

THE NEWS.

Emmons Blaine, the second son of the Hon. James G. Blaine, was married Sept. 26, at Richfield Springs, N. Y., to Miss Anita McCormick, grand daughter of the late Cyrus McCormick, a Chicago millionaire, and the inventor of the famous reaping machine that bears his name.—The Scott elevated Railway to be constructed in St. Louis, is to be built with Holland capital, a loan of \$6,000,000 for the project having been effected through the firm of Ladenberg, Thalmann & Co., of New York, representing a syndicate of Holland capitalists.—David Harfield, of New York, was arrested in Richmond, Va., charged with bigamy.—Dr. Charles E. Hantz was arrested in Philadelphia charged with performing a criminal operation on Eliza Kraus, a nineteen-year-old German girl.—General Sherman was elected president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and the meeting at Cincinnati closed with a grand banquet.—Snow storms in the northern part of Wisconsin.—The St. Louis brewers have refused \$15,000,000 for their property offered by the English syndicate.—The sheriff of Reading, Pa., levied on the farm of Valentine S. Kieffer, whose failure was caused by his being bondsman for Isaac Eckert, a tax collector, who defaulted, skipping with \$50,000.—Chicago ladies have formed a society for the prosecution of the gambling-house proprietors of that city.—In a quarrel between B. F. Curtis, a merchant, and John Wallace, a mail carrier, at Cairo, Ill., over the removal of Commissioner Tanner, Wallace was fatally wounded.—Jacob Schreiber, a son of John L. Schreiber, one of the commissioners of Lehigh county, Pa., shot and killed his uncle, Franklin J. Schreiber, at Moorehead, Minn.—The Laffin & Rand powder mill, at Cresona, Pa., was blown up, and three men killed and a number injured.—Emery's big s.p. manufactory at Ivorydale, near Cincinnati, O., was destroyed by fire. Loss, 125,000.—Four of the large watch case dealers have gone out of the combine, and the independent manufacturers will likely now win the fight.—A little daughter of Henry Tennes, of Chicago, overturned a lamp and set fire to the clothing of herself and mother, both being badly burned.—A fire at Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., destroyed the Baptist Church, valued at \$8,000; the Congregational at Church, valued at \$5,000, and other property valued at \$6,000.—Forty-four bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Quebec disaster.—Mrs. Thomas Woods, of Warsaw, Ind., is waging active war against the saloons of that town.—Bills were passed in the Wyoming convention prohibiting the employment on public works of any but fully naturalized citizens, and prohibiting corporations from bringing into the state any armed police or detective force, unless authorized by the Governor.—Mrs. Josie Gurley, convicted of abducting little Annie Raymond, and sentenced to Joliet prison, has confessed that the child was abducted for a theatrical company.—The schools of Marion, Ind., have been closed, owing to an epidemic of diphtheria in the town.—Norman Ormsby a driver in the Chicago fire department shot himself because his invalid wife had attempted suicide.—A spark from a corn crusher on the farm of Joel Foster, near Lawrence, Mass., fired his barn, destroyed one hundred tons of hay and two hundred barrels of corn.—A collision between freight trains on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio near Wheeling, W. Va., Edward Gibson, an engineer, was killed.—Ex-Surgeon General Beale, of the United States navy died in Philadelphia.—Sophie Hoak, the woman arrested in Chicago on the charge of teaching children to steal, was held in bonds for the grand jury.—A number of girls were injured by leaping from windows in a panic caused by an explosion in a shoe factory at Elmira, N. Y.—James Quale, who a year ago robbed his employers in the Wisconsin lumber region of \$33,000, was captured in Saxony, and is now on his way back to suffer the penalty.—The delegates to the International Congress from the Spanish-American countries have arrived in New York.—Two churches and several frame dwellings in West Jacksonville, Fla., were destroyed by the tornado Monday.—Nicholas Demarest, sheriff of Bergen county, N. J., was killed at Rutherford, by his horse becoming unmanageable and throwing him in front of a locomotive.—Quartermaster General Lewis Perrine died at Trenton, N. J., of ossification of the heart.—Five persons were killed and several injured in a railroad wreck near Chicago.—Sol Parnell, a negro, was taken from the Winona, Miss., jail and hanged.—The Window Glass Manufacturers' Association is a thing of the past.—Joseph Hillman was found guilty in Woodbury, N. J., of the murder of Herman Leideman, a Jewish pedler, and sentenced to be hung.—Abe Coffman, of Scotland, Pa., has confessed that four men are doing time in the penitentiary for a crime committed by others.—The schooner Alpha, with a crew of Indians, which sailed for Sitka, is supposed to be lost.—Carloads of whiskey are being smuggled into Canada from the United States.—Every gambling-house in Memphis, Tenn., has been closed.—The new Columbia Hotel at Cape May was destroyed by fire.—A mob chased the engineer of the freight train which crashed into the passenger train at Chicago, with the intention of lynching him. He escaped.—An attempt to effect a jail delivery at Ogden, Utah, was frustrated.—The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association is being held at Kansas City.—John Postley, a colored man convicted of ravishing a white woman near Westchester, Pa., has been sentenced to ten years and six months in the penitentiary.—Ex-Senator William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, has gone to Europe for two or three months. He expects to get the Democratic nomination for governor of the state next year.

