

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

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

Central Labor and Industrial. The American Wire Nail mills at Anderson, Ind., have resumed with 600 men on a non-union basis.

The Whittenton mills at Tauton, Mass., started up giving employment to more than 1,000 persons.

The millers employed at the Laughlin works, Martins Ferry, O., agreed to accept a 15 per cent. reduction. Work will resume at once.

The entire plant of the Cumberland Glass Company at Bridgeton, N. J., has resumed operations.

Judge Reed, of Wichita, Kas., declared the 8 hour law unconstitutional. Claims aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars, for overtime under this act are pending against every county and city in the State.

The miners in the Jackson, O., coal district have refused the operator's proposition to pay monthly, and nearly 3,500 men are idle.

The Bellaire, O., steel plant closed down indefinitely owing to lack of orders. About 600 men are out of employment.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities. By the collision of two trains on the Grand trunk railroad at Bellevue, Mich., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Newland were killed, and cashier Meredith, of the road, and his wife badly hurt.

An Erie train struck a horse at North Olean, N. Y., and smashed it to pieces. Undertaker Woodward was, perhaps, fatally injured and James Goodale was instantly killed.

For three days a prairie fire has been burning in the western part of the Cherokee Strip. John Baker, Henry Thomas and family, two children named Harrison, and Mrs. Thompson and two children perished in the flames.

The mattress factory of W. K. Foster, at New Orleans, was destroyed, and Foster and Noah Alexander burned to death. Loss \$25,000.

A collision occurred on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy near Streator, Ill. William Gribble was killed and 10 others seriously injured.

Crime and Penalties. Henry Coleman, Jr., colored, who attempted to assassinate Capt. Thomas Lyles, was taken from jail at Benton, La., by 80 men and lynched.

At Chicago, after shooting and seriously wounding three men, James McGrath, a notorious West side character, was shot twice and killed by the Maxwell street officers while resisting arrest.

Sanitary. At Brunswick, Ga., there was one death from yellow fever on Tuesday, that of Mrs. Stokes. Six patients were discharged.

Thirteen new cases of yellow fever were reported at Brunswick, Ga., on Friday, five whites and eight blacks. The situation is exceedingly distressing.

Financial and Commercial. A list of banks in Southern States which have suspended since January 1 shows that out of suspensions aggregating in round numbers \$16,980,000 in capital, banks representing \$12,500,000 have or are about to resume.

Washington News. A statement prepared by the Treasury department shows the collections from internal revenue for July and August of this year to have been \$23,022,834, as compared with receipts of \$28,577,641 during July and August of 1892.

Cholera Advice. In Hamburg, O., Friday, there were 5 new cholera cases and 1 death; in Bilbaco 58 cases and 20 deaths, and in Rawley, Eng., 4 cases and 1 death.

Fires. A fire at Coral, Mich., Monday night, destroyed the greater portion of that town and left about 600 people homeless.

The Weather. There was a fall of snow Friday throughout the Schuylkill, Pa., mining region. It also snowed at Pittsfield, Mass.

Miscellaneous. The Roanoke (Va.) coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the men came to their death by weapons in the hands of men or soldiers of the Roanoke Light Infantry and that the evidence showed that Bird was acting under instructions from Mayor Trout.

At Boston, John E. Russell was nominated for governor by the Democratic convention of Massachusetts. For lieutenant governor James B. Carroll was named.

Beyond Our Borders. The Belgian coal miners' strike is spreading and 10,000 men are now out.

The striking English miners remain firm and refuse to confer with the employers.

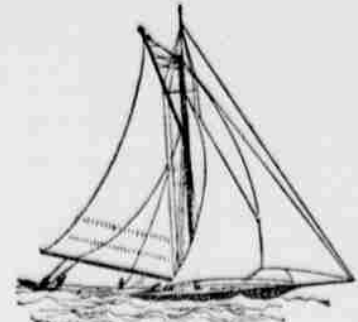
Three Children Drink Strychnine. Three children named Bolduc, of St. Evariste, Canada, aged 5, 6 and 8 years, were left alone on Tuesday. They found some strychnine and drank it. Two are dead and the other child is in a precarious condition.

