

A PANIC IN WALL STREET.

Exciting Scenes Which Recall the Black Friday of '72.

Heavy Failures Among the Stock Operators—The Worst is Over.

A New York special of Friday says: This was the worst day Wall street has seen in this week of woe. Hopes indulged in Thursday evening that the panic had run its course were premature. The stock market opened amid great excitement and with prices about the same as Thursday's closing. It was very soon apparent that many stocks must be sold off regardless of price. The discrimination of the banks against certain stocks, especially Industrials as collaterals in loans, has compelled their holders to throw them overboard.

The slaughter of industries was awful, and it was very quickly seen that there must be more failures. No house largely interested in these stocks could be expected to remain solvent. A PANIC IN THE AIR. By 9:30 o'clock the galleries of the stock exchange began to fill. Thursday's exciting events had attracted everyone's attention, and the public had awakened to the fact that a panic was in the air. On the floor at 9:50 o'clock, a broker yelled: "What will the price of cordage be?" and the cry echoed back and forth through the galleries. Everybody was aroused and some were in danger of tumbling over the railing to the floor beneath in their endeavor to get a view of the cordage crowd, which was swelling in numbers every second. Pandemonium was imminent, when, at 10 o'clock a wooden mallet fell and with three sharp blows upon the chairman's desk, the market opened.

EVERYBODY GONE CRAZY. "Nineteen for cordage," came on the instant, and the sale of 5,000 shares at that figure was, in a moment, recorded on the tickers. The sugar crowd, St. Paul crowd and Chicago crowd were having a high old time. For spectators, their interests lay with the cordage crowd, which was most conspicuous in point of numbers, and on account of greater demonstrations with voice and pads waved aloft.

There were many more ladies present in the galleries than on the day before, and wild pushing and yelling of the brokers below stirred them up to such a high state of excitement that many of them cried out in very sympathy.

THE PANIC COMES. The public already foreboded at last had dropped out full-fledged. The sight became indescribable. The crowd swayed backward and forward and it looked for a moment as though the rush below was to be reproduced above.

"DEACON" WHITE'S FAILURE. The excitement on the stock exchange was most intense, and prices fell so rapidly that it was a difficult matter to keep track of them. The announcement of the suspension of S. V. White added to the general demonstrations which seemed to have set in.

BIG DROPS IN PRICES. American sugar which opened at 85 had dropped to 63 at 11 o'clock. Chicago fell from 74 to 65, general electric from 86 to 66. National Cordage 19 to 18 1/4. Whiskey trust from 22 1/4 to 21 1/4; lead from 33 to 28. United States rubber from 45 to 40. Western Union from 83 to 81 1/4 and Manhattan from 126 to 120.

The appointment of receivers for National Cordage at a late hour Thursday night was the occasion for further break in the preferred stock Friday morning at 45. The common opened at 9 to 21, five thousand shares changing hands at this price.

General electric was another weak spot, and in the first few minutes of business the stock broke five points to seventy-five. The fact that certain people have thought it necessary to issue a statement that the company is all right is viewed with suspicion in some quarters. At 10:15 a. m. stock was selling at 69. Sugar was also attacked and broke to 76, while Chicago gas dropped to 60. Manhattan sold down 5 1/2 to 1.21. Considering the panic in the industrial group, the general list held fairly well.

DEACON WHITE FAILS AGAIN. S. V. White & Co. announced their suspension at 10:45 o'clock on account of the terrific drop in Cordage and Chicago gas.

The failure of Ferris & Kimball was announced on stock exchange shortly after 12 o'clock. At that hour the nervous tension in financial circles showed no signs of relaxing. The failure of S. V. White caused a fresh outbreak of the selling fever. Rarely, if ever, in the history of the stock exchange were there such wild fluctuations witnessed.

LONDON BUYING HEAVILY. Seen at a distance of 3,000 miles, the disposition had a different aspect. While our own brokers were in a dazed condition and throwing over their stocks regardless of prices, foreign houses were quietly at work picking up the dividend payers. Their purchases were heavy enough to demoralize the foreign exchanges. It was estimated that up to noon London's purchases of securities in the local market aggregated fully sixty thousand shares, consisting of St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Wabash preferred and other interior national favorites. Money at this time was close and stock exchange borrowers were paying 11 and 12 per cent. At 1 o'clock the battle had been on three hours and many of those in the early engagement had gone outside to the sutler's camp for food. They heard how London and other centers were lying back in comparative safety and absorbing the fruits of their sacrifices.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

The result was a change for the better in the stock market and a steadier tone characterized the next dealings. The foreign buying was felt inside to have been on a heavy scale and the New Yorkers saw that European purchasers had certainly picked up some very cheap stocks. The example set by the foreigners and the confidence they displayed in our securities revived the drooping courage of home operators and a great rally resulted.