AMERICA'S CONGRESS.

Origin and Purpose of the Conference.

The D-legates Are to Be Taken on a Grand Industrial Tour of the United States in Palace Cars. There will begin within a few days, at Washington, a gathering which may take rank among the leading commercial events in the history of the North and South America. This is the Congress of American Nations, which is to meet at the national capital for organization on October 2, and after a tour through this country, under intelligent guidance, which will show the principal industries and the geographical extent of the United States, will assemble again to discuss questions of mutual interest to all the governments and peoples in the New World that Columbus discovered almost 400 years ago. The idea that all the nations in this new world should confer together for their common good first assumed definite form before the public of this country in 1881, when Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State for President Garfield, proposed his plan. The idea, however, is older than that. It originated with Simon Bolivar, that great leader of men, whose statesmanship, patriotism and military genius emancipated five nations—Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. This Washington of five Spanish-American Republics realized that to promote their common interest and secure their individual success there must be concerted action. He called, with this purpose in mind, an international conference at Panama in 1821, to which every independent American Republic was asked to send a delegate. Nothing came of this call, not because the invited powers were unwilling to join in the conference, but because internal causes interfered. After Mr. Blaine revived this project of Bolivar's it hung fire for some time, mainly because of the assassination of President Garfield. The United States Congress finally passed a bill directing the President to invite representatives of the Spanish-American Governments to meet representatives of the United States on October 2, 1889, to consider certain propositions of mutual interest. The nations which have appointed delegates to this American-American Congress are: Mexico, Sr. Laryette Rodrigues Perrera, Dr. J. G. de Ameret Valente, Salvador de Honduras; Bolivia, Juan F. Velarde; Honduras, Jeronimo Zuñiga; San Salvador, Jacinto Castellanos and Samuel Valdes; Colombia, J. M. Hurtado; Peru, Ricardo Sanchez; Ecuador, Sr. Fernando Cruz; Mexico, Sr. Mateo Romo; Sr. Angel O. Casterio; Nicaragua, Dr. Horacio Guzman; Ecuador, Sr. President Jose N. Comas; Peru, Dr. F. C. C. Zorrilla; Venezuela, Bales Paraza; Argentina, Don Vicente G. Quesada; Cuba, Sr. Don Manuel de Mendive; and other nations have accepted the invitation to join in the Congress, but the names of their delegates are not yet announced. The delegates who will represent the United States are: John B. Henderson, of Missouri; Cornelius B. Bliss, of New York; Clement Stuebaker, of Indiana; T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts; William Henry Trescott, of South Carolina; Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania; Morris M. Estee, of California; John F. Hanson, of Georgia, and two others. The International Congress is called to consider the most important questions, but it has no power of final action. It can only consult and recommend. It will be composed of men who rank high in their respective countries, most of them, for example, standing in the political circles of their own land as James G. Blaine, Samuel J. Randall, Thomas B. Reed or Major McKinley figure in the public life of the United States. For this reason, it is hoped that the conclusions of the Congress will carry such weight as will result in closer relations between the governments of the Continent and an increase in their interchange of commerce. But the members of the Congress, though they are to consider questions of prime importance to the whole continent, will not begin their deliberations at once. Some of them are already in the country. Others will arrive in the next few days. It is expected that the adjournment of the first day's session, the delegates will call in a body upon Secretary of State Blaine, and in the evening will probably be received by President Harrison. On the morning of October 3, the entire Congress will leave Washington on a train of palace cars, which will be next to the train in which President Harrison made his journey from Washington to the Inaugural Centennial in New York, the most luxuriously equipped ever run in this country. It will contain ball-rooms, barber shops, smoking-rooms, drawing-rooms, and sleeping compartments and will be run on fast time by special schedule. The train will go first to New York, where the Congress will take a steamer to Fall