Japan's Awful Floods. By the recent floods in Gifu, Japan, 682 houses were swept away, 14,025 houses flooded, 336 people killed and 80,205 people rendered homeless.

THE YACHT RACE.

American and English Contestants for the America's Cup.

After a series of trial races on both sides of the water, the American yacht Vigilant and the British yacht Valkyrie were chosen as contestants in an international race for the America's cup.



THE VIGILANT.

contestants in an international race for the America's cup. The Vigilant is owned by a syndicate of New York yachtsmen, and the Valkyrie by Lord Dunraven.

Forty-two years ago the famous old schooner America won the cup that is now the emblem of the yachting championship of the world. The cup is now held by the New York Yacht Club, and since the America's Victory has been successfully defended by American yachts in sixteen races.

The mansfield shafts are located on the west bank of the Michigan river and the working levels of the mine ran directly under the stream and parallel with it for a distance of several hundred feet.

The accident is supposed to have been caused by the giving way of the timbers on the fifth level, allowing those above to follow, and at last the river to pour in upon the men.

The Mansfield shafts were developed about six years ago and has been worked continually since. It was a producer of highgrade Bessemer ore, and it is estimated to have contained 200,000 tons when the accident occurred. To-day it is a solid silver pit, only marked by a small bay sunk from the natural bed of the Michigan by the cave-in.

The much-sought cup was originally offered as a prize for a race around the Isle of Wight, open to yachts of all Nations. The prize was offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron. The cup is of solid silver. It is square-shaped and elaborately ornamented. It stands a little over two feet in height and weighs one hundred ounces.



THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Wyvern, Ione, Constance, Gypsy Queen, Alarm, Mona, Brilliant, Bacchante, Freak, Eclipse and Aurora. Another medalion bears this inscription: "Schooner America, 170 tons, Commodore John C. Stevens; built by George Steers, New York, 1851."

Indiana Day at the Fair. Ex-President Harrison Stops a Panic in the Indiana State Building.

Indiana's celebration at the world's fair, Chicago, was nearly marred by a serious accident Wednesday afternoon and to the cool-headedness of ex-president Harrison is due in large measure the fact that it was averted.

General Harrison's presence at the Indiana building drew a large number who were curious to see him. When he had been speaking but a few minutes the people surged forward in their eagerness to hear his words.

Suddenly there was a scream from a portion of the crowd. A panic was treated. The ex-president realizing the danger, ceased speaking and with perfect coolness urged the people to remain quiet, at the same time motioning them back. A fainting woman was assisted by General Harrison and Commissioner Haven to the platform, and the ex-president mounted a chair so the people could see him and continued his speech.

The crowd soon ceased struggling, two other women who were on the point of fainting were carried out and cared for by ambulance surgeons and the panic which had threatened to assume serious proportions was over.

In point of enthusiasm and possibly in numbers, Indiana can lay claim to the most successful state day at the Fair. When Governor Claude Matthews and staff, ex-President Benjamin Harrison, James Whitcomb Riley and others were escorted to the Indiana building at 11 o'clock by the Commissioners Haven, Studebaker and others, guards were compelled to force back the great mass of humanity which was packed together in front of the State building.

General Lew Wallace and ex-Secretary of the Navy R. W. Thompson were to have made addresses but both were detained at home.

TWENTY-EIGHT DROWNED.

DEATH INSTANTANEOUS.

An Awful Accident in the Lake Superior Mining Region.

A mine casualty without parallel in the annals in the mining industry in this country if not the world, occurred at Mansfield the only producer of Bessemer ore in the Crystal Falls mining district, and located six miles from Crystal Falls City, Mich., at 9 o'clock Friday night. The mine caved in from the top to the bottom, burying 28 workmen and entailing a loss of \$5,000,000.

The Mansfield shafts are located on the west bank of the Michigan river and the working levels of the mine ran directly under the stream and parallel with it for a distance of several hundred feet.

The accident is supposed to have been caused by the giving way of the timbers on the fifth level, allowing those above to follow, and at last the river to pour in upon the men.