At 1:30 o'clock p. m. money sold off to 18 to 20 per cent and the pressure against the market was lifted and fell to 6 per cent, owing to the heavy offerings of funds by commission houses. As a result, the market for stocks became comparatively calm and brokers enjoyed the only real resting spell they have had during the week. Indication pointed then to the fact that considerable amounts of stock had been taken up and paid for.

Up to 2 o'clock Friday evening the sales of listed stocks were 444,970 shares and of unlisted stocks 201,851 shares. At that hour the market was somewhat feverish, although some stocks were actually above Thursday night's closing. At the office of Ferris & Kimball, whose failure was announced at 12:45 o'clock, it was stated that no statement of the condition of the firm would be given out until later in the afternoon. The shrinkage in Industrials carried down the concern.

A feature of the market for railway and miscellaneous bonds was a break in security corporation 6's to 82. The last previously reported sale was 96. This is the collateral company that was organized to finance for the National Cordage. The failure of B. L. Smith & Co. Thursday brought out these bonds.

The following stocks were sold out under the rule at the New York exchange Friday presumably for S. V. White: 2,100 American sugar, 700 Atlantic, 300 Cordage, 100 Lead, 100 Erie, 200 New York and New England and fifty Western Union.

AFTER THE BATTLE. After the gavel had fallen and the battle was over for the day the men went away into quieter spots and looked the situation over from a distance. In well-informed financial quarters, the feeling grew that the worst has been seen in Wall street, and from this time on matters will improve. On this theory, which had, to some extent, obtained before the close, and on the fact that certain houses whose names had been named as being in the storm of the early part of the day, pulled through all right, it was seen that there had been a revolution in sentiment and prices bounded up almost as rapidly as they had dropped early in the day.

WHITE EXPECTS TO RESUME. Mr. White says that he expects to resume payments at once. It is stated that the Havemeyers, the wealthy sugar men, have but up money enough—\$1,000,000—to place Mr. White on his feet again. His losses, it is said, are in sugar and Manhattan Elevated stocks. He has a large amount of sugar privileges out on which the losses are heavy.

A BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

Convicts at Cole City Attack the Guards But Are Repulsed. A special from Cole City, Ga., says: Ten of the most desperate convicts in the Cole City camp made a daring attempt to escape Thursday morning, and, but for the bravery and coolness of the guards, would, in all probability, have succeeded. The gang was led by a desperate negro named Johnson, who was sent up from Fulton county for a long term for burglary, and who was severely, if not mortally, wounded in the fight. In some way the convicts secured some old gasp which they converted into gas by plugging up one end securely. A fuse was substituted for a trigger, and the guns were loaded with anything that was calculated to kill. Thursday morning, when the convicts were being moved to the works, the ten who had the dangerous weapons suddenly made a break, and, when called upon to halt, fired. The break was sudden and unexpected, and, but for the coolness and bravery of the guards, would have been successful. The guards returned the fire, and, after several shots, the convicts were subdued. In the fight Johnson and four or five other convicts were wounded, and it is thought Johnson's wound will result in his death. Two of the guards were hurt, one of them quite badly.

THE REDWINE CASE.

He Was Not Allowed to Testify Before the Grand Jury. The United States grand jury at Atlanta, which has for the past month and a half been investigating the Redwine defalcation, adjourned Monday afternoon as soon as they found a true bill against Redwine, but not until it was discovered by that honorable body that Lewis Redwine, according to a ruling by Judge Newman, could not be made to testify.

The body adjourned until the 29th of May. The indictment contains three counts, and is sufficiently large to be called an omnibus bill. The first count charges Redwine with embezzling \$103,148.78 from the Gate City National bank between the 22d of February, 1891, and the 22d of February, 1893. The second count charges him with embezzling the same sum between the 12th of January, 1892, and the 22d of February, 1893. The third count charges him with embezzling the whole amount, \$103,148.78, on the 21st of February, 1893. A "no bill" was returned in the case of the United States against L. J. Hill, president of the bank, and another "no bill" was returned in the case of the United States against Ed McCandless, the cashier.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Happenings from Day to Day in the National Capital.

Appointments in the Various Departments—Other Notes of Interest.

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENTS.

Secretary Carlisle, on Thursday, instructed the collectors of internal revenue and custom house officials to refrain from making the arrests of Chinese who have not registered until further orders from the department.

Two appointments in the treasury department were announced Saturday. Hon. Scott Witke, of Illinois, succeeds Mr. Spalding as assistant treasurer, and R. B. Bowler, of Cincinnati, is made comptroller to succeed Matthews.