River, Mass. After viewing the factories there they will go to Providence, Williamsport and Hartford, all on the 4th. On the 5th they will visit Meriden, New Haven and Ansonia. The 6th will be spent at West Point. Thence the party will go to Springfield, Holyoke and Chicopee, Mass., and thence to Boston where they are to be spent. Manchester, N. H., and Portland, Me., will be visited, and then the journey will run through Troy, Albany, and the cities of central New York to Buffalo. After a view of Niagara the Congress will visit the principal cities of the West and South, and before returning to Washington will inspect the iron and steel and other industries of Pennsylvania. All the expenses of the Congress are to be paid by the State Department, our Congress having made an appropriation of \$150,000 for that purpose. Not until their return to Washington, after this impressive tour of the country whose guests they are, will the delegates settle to the consideration of their business in regular session. Their work is divided under eight heads: 1st. Measures to preserve and promote the prosperity of the several American states. 2d. Measures toward the formation of an American customs union. 3d. The establishment of regular and frequent communication between the ports of the several American states. 4th. The establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in each of the independent American states; a uniform method of classification and valuation of merchandise, and a uniform system of invoices, and the sanitation of ships and quarantines. 5th. The adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, patent rights, copyrights and trade marks, and extradition of criminals. 6th. The adoption of a common silver coinage, to be issued by each Government, the same to be legal-tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all of the American States. 7th. An agreement upon and recom-

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

President Harrison loves a pie pie. Sir John E. Millais, the artist, is an expert salmon fisher. Queen Victoria is able to both read and write Hindostanee. San Francisco has a Chinese preacher. Ng Foot Chow is his name. The wife of the new Chinese minister is to be accompanied by 15 maids. Lord Rando ph Churchill is worried because he is growing so stout. Two Egyptian princes, sons of the Kediwe, are being educated in Vienna. The four daughters of Ex-Secretary Bayard are daring equestriennes. Mrs. Humphrey Ward is forming an anti-woman suffrage society in England. One of Lord Tennyson's greatest regrets is that he has never visited this country. One of Chicago's most eloquent speakers is a woman, the Rev. Florence Kollock. William Black, the novelist, is making a study of Mary Anderson for his next story. Senator Quay received 13 large mail bags full of letters at his home in Beaver, Pa., one day last week. Mrs. Linnæus Bank, an English novelist, has received a grant of \$50 from the Royal Bounty Fund. Queen Christina of Spain has composed a libretto for her son. It is admired by the whole of Madrid. Queen Victoria has an abnormal craving for air. She has windows thrown open in the coldest weather, and her suite sneezes most of the fall and winter. Archdeacon Farrar's reason for sending his son to be educated as a civil engineer in his country was that our schools are progressive. The archdeacon says that engineering in England is twenty-five years behind that of this country. David N. Blakely, a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of '89, has received the appointment of instructor in English of the American college at Aintah, Turkey. He will also be financial manager of the institution. Mrs. William Diemans, of Wilson, near Buffalo, apparently died during the night of a low fever. The body was prepared for the grave, and the next morning her relatives gathered about her bed and discussed the advisability of sending messengers to notify her friends of her death. In the midst of their talk the supposed corpse arose, and said that she would act as messenger. Her relatives ran from the room, but returning, found her not only alive, but in a fair way to complete recovery. She explained that, though in a trance, she had from the first realized all that had gone on around her. Relatives and friends of Essex Porter, son of Admiral Porter, are much distressed by a long continued absence. About six months ago Lieutenant Porter entered the service of Legitime, in the Haytian war. The Legitime government agreed to give \$5,000 a year and to insure his life for \$25,000 for the benefit of his wife and children. No tidings have been received from him since early in the summer, and as Legitime's army has been disbanded, his friends here are, naturally, very anxious about his safety. This is not