After the cave in the river bed below the mine was dry for an hour and 40 minutes.

The names of the drowned miners are: Samuel Peters, James Strongman, W. H. Pierce, Charles Pope, Ole Carlson and Joe Kola, all married men, and Swan Johnson, Mike Harrington, Frank Rocko, Al Torressa, Eric Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Sidelino Zadra, Peter Turry, Nicola Fontani, John Requia, John Holmstrom, Ross Fontano, John Kirsh, John Randala, John Randala, John Warner, Oscar Lundquist, John Aramello, Anto Stefano, August Colonna, G. Constant, Vigilio Zadra and Celestino Negri.

None of the bodies have been recovered, and it is believed it will be necessary to divert the channel of the river before they can be secured. It is believed to have been the worst disaster that ever occurred in the Lake Superior iron region.

There were 46 men in the mine when the accident occurred, but 18 of them who were working in the lower levels managed to escape.

The Mansfield shafts were developed about six years ago and has been worked continually since. It was a producer of highgrade Bessemer ore, and it is estimated to have contained 200,000 tons when the accident occurred. To-day it is a solid silver pit, only marked by a small bay sunk from the natural bed of the Michigan by the cave-in.

THE WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

Pastures Improved Generally. Fall Plowing and Seeding Under Way.

The weekly crop report of the Weather Bureau says: Cotton is opening rapidly, and picking has continued under generally favorable conditions, although picking was somewhat checked in Texas and Oklahoma by rains during the latter part of the week.

Passage has continued in good condition in New England and in the Middle Atlantic States and has greatly improved in the Ohio valley.

Corn cutting, where not completed, is being rapidly pushed, and the crop is now regarded as practically secured.

Tobacco cutting is also being rapidly pushed in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. In Pennsylvania much tobacco remains still in the field.

The week has been generally favorable for fall plowing and seeding, and this work, which has been much retarded by previous drought conditions, is being rapidly brought up and has been completed in some sections. In Nebraska, however, the drought remains unbroken, and fall plowing and seeding have been suspended and in Wisconsin while beneficial rains have fallen, the ground is still too dry for seeding.

In Tennessee the weather has been favorable for plowing and sowing tobacco and fodder; tobacco in northeast portion is being cut and curing rapidly; wheat seeding commenced in some localities and some winter oats being sown; cotton injured by dirt on open bolls.

In Kentucky corn and tobacco cutting and following progressing; general improvement in crops.

In Indiana the corn and wheat seeding are finished in most localities; corn is safe from frost; husking continues; clover yielding much seed.

In Pennsylvania the corn crop has been nearly ruined by the continued drought, and additional damage was done by the severe storm of the last week of August. In some portions of the State the crop was blown entirely down. Potatoes were nearly ruined by the drought. Fruit crops were materially shortened by the wind storms, great quantities being blown from the trees.

In West Virginia the severe drought, which was not broken until the last of August, has reduced the corn almost to a half crop for the entire state, yet there are certain sections where the crop will be almost an average. The conditions of wheat at present in Virginia is good. The quality was excellent. Buckwheat will be short. The drought retarded planting and caused much of the grain to perish in the earth before sprouting. Fruit will be a poor yield. Many apples were blown from the trees by the recent severe storm. Fully half of the winter apples were destroyed in this way. The clover seed crop is very short.

HOW THEY FINISHED.

End of the Greatest Season in Baseball History.

For the sixth time since 1876 the Boston team has been voted the champion baseball players of the country, which puts them on an equality with the Chicago, who have also won the pennant on six occasions in that time. The finish of the first six clubs in the race is very interesting, being equally divided between the East and the West.

Cincinnati crept into the first division at the last wag of the hammer on a miserable fluke. The Brooklyn had fought for and won their place in the first division, but when they came to Chicago, where they would have undoubtedly have clinched matters, the rain knocked them out of the games until Cincinnati tied them. To make it all the easier for Cincinnati, on Saturday Washington did not show up at the grounds and so the game was given to the pork-eaters without lifting a hair. They line up as follows at the close of the season of 1893:

Table with 2 columns: Team Name and Wins/Losses. Includes Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, etc.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The steel plant of the Riverside company, at Wheeling, W. Va., and additional departments at the Avona Standard Works, at Bridgeport, O., have been put in operation. About 1,000 men are thus given employment.