Speaker Crisp returned to Washington Thursday. He will remain several days looking after the interests of his constituents. There are several scores of fourth-class postmasters to be appointed in his district. Several presidential postoffices must also be filled, and a few of his constituents want other offices.

The president announced the following appointments Monday: H. W. Smith, of Utah, associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Utah; Everett E. Ellinwood, of Arizona, attorney of the United States for the territory of Arizona. Marshals of the United States—John S. McNeilly, of Mississippi, for the southern district of Mississippi; Nat. M. Brigham, of Utah, for the territory of Utah; William K. Meade, of Arizona, for the territory of Arizona.

Secretary Gresham on Thursday, received a letter from the United States consul general at Havana, dated April 29th, forwarding a copy of the proclamation issued April 28th by the governor general of Cuba, already published, declaring the province of Santiago de Cuba in a state of siege. The reason given for the measure is that some bands of men have risen in arms against the government in the hamlets of Velasco and Puerta, near the northern coast of that province, for the immediate suppression of which active military measures are now being taken by the government.

The president appointed postmasters Thursday as follows: Margaret G. Davis at Biloxi, Miss., reappointed; Thomas W. James at McComb, Miss., vice S. W. Collins, office became vacant; Walter N. Hurt at Winona, Miss., vice Mary C. Mathews, removed; Albert L. Howe at Natchez, Miss., vice H. C. Griffin, removed; Thomas R. Crews, at Laurens, S. C., vice J. M. Robertson, removed; William Y. C. Hannum, at Maryville, Tenn., vice J. P. Edmonson, removed; John W. Clark at Ripley, Tenn., office became vacant; Robert A. Poole at Cleburne, Tenn., vice W. H. Deal, resigned.

On Saturday Secretary Carlisle received the resignation of General Rosecrans, of California, as register of the treasury, to take effect May 21st. In tendering his resignation Rosecrans refers to his impaired physical condition, and encloses a certificate from his physicians, which states that General Rosecrans is unable to undertake the long journey to Washington, and does not hold out any hope that he will be able to do so in the near future. Secretary Carlisle accepted the resignation in a letter in which he expresses his regret at the general's continued illness and hopes he may soon recover.

A Comparative Statement. A statement prepared from the records of the postoffice department shows that during the first two months of the present administration, the total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed was 3,894 as against 6,104 made during the first two months of Mr. Harrison's administration. The number of appointments made during the last two months to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths was 2,681 as against 1,698 made during the corresponding period of last administration. The number of removals made during the last two months is shown to be only 1,209, while the number of removals made during the first two months of Mr. Harrison's administration reached 3,496. The excess of appointments four years ago, therefore, 1,210 and the excess of removals 2,887, while the number of appointments made on account of resignations and death was 1,077 more than four years ago.

THE SHUT-OUT ORDER.

The president's order closing the white house to office-seekers formed the chief topic of conversation among the politicians Monday. The expressions regarding it varied in character according to the condition of the speaker. Senators and representatives with large and active constituencies were inclined to favor the president's stand, for it relieved them of a great deal of pressure from importuning followers, whose needs must be presented to the president and their claims for office advocated. At the same time the proclamation is not taken to apply as a bar to senators. The politicians say that the order will have the effect of making a close corporation of the patronage system by giving senators and representatives the sole right to talk with the president about appointments and that the president will be thus barred from hearing the voice of the people at large on the fitness of candidates put forward for appointment for office.

Tax drought in Mexico has not broken, and the crops will be a total failure again this year. The supply of water from the Nazos River gave out last September.

CARLYLE HARRIS EXECUTED.

End of a Most Unusual Murder Case at New York.

Carlyle W. Harris was executed by electricity in the death house of the prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., at 12:40 o'clock Monday afternoon. The execution was a perfect success.

The death warrant was formally read to Harris at 8:30. He displayed indifference and his reading did not noticeably affect him. He showed no signs of breaking down and appeared cheerful after the reading of the death warrant. At 11 o'clock the witness assembled in the warden's office. There were twenty-seven—seven physicians and twenty newspaper men, state officials and friends of the warden. Warden Durstin, at 12:16, announced that everything was ready, and invited the witnesses down stairs.

Harris was brought in looking pale. He paused an instant on the threshold and looked over the assembled witnesses. He walked entirely alone, and when the guard pointed to the chair, without even a look of curiosity at the thing which was to end his career, he dropped into the seat. As he did so he said he had a word to say if the warden would permit. The warden asked what he wished to say. Harris, in a weak voice, as though each word cost him a powerful effort, said: "I have no further reservation to make. I desire to say that I am absolutely innocent." These were his last words. After uttering them he seemed relieved and settled back in the chair to which his legs had already been strapped by the two guards. The electrode was placed on his head and the wires attached to the two electrodes.