Porter's first experience in the service of a foreign government, as he was colonel in the Khedive's army some years ago and won great distinction. BURIED ALIVE 108 HOURS. An Ag-d Man Rescued from Beneath the Quebec Land Slide. The laborers at work at the ruins caused by the recent land slide, at Quebec, Canada, heard a slight moan under a heap of wreckage, digging vigorously soon reached Joseph Kemp. When extricated Kemp, who is 72 years of age, was still able to speak, after having been buried 108 hours. Father McCarthy administered the sacrament to the apparently dying man. Stimulants were administered and hopes are now entertained that Kemp will recover. Shortly after Kemp was taken out the corpse of Mrs. O'Dowd, aged 72 years, was recovered. The body was badly mutilated. Mrs. O'Dowd was rocking a cradle and knitting a stocking when the avalanche of rock came down. She was knocked through a window and killed. When found her hand still held her knitting work. The remains of John Henry were found under the debris. The body was doubled in two and splinters of all sizes were sticking in the flesh. The body of Henry's wife was found a few feet away. She had in her hand pieces of broken plates and a fork. She died while preparing her husband's supper. The work of clearing away the debris is still going on with vigor. There are still from ten to twelve bodies under the ruins. A VOLCANO IN ERUPTION. Smoke and Red Hot Ashes Thrown From the Mountain of Colima. Stephen Heaton, an American railroad contractor now in the City of Mexico, from Colima, has been an eye witness of the late eruption of the volcano of Colima, which is thirty miles North of the city of the same name. This volcano has its crater at an elevation of 12,000 feet above the sea level, and is very active intermittently, throwing up a column of smoke and red hot ashes hundreds of feet in the air. The spasmodic eruptions occur about ten or twelve times a day and are followed by reports similar to the discharge of artillery. A few days before the earthquake last month, the volcano vomited forth a dense black smoke that hung like a pall over the country for miles around. This phenomenon lasted for several days and was accompanied at intervals by showers of red hot ashes, which descended upon its side. It is not known whether or not any lava is being thrown out, as the red hot ashes make investigation impossible. THE COINAGE OF SILVER. Steps Being Taken to Test the Restriction Act. The Colorado Mining Exchange will investigate the constitutionality of the act restricting the coinage of silver. A committee of three will visit the mint at Philadelphia with a hundred ounces of silver and demand that it be coined into dollars. This being refused they will sue the director of the mint for damages, thus bringing the subject before the United States Supreme Court.

A TRAIN HELD UP.

The Work of Three Robbers in Mississippi. They Secure \$2700 in Cash and Registered Mail Matter—They Miss \$70,000 of Government Money En Route to Florida. The Mobile and Ohio south-bound mail and passenger train was held up at 3:10 A. M., by train robbers, at Buckatanna, Mississippi, a station seventy miles north of Mobile Ala. Just before the train left Buckatanna, two men mounted behind the tender of the train, and, climbing over, covered Engineer Jack Therrel and Fireman Thomas Hust with their revolvers. The robbers were disguised with bandanna handkerchiefs over the lower part of their faces. The leader ordered the engineer to pull out and stop at the bridge two miles below Buckatanna, and to place the engine on the further side of the bridge from the rest of the train, the bridge being a trestle over a deep creek. "You obey instructions or it's death," he said. The engineer looked down the barrel of the pistol and slowly pulled the lever. The command was given and Dunning opened the barred door, and in the chief robber jumped, the other two remaining outside to guard the engine and fireman. The car made the messenger dump the contents of the safe into a canvas sack, but noticing that he was not doing so, Dunning dove out of the car to the ground, and the robbers made the express man get out of the car and go with them to the mill car. W. C. Bell, the mail agent, had suspected that robbery was going on and tried to get into the baggage car with a number of registered packages of mail. Just as he stepped to the end door of the car he saw a glint that the robbers had intercepted him. The robber leader faced him, pistol in hand and flinging Bell's arm full of packages, said, "dump those here on my left arm." There were twenty-four packages in all and Bell dumped them as requested. The robber made Bell hand him a registered pouch and ordered the agent to open it, but Bell had no key so the robber carried