Of the 30,000 workmen usually employed in the textile mills of Philadelphia, 24,000 are idle.

At Pottsville, Pa., the committee of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange has fixed the rate of wages for last half of September and first half of October at 5 per cent above the \$2.50 basis, or 6 per cent increase over wages paid last month.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities. An open slope which lies between Charleston, S. C., and Jump Island was capsized in Ashley river and three persons out of a passenger list of seventeen were drowned. Fourteen were rescued by the tug Otto, Captain John Joanel. All the passengers and crew were negroes from James Island. The names of the drowned are Samuel Gourdin, Morris Lemon and Thomas Davis.

At Fort Edward, N. Y., Mrs. Daniel Griffith of Sandy Hill, N. Y., and her daughter in law, Mrs. L. L. Griffith, of Temple, Ill., were instantly killed by being struck by a locomotive of a Delaware and Hudson train.

A decision has been rendered by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds, holding that a certificate of discharge is the most valuable evidence in pension cases.

The salaries of the government officials at Washington aggregate \$13,364,196.

Cholera Advice. Three fresh cases of cholera and one death were reported at Hamburg during the 24 hours ending at noon Saturday. Since Sept. 15 there has been 119 cases here and 38 deaths. The epidemic is now losing ground rapidly.

Crimes and Penalties. Henry Coleman, Jr., the negro who attempted to assassinate Captain Thomas Lyles, was taken from jail at Benton, La., and lynched. He confessed.

Sanitary. The Michigan Board of Health has decreed that consumption is a communicable disease and will hereafter treat it as such.

Foreign. There are 12,000 miners on strike in the department of Hainault in Belgium.

A PRESIDENTIAL LETTER.

President Cleveland's Views on the Monetary Situation.

In reply to a letter from Governor Northen, of Atlanta, Ga., asking the president to give his position on financial matters, Mr. Cleveland sent the following reply:

"Hon. W. J. Northen: My Dear Sir—I hardly know how to reply to your letter of the 15th inst. It seems to me that I am quite plainly on record concerning the financial question. My letter accepting the nomination to the presidency, when read in connection with the message lately sent to Congress in extraordinary session, appears to me to be very explicit. I want a currency that is stable and safe in the hands of our people. I will not knowingly be implicated in a condition that will justly make me in the least degree answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States for a shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar he has received for a good dollar's worth of work, or for a good dollar's worth of the product of his toil. I do not want our currency to be of such a character that all kinds of dollars will be of equal purchasing power at home, but I want it to be of such a character as will demonstrate abroad our wisdom and good faith, thus placing upon a firm foundation our credit among the nations of the earth. I want our financial conditions and the laws relating to our currency so safe and reassuring that those who have money will spend and invest it in business and new enterprises instead of hoarding it.

"You cannot cure fright by calling it foolish and unreasonable, and you cannot prevent the frightened man from hoarding his money."

"I want good, sound and stable money, and a condition of confidence that will keep it in use."

"Within the limits of what I have written I am a friend of silver, but I believe its proper place in our currency can only be fixed by a readjustment of our financial legislation and the inauguration of a consistent and comprehensive financial scheme. I think such a thing can only be entered upon profitably and hopefully after the repeal of the law which is charged with all our financial woes. In the present state of the public mind this law cannot be built upon or patched in such a way as to relieve the situation.

"I am therefore opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone and independently, and I am in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law."

"I confess I am astonished by the opposition in the senate to such prompt action as would relieve the present unfortunate situation."

"My daily prayer is that the delay occasioned by such opposition may not be the cause of plunging the country into deeper depression than it has yet known, and that the Democratic party may not be justly held responsible for such a catastrophe."

Yours very truly,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

YELLOW FEVER'S PROGRESS.

The Situation in Georgia Not Cheering Ones.

