the State Assessor, shows a falling off of \$12,000,000.

With an average paid attendance of 100,000 persons a day the World's Fair is entering its boom period.

The Austrian Government has issued an edict prohibiting the circulation in Austria of the Chicago Stars Zeitung.

A fleet score of lives have thus far been paid as a tribute to flimsy construction of buildings in and around the World's Fair.

Statistics show a great increase of crime in Russia. There were 2401 murders last year, including 763 infanticides. The suicides numbered 1785.

Thousands of persons camping along the southern border of Kansas waiting for the opening of the Cherokee Strip are in destitute circumstances.

The apple crop throughout central and western New York is exceedingly light this season, and especially with the winter and long keeping varieties.

The Government Industrial Training School at Santa Fe, New Mexico, is to be changed into a normal school for preparing Indians to take the place of white teachers in their schools.

Secretary of State Gresham is not enthusiastic over the decision of the Berlin arbitrators. A large fleet of American vessels must be employed in patrolling the sailing grounds.

WORLD'S FAIR ATTENDANCE.

Paid admissions to the grounds on the days named have been as follows: Total for May, 1,050,037; Aug. 13, 18,204; Aug. 14, 2,675,113; Aug. 14, 193,471; Total for July, 2,700,200; Aug. 15, 123,330; Aug. 16, 112,368; Aug. 17, 141,394; Aug. 18, 123,428; Aug. 19, 168,861; Aug. 20, 214,488; Aug. 21, 210,392; Aug. 22, 152,380; Aug. 23, 140,069; Aug. 24, 240,999; Aug. 25, 140,111; Aug. 26, 164,800; Aug. 27, 20,537; Total to date, 9,704,302.

NOT ATTRACTIVE SUNDAYS.

Only 20,557 Paid Admissions to the Fair on the Day of Rest.

As on the past three Sundays there was no special feature at the fair on last Sunday and the attendance was small. The admissions were 27,033, of which 20,557 were paid.

Base Ball Record.

The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to date:

Table with columns for W. L. Pct., Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, New York, and Brooklyn.

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, and houses and small buildings were destroyed and fences leveled in all directions. Crops in many sections are ruined.

All 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 homes, 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 Milford, Mass., very great damage was done by the storm to grain and fruits. Early apples, pears, peaches and plums were blown from the trees, and in many cases the trees were ruined. Whole fields of ripening corn were leveled. At Fall River the wind blew 45 miles an hour. Heavy damage to corn and tobacco crops was done in Harley and Hatfield.

Four pontoons and a schooner went ashore at Narragansett pier. All of the vessels were leveled. At Fall River the wind blew 45 miles an hour. Heavy damage to corn and tobacco crops was done in Harley and Hatfield.

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.

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 F. 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 Greenport, L. I.; the steward and Harry Broten. The boat ran 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 bridge is nearly a mile from its original position from low water mark. At West Brighton Balmer's mammoth bathing pavilion is a wreck. Langcake's pavilion at Brighton is almost entirely gone, only a vestige of it remaining. All 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 under the ocean.

From Balmer's bathing pavilion at 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.

TWENTY FISHERMEN DROWNED. The fishing schooners Empire State, with a crew of 10 men, and the Ella Johnson, with a crew of eight men, went down off Manasquan, on the Jersey coast, and all on board were lost. These two vessels were a company with the Chocoma when the storm struck them and after beating around all night in some of the worst weather ever known off the coast, and with a loss of the captain and her first mate, the Chocoma tied up next day, the only survivor of the three.

PEACH ORCHARDS DESTROYED. The storm did thousands of dollars of damage to farm crops in Central New Jersey, especially peaches. All the peach trees in William H. Grant's orchard at Middletown were blown down. He expected to pick 5,000 baskets of peaches.

THE STORM COSTLY IN DELAWARE. The loss to Delaware fruit growers by the gale was enormous. Thousands of baskets of peaches and apples were blown from the trees and acres of corn were blown down. The money loss to the farmers will be heavy.

EIGHTEEN SAILORS DROWNED. At Southampton, L. I., the tug Lykens Valley and a barge were wrecked in the storm and 18 of the crew drowned.

RUSSIAN CHOLERA REPORT.

Thousands of Cases Chronicled From Many Provinces.

A supplementary official cholera report issued at St. Petersburg, gives the following statistics of the disease in affected governments during the past week:

Oral, new cases 617, deaths 213; Cossacks of the Don, new cases 498, deaths 202; Koorak, new cases 268, deaths 103; Vladimir, new cases 156, deaths 82; Lomza, new cases 62, deaths 22; Moscow, new cases 72, deaths 24; Viatka, new cases 47, deaths 22; Voronezh, new cases 31, deaths 22.

For the past fortnight the following returns are given: Government of Podolia, 1,178 new cases, and 423 deaths. Government of Toota, 233 new cases and 78 deaths. Government of Yaroslavl, 92 new cases and 38 deaths. In the city of Moscow during the past three days 171 new cases and 74 deaths were reported. In the city of Korch, in the Crimea, 60 new cases and 32 deaths occurred during the past five days.

FARMER HUGH YEOUMANN insisted on withdrawing his \$1,000 deposit from the First National Bank, of Washington, N. J. He was paid in silver—75 pounds. Then he changed his mind, but the bank refused to accept the money again.

National Bank Circulation.

The increase in national bank circulation during the month has been more than \$12,000,000 and since January 1st more than \$30,000,000.

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 Lanoster, Penn., only citizens are employed on city work.

The condition of the miners of Colorado is described as deplorable.

NEWBY (Col.) unions women held a meeting to aid unemployed women.

NEWBY (Tenn.) church 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.

CHICKEN to the number of 40,000 are needed in the Northwest to clear heavily timbered land.

CHICAGO women, feeling a cut to \$1.50 a day, declare that \$2 a day is their minimum wage.

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 funerals of members, provide a carriage and pay them \$3 a day.