the pouch off with him. The pouch was made up at Meridan and the contents and value are unknown. Just then Billy Schorer, the conductor, who had been hiding himself with a Winchester, came out of the rear of the train, waved his lantern and shouted, "What's the matter?" The robbers fired two shots at him, crying out: "Come up here and you'll see what's the matter." The conductor tried to get up, but he was shot and the train hands would open fire and be shooting their own men. There was no more shooting and the train was ordered to pull out at once, which it did, the robbers disappearing in the undergrowth on the west side of the track. The train pulled down to Citronelle and swapped time with the accommodation train, and the accommodation train engine's car was sent back to the scene of the robbery with detectives and an armed posse. Another Train Robbery in Texas. FORT WORTH, Tex.—The North bound Santa Fe train, while pulling out of Crowley miles south of this city, was boarded by three men and two others jumped on the locomotive. The two on the engine placed pistols to the heads of the engineer and fireman and told them to stop. One of the men ripped open a sack and shoveled the silver out the door, while the other one threw out the other sacks. They took two packages said to contain \$5,000 each, but overlooked three or four packages for Fort Worth. The engineer was then made to couple up and move. The train reached here at midnight and a posse of twenty men started in pursuit at once. SPEEDED TO DEATH. Workmen Scattered and Twelve Wounded by an Engine. A wildcat engine on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad dashed into the caboose of a workmen's train containing forty men at 8 o'clock in the morning, near Claymont, Del., severely injuring twelve men, one probably fatally. The workmen's train had just stopped on a curve to take on a gang of men when the single engine, which was running at a mile-a-minute gait, dashed around the curve. The engineer put on brakes and reversed his engine, but seeing that the collision was inevitable he and his fireman jumped and escaped with a few slight sprains and bruises. The engine crashed into the caboose, crumpling it into splinters and throwing the human wreckage in every direction. An overturned stove set fire to the wrecked caboose. SHE STRUCK THE JUDGE. An Exciting Scene in a Wheeling Court Room. Justice Wm. H. Davis, while holding court in his office in Wheeling, W. Va., was assaulted by Mrs. Annie Costello, a very muscular female, and badly hurt. Mrs. Costello had been arrested on a charge of grand larceny, she stood committed. As the judge, who is upwards of sixty-five, turned to his desk, Mrs. Costello sprang upon him and hurled him to the floor, his head coming in contact with the desk, which cut a gash in his scalp. The woman then clinched him by the throat, and the two rolled over and over while the officer vainly attempted to separate them. Finally, Judge Davis secured a cane, and struck his more muscular antagonist several heavy blows, cutting her head and face. She was then overpowered and taken to jail.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Merritt Wright, a contractor of Canton, Penna., was killed by the caving in of a sand bank. Corporal Landgrave, of Battery B, Third Artillery, was drowned at Fort Monroe, Virginia, by a sail boat capsizing. Frank Hansen and an unknown man who was in the carriage with him were killed in Chicago by being struck by a train. Mr. Matthews, a wealthy railroad contractor, died in an opium joint in Butte, Montana, after having smoked ten pipes. Hugh Roberts and Anthony Marciotti, miners, employed at the Alaska Colliery, at Mount Carmel, Pa., were killed by a fall of rock. The recent wet and windy weather has done great damage to the late peach crop in New Jersey. In Hunterdon county alone the loss is estimated at \$100,000. The upper story of a new two-story brick building in the outskirts of Chicago was blown down, dangerously, if not fatally, injuring John Rubecki and John Hohl. A freight train on the Mexican Central Railroad was derailed near Lugos. Ten men were killed and three injured. It is supposed that the train was wrecked by robbers. Two freight trains on the Boston and Maine Railroad were wrecked by a collision near Lancaster, Massachusetts. A fireman named Warren was killed and two other trainmen were injured. During Sunday-school services in a small frame church near Columbia City, Indiana, lightning struck the building, killing two girls, each about 17 years of age. Ten others were stunned. A waterpout burst over Cerro Gordo, Mexico, causing several deaths. Live stock was swept away and houses destroyed. The exact number of deaths and the extent of the damage done are not known. During a supper in celebration