At Brunswick, Ga., twelve cases of yellow fever were reported Saturday, 10 white and two colored. Sixty-five patients are now under treatment.

No cheering words can be truthfully written on the situation. The scourge is sure to stay until frost. Four-fifths of the 5,000 people at Brunswick, Ga., will have fever before frost comes. This is no idle statement, but the result of careful consultation with physicians.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

SENATE—PRESIDENT CLEVELAND WAS THE OBJECT OF A PROLONGED PERSONAL ATTACK IN THE SENATE TO-DAY ON THE PART OF SENATOR STEWART.

SENATE.—President Cleveland was the object of a prolonged personal attack in the senate to-day on the part of Senator Stewart, silver Republican of Nevada, who spoke for nearly three hours on the resolution he offered last Saturday as to the relative independence of the three co-ordinate branches of the Government. That independence he charged the president with disregarding, and causing the silver purchase law and the Chinese exclusion law to be faithfully executed, but worse than the non-execution of these laws appeared to be, in Mr. Stewart's opinion, the contemptuous allusions to Congress which he found in some of Mr. Cleveland's letters and interviews. He was particularly censured at the President's allusion in one of his letters to "having Congress on his hands." This was an indignity beyond endurance. Without concluding his speech, Mr. Stewart yielded for an executive session, after which the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House held an indifferent session today and devoted it almost entirely to the consideration of the printing bill. The only interesting matter in connection with this bill were the efforts of Mr. McKeljohn, of Nebraska, to secure a new champion of the printers, who failed to secure an increase of the rates on composition.

SENATE.—The debate on the silver repeal bill was continued until adjournment.

HOUSE.—The debate upon the Federal election repeal bill was inaugurated to-day Mr. Curtis, of Kansas, introduced a bill to further regulate immigration. It provides that a male immigrant unmarried must possess \$300, a single woman \$100, and the head of a family \$500, or they shall not be entitled to land. A favorable report was made on Congressman Belthover's bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for the payment of damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania from Union and Confederate troops, the House then adjourned.

SENATE.—In the senate to-day the discussion was on the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Dubois (Dem.) of Idaho, to postpone legislation on federal election laws, finance and tariff until January 15, 1894, because of the vacancies in the senatorial representation of Washington, Montana, and Wyoming, but no final action was had. The repeal bill was then taken up and Mr. Fair (Dem.) of Florida addressed the senate. He said the Sherman law ought never to have been enacted and should be repealed. Mr. Teller (Rep.) of Colorado, then addressed the senate on the repeal bill. Before concluding his remarks the senate went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Federal election debate, and routine business occupied the time of the house until adjournment.

SENATE.—The debate on the silver repeal bill consumed all the time up to adjournment.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance was done, and after routine business the House adjourned.

SENATE.—In the Senate to-day two of the most distinguished senators on the Democratic side, of Harris, of Tennessee, and Morgan, of Alabama, made vigorous attacks on the silver purchase repeal bill. After further discussion of the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Little interest was manifested in the House as the debate on the Federal election repeal bill was continued to-day, and after a brief session the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The day in the Senate closed the eighth week of the extraordinary session and the week of debate on the bill to repeal the purchasing clauses of the act of 1890, commonly called the Sherman law. There was to-day one speech on each side of the pending question. Senator Camden, of West Virginia, in advocacy of repeal, and Senator Teller, of Colorado, in opposition to repeal and favoring the free coinage of silver at the conclusion of which the senate adjourned.

NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS.

Dun's Business Review Does Not Make the Brightest of Showings and Offers a Much Food For Reflection.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, N. Y., says: A complete statement of failures for the quarter now closing is not possible, but the number thus far reported is about 4,000 and the aggregate of liabilities about \$150,000,000, greatly surpassing the record of any previous quarter. For the past week the failures have been 329 in the United States, against 177 last year, and in Canada 34 against 31 last year.

Business has not entirely answered expectations. Many works which have resumed operations do not find orders as large or the demand as vigorous as they anticipated, and with some it is a question whether they will not close again. While money on call has been abundant and cheap, and about \$4,500,000 Clearing House certificates have been retired, there is perceptible greater caution in making commercial loans here and at some Western points.