There was an instant's pause, while every man in the room held his breath. A sharp click from the lever, and the form in the chair straightened up till the straps creaked, and the death dealing current of 1,760 volts passed through the body of Carlyle W. Harris.

THE CRIME OF HARRIS.

Mary Helen Neilson Potts was a beautiful girl of seventeen years, residing with her parents, who were people of wealth, at Ashbury Park, New York city. At the time of her death she was attending the Comstock Finishing school, on Forty-first street. She was considered the belle of the school, and had that light heart and charming nature which won the affection of teachers and schoolmates alike. On Saturday night, January 31, 1891, she was invited to attend an evening concert, to which other scholars intended going. She agreed to make one of the party, but at dinner time complained that she was so tired that she thought she would go to her room and rest rather than accompany the others. She kissed them all good night, and that was the last time any of them saw her again clothed in her right mind.

A DREAMT OF DREAMS.

At 10:30 p. m. two of the girls, who occupied the same room with Miss Potts, returned from the concert and, bursting into the room, aroused the sleepy Helen from what they thought was a deep sleep to tell her of the good time they had enjoyed. She aroused herself drowsily from her sleep, and stretched forth her hand as if still in the land of dreams, said to them:

"Oh, I have had such beautiful dreams! I could dream on forever! Then she sank back upon her pillow and let her eyes close slowly, dropping again into the blissful dream of death. Her companions gave her a good night kiss and gently folded the arm extended over the edge of the bed, and then proceeded to prepare for bed. It was half an hour before they were ready to turn off the light, and just as the room was plunged in darkness they were startled by moans, which came from the corner where Helen's bed was. A light was struck, and the two frightened girls bent over their companion's flushed face. She was tossing on her pillow and nervously fingering the lace edges like one who is preparing for death. Thoroughly frightened, the girls rushed down the hall to where Miss Day, the principal, slept and aroused her. Miss Day immediately rang for messengers, and in a short time three physicians, Drs. Fowler, Baur and Kerr, were striving with all their skill and might to save the young life. For eleven hours they worked upon the dying girl, while her companions looked on with frightened looks and streaming eyes, but to no purpose, as the rosy cheeks paled into gray, and finally took on the grim, blue tinge with eyes shut and nervously added a century to her age; at last they gave up in despair and sadly watched her pass away into the sleep that knows no awakening.

The suspicion that Harris had killed the girl did not arise immediately, their relations being unknown at the time. The fact soon developed that they had become secretly married, that Harris had grown weary of her, and being a medical student with some knowledge of drugs had administered poison to her under the pretense that it was a harmless medicine.

Crop Outlook in North Carolina.

The North Carolina department of agriculture reported Monday that the drought, not as yet dangerous, prevails all over the state; that cotton is nearly all planted; that the frost of April 24th has done much damage to fruit in western counties, and that the supply of tobacco plants is plentiful and nearly large enough to transplant. The increase in cotton acreage this year planted and the use of commercial fertilizers this season is much larger, but this is because it is being used on poor land, while the best land is everywhere being planted in corn, which will be a very great crop this year.

A FRIGHTFUL WRECK.

On the Big Four Road Caused by Defective Air Brakes.

Ten Men Crushed to Death and Many Others Badly Injured.

One of the most horrible wrecks in the history of railroading occurred on the Big Four road in Lafayette, Ind., at 1:15 o'clock Sunday morning, as a result of which ten men are now dead and many more injured. The train was the east-bound passenger, leaving Chicago at 9 o'clock p. m. The accident was caused by the failure of the airbrakes to work. The engineer undoubtedly discovered this before reaching the cut beyond the Wabash river, as vigorous whistling for brakes could be heard when the train was still a mile west of the city. The engineer's desperate effort to stop the train was shown by the large amount of sand thrown by him on the bridge through which the train came just before the fatal crash. The engine dashed out of the bridge over the Wabash river at a speed not less than sixty miles an hour, crashing into the depot building, carrying off a portion of the depot and train sheds several hundred feet, the engine when it left the track being followed by the baggage car, two postal cars and express car and piled in one promiscuous mass, a total and complete wreck, burying a score or more of victims in the awful pile of debris. The trucks of the first day coach were dragged out and the side of the car knocked into fragments, but no passengers in this car were injured. The chair car and two Pullman sleepers remained on the track. The engine and cars being torn to pieces and piled up together with their contents.

A large crowd of citizens gathered very quickly at the scene of the disaster and assisted in rescuing the victims, and a large force of local physicians gave the necessary attention to the wounded. Several victims of the