of the opening of a new armory in Birmingham, Alabama, the guests, nearly one hundred in number, were under violent attack by the ice cream, which contained some poisonous substance. While some laborers in the stone quarries near Vancouver, British Columbia, were opening cans of powder with cuisies, a terrible explosion occurred, killing Patrick Morgan and Patrick Delaney. Four other men were severely injured. An explosion of gas in Nellson's shirt, at Shamokin, Penna., turned Alexander Crow, John Lucas, John Murphy and William Calvin, the first two named fatally. The explosion was caused by Lucas, who was ignorant of the presence of the gas. A passenger train was derailed near Leon, Butler county, Kansas, by the spreading of the rails. Three coaches rolled down a fifteen-foot embankment. R. M. Bennis was killed, and Isaac Deau, Mrs. Maliska and Mrs. H. A. Hodges were fatally injured. A number of others were badly hurt. John Zinthal and his ten children left Boone, Iowa, in a wagon about September 15, for Milwaukee. They were ten days on the road, and on arriving in Milwaukee nine of the children were taken with diphtheria, six dying within six days. They contracted the disease on the road. A train of seven cars going south from Elmira, New York, ran into an engine at Toga Junction, Penna., causing a bad wreck. The wreck caught fire and the injured passengers were with difficulty rescued. Two persons were killed—Eugene Daigne, newtoby, and Henry Oliver, of Union, New York—and 13 persons were injured, none fatally. While a loaded wagon containing a party of five was crossing a ford near Purcellville, Virginia, the stream being swollen, the horses became unmanageable, and the wagon was swept some distance. Miss Susie Cator, of Gettysburg, District of Columbia, and Miss Eliza Atwell, of Alexandria, jumped into the water and were drowned. The rest of the party reached shore. BURNED BY MOLTEN METAL. A Blast Furnace Bursts and Seven Men Are Seriously Injured. A frightful accident happened at Carnegie's Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Penn. Cap. W. R. Jones, general manager of the immense steel works, and a number of workmen were horrible and perhaps fatally burned. Furnace "C," one of the largest of the blast furnaces, gave way at the bottom and tons of molten metal, like water escaping from a reservoir, ran out. The furnace had not been working properly during the day, and Capt. Jones called to see if he could not obtain the cause. He was working with a number of men near the base of the furnace when the break occurred. In an instant flames of fire shot forth, and the hot metal exploded and fell like sheets of water. Tons of the metal poured out of the furnace, and that any person near the furnace escaped instant death is regarded as almost an accident. The number of the injured is: Captain Jones, general manager, horribly burned; Michael Quinn, aged 25, so badly burned that his flesh peeled off with his clothes; he can only live a few hours. John Mokake, badly burned about body, but not fatally; Capt. Ned Quinn, burned about arms and chest, will recover. Patrick Hughes, Michael Connor and John Needen were badly burned. Michael King, a Hungarian, was present when the seething mass poured out of the furnace, and as he cannot be found, it is feared he has been covered up. Cap. Jones is well-known throughout the United States and Europe wherever iron and steel are manufactured. He receives a salary of \$25,000 a year and a percentage of the product of the large mill, making his income almost \$50,000 a year. He took 33 men to Johnston at his own expense two days after the flood and remained there for two weeks directing the work of rescue. He is perhaps sixty years of age. OLD HUNDRED'S TRICKS. An Illicit Whiskey Dealer Finally Comes to Grief. For several years past an illicit place for the sale of whiskey and tobacco has been run in a building built directly on the line between West Virginia and Pennsylvania, near the banks of Cheat river. The place was presided over by a grizzled ex-Confederate, universally known in the neighborhood as "Old Hundred," and he has done a flourishing business, despite the vigilance of local government officials. He had two or three sets of brass checks—one shape good for cigars, another for tobacco, and a third for whiskey—and these he gave as part of the change for small purchases of miscellaneous articles. One part of the transaction was always done in one State and the matter completed in the other, and "Old Hundred" was accumulating wealth at a lively rate, enjoying a large patronage. But he has come to grief at last. Sheriff Jones captured him in a fraudulent transaction, made wholly on West Virginia soil, and landed him in jail. He will be turned over to the federal authorities.