Railroad earnings for September show a decline of 13 per cent. compared with last year, which is not better than the August report. Eastern shipments from Chicago show a decrease of 14 per cent. for the last week.

The cotton manufacture is gaining more than any other and there is a stronger market for print cloths and prints. Sales of wool last week were 6,231,450 pounds, against 6,648,670 last year, and for four weeks 14,474,275 pounds, against 31,080,500 last year, but it is believed that many purchases are for investment rather than for manufacture.

While 78 manufacturing concerns are reported as starting wholly or in part, against 20 closing or reducing force, more than a third of the increase has been in cotton mills and another third in machine shops and hardware, tools and cars, while in the iron manufacture proper only seven concerns have started, against three that have stopped, and the outlook does not seem bright.

In foreign trade exports again exceed last year and for the month about 24.5 per cent, while imports show a decrease for the month of about 3 per cent. The return of money from the interior continues large, and plainly reflects less activity than usual at this season in domestic trade and industry.

The total clearings of the United States were \$772,068,725, a decrease of 27 per cent; the clearings, exclusive of those of New York were \$358,187,192, a decrease of 21 per cent.

TO MAKE IT WARM FOR TRAIN ROBBERS.

Orders have been issued by the Michigan Central railroad at Chicago that every man on trains hauling express or mail cars be armed with a couple of revolvers and a Winchester rifle. The Pennsylvania system will take similar action and would be robbed will be given a warm reception.

—IRISH DAY at the World's Fair was gaily celebrated on Saturday in spite of the rain. After a long altercation between various officials the Irish flag was displayed on the fair buildings.

A MANIAU AND HIS PISTOL.

A Terrible Occurrence in the Chicago Board of Trade.

Cassius Belden, an insane carriage painter, entered the south gallery of the Chicago Board of Trade about noon Wednesday, and drawing a revolver, deliberately fired twice toward the ceiling and three times into the crowded pits of the floor below, and the opposite gallery.

A panic immediately ensued, everybody seeking safety in flight or concealing themselves behind bulletin boards and other objects on the floor.

Three persons were struck by flying bullets. They were: AMRI M. Bennett, Board of Trade operator, shot through the neck; Charles W. Rosewell, assistant chief operator of the Board of Trade telegraph, jaw broken by bullet; Mrs. W. W. Lewis, of Tinusville, Pa., World's Fair visitor, a severe flesh wound.

The man who did the shooting refused to give any name but "Chicago" at first but subsequently he said he was Cassius Belden, a carriage painter, living at 363 La Salle avenue. His incoherent talk and apparent indifference to the deed made it evident that he was insane.

RAILROAD STRIKERS.

Chesapeake and Ohio Men Tie Up the Road at Many Points.

Trainmen, switchmen, yardmen and coal heavers on the Chesapeake and Ohio went out on a strike at Fulton, Ky., against a reduction in wages. Work in the railroad yards has suspended and nothing except passenger trains are moving.

At Covington, Tenn., all the employees of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad except the station agent and the telegraph operators, went out on a strike. This action was taken as a result of the recent order reducing salaries 10 per cent. No trains, except passenger trains are moving.

At Dyersburg, Tenn., the Chesapeake and Ohio was tied up Saturday by a strike of all trainmen and switchmen. Passenger trains carrying the mails are allowed to run.

Five Negroes were legally hanged for murder at Mt. Vernon, Ga., on one scaffold. Their names were Hiram Jackson, Hiram Brewington, Lucian Manuel, Weldon Gordon and Pearse Strickland.

A West Virginia father told his little girl that chestnuts were poison, to keep her from eating too many. The child became frightened and in her efforts to vomit those she had eaten a blood vessel was burst, and she died a few minutes later.

—At San Francisco Mrs. Louis Worthington was sentenced to 25 years in the penitentiary for the murder of Harry Bradley.

MARKETS.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

Large table of market prices for various commodities including wheat, corn, cotton, sugar, flour, etc. Columns include item name and price per unit.