STATE OF TRADE.

Increased Activity in Distributive Lines. West Speculation Limited, With Frequent But Comparative Narrow Fluctuations—Bradstreet's Report. A marked increase of activity in leading distributive lines throughout the West is reported this week in special telegrams. This favorable condition of affairs is chiefly noticeable at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Pittsburg, Detroit and Louisville. At the South, New Orleans gives an equally favorable report, interior trade there receiving an important impetus, owing to the free movement of cotton. At Cincinnati trade is reported excellent. Stormy weather on the Eastern Atlantic coast has interrupted distribution at New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Cooler weather has induced a notable increase in demand for seasonable goods at leading cities. Crop prospects, particularly corn and cotton, remain very promising. Sugar crop prospects are less bright, but a large yield is still anticipated. Cattle and hogs are more active in the West at various places. Collections are fair to good. Wheat speculation has been limited, with frequent but comparatively narrow fluctuations. Early weakness was due to adverse cables and a large yield in the West. A slight gain in strength was shown on better cables and light interior receipts, on which nearly all the early loss was regained. Corn is off 1 1/2 cts. on increased offerings and improved crop reports. Contract oats are 1/2 cts. lower on the week. Flour was active at a slight advance this week of wheat (mid flour as wheat) aggregate 2,688,677 bushels, against 1,428,552 bushels last week and 2,831,376 bushels in the like week of 1888. The total exports July 1 to date are 22,564,091 bushels, against 26,555,357 bushels last year. Dry goods business at New York is quiet. Boston reports a reaction from early September activity, accentuated in some measure by stormy weather on several days of the week. Foreign dress goods have been in active movement to fill orders on jobbers, and the latter market has been unproprietarily heavy. American report trade quiet to dull. Prices are well held. Print goods stocks are growing, but value are quotably unchanged. Bleached goods are in especially good tone. The Boston clothing trade is slightly more active, as are also foreign dress goods at New York. Wool is inactive as good seasonable buyers are sellers are wide apart as regards prices. Spot cotton is duller and 1/2 cts. lower, but speculation is more active and 2 1/2 cts. points higher on the near month's contracts, owing to the squeeze of September shorts. Crop movement is beyond previous records. Prospects are regarded as good seasonably. Coffee speculation has been active, but bears in tone, with a decline of 1/2 cts. on contracts. Holders of actual coffee are firm. Reports of accumulation at interior points are received. Sugar is 1/2 cts. higher on improved consumptive demand. Provision are quiet on the better export demand. Choice grades of butter are 3c higher on better demand. Ocean freights are in good demand on account of corn and flour shipments. The business failures of the last several days number for the week as follows: Provision and Canada 21, a total of 193 failures, as compared with a total of 193 last week and 301 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 225, representing 240 failures in the United States and 28 in the Dominion of Canada. TERRIBLE BLOW AT PABLO. Houses Demolished and a Boy Hurled to His Death. A tornado of great violence passed over Pablo Beach, Fla., sixteen miles from Jacksonville, on the Atlantic Coast, at six o'clock P. M. It arose in the southwest, and without any warning except blackening of the sky, it struck Murray Hill, an immense beach hotel, twisted the roof from the main structure and towers, burst in the windows and doors on the west side, and left it in a shattered condition. The bowling alley, servants' quarters and carpenter shop west of the hotel are completely demolished, as is also the greater portion of the beach pavilion. Prince O'Neill, a boy, thirteen years old, was standing by the horse and buggy of Lawrence Haynes, near the dancing pavilion, awaiting the arrival of the evening train. The horse, vehicle and boy were hurled into the air and blown nearly two hundred feet to the beach, where they were found ten minutes later, all in a heap. The boy was killed outright, the body being terribly lacerated and mangled. A freight car on a side track was lifted in the air, turned over twice, and landed on the north side of the main track, sixty feet distant. A passenger train due at six o'clock was half an hour late, owing to obstructions on the track. Had it arrived on time, a hundred cottagers retreating from the city would doubtless have all been killed or seriously injured. The force of the wind was such that pieces of timber were driven through the two-inch plank flooring of the railroad station, and with great difficulty extracted for the passage of the train. A statue of the late Louis M. Alocit is to be modeled the coming winter by Frank E. Elwell, a Concord sculptor, an intimate friend of the author. There is a rumor that the Statue may be placed in the free public library of Concord. MARKETS. BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills extra, \$4.50 \$4.60. Wheat—Southern Fultz, \$3.85; Corn—Southern White, 40c; Oats, Yellow 41c; Oats—Southern and Pennsylvania 21c; Rye—Maryland & Pennsylvania 20c; Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania 15c; Straw—14c; Sugar—White, 5c; Butter, Eastern Creamery, 19c; Western, near-by receipts 16c; Eggs—Western Fancy Cream, 10c; Eggs—Western, 9c; Eggs—21c; Tobacco—Leaf—Inferior, 12c; Good Common, 8c; Oatmeal, Middling, 5c; Good to fine red, 8c; Fancy, 10c; 10c. NEW YORK—Flour—Southern Common to fair extra, \$5.10; \$5.15; Wheat—No. 1 White 86c; No. 2 White, 85c; No. 3 White, 84c; No. 4 White, 83c; No. 5 White, 82c; No. 6 White, 81c; No. 7 White, 80c; No. 8 White, 79c; No. 9 White, 78c; No. 10 White, 77c; No. 11 White, 76c; No. 12 White, 75c; No. 13 White, 74c; No. 14 White, 73c; No. 15 White, 72c; No. 16 White, 71c; No. 17 White, 70c; No. 18 White, 69c; No. 19 White, 68c; No. 20 White, 67c; No. 21 White, 66c; No. 22 White, 65c; No. 23 White, 64c; No. 24 White, 63c; No. 25 White, 62c; No. 26 White, 61c; No. 27 White, 60c; No. 28 White, 59c; No. 29 White, 58c; No. 30 White, 57c; No. 31 White, 56c; No. 32 White, 55c; No. 33 White, 54c; No. 34 White, 53c; No. 35 White, 52c; No. 36 White, 51c; No. 37 White, 50c; No. 38 White, 49c; No. 39 White, 48c; No. 40 White, 47c; No. 41 White, 46c; No. 42 White, 45c; No. 43 White, 44c; No. 44 White, 43c; No. 45 White, 42c; No. 46 White, 41c; No. 47 White, 40c; No. 48 White, 39c; No. 49 White, 38c; No. 50 White, 37c; No. 51 White, 36c; No. 52 White, 35c; No. 53 White, 34c; No. 54 White, 33c; No. 55 White, 32c; No. 56 White, 31c; No. 57 White, 30c; No. 58 White, 29c; No. 59 White, 28c; No. 60 White, 27c; No. 61 White, 26c; No. 62 White, 25c; No. 63 White, 24c; No. 64 White, 23c; No. 65 White, 22c; No. 66 White, 21c; No. 67 White, 20c; No. 68 White, 19c; No. 69 White, 18c; No. 70 White, 17c; No. 71 White, 16c; No. 72 White, 15c; No. 73 White, 14c; No. 74 White, 13c; No. 75 White, 12c; No. 76 White, 11c; No. 77 White, 10c; No. 78 White, 9c; No. 79 White, 8c; No. 80 White, 7c; No. 81 White, 6c; No. 82 White, 5c; No. 83 White, 4c; No. 84 White, 3c; No. 85 White, 2c; No. 86 White, 1c; No. 87 White, 0c; No. 88 White, 0c; No. 89 White, 0c; No. 90 White, 0c; No. 91 White, 0c; No. 92 White, 0c; No. 93 White, 0c; No. 94 White, 0c; No. 95 White, 0c; No. 96 White, 0c; No. 97 White, 0c; No. 98 White, 0c; No. 99 White, 0c; No. 100 White, 0c. BALTIMORE—Wool—3 1/2 lbs; Sheep—\$2.00 \$4.00. Hops—\$4.25 \$4.50. NEW YORK—Wool—3 1/2 lbs; Sheep—\$2.00 \$4.00. Hops—\$4.25 \$4.50. EAST LINDSEY—Wool—3 1/2 lbs; Sheep—\$2.00 \$4.00. Hops—\$4.25 \$4.50. BALTIMORE—Wool—3 1/2 lbs; Sheep—\$2.00 \$4.00. Hops—\$4.25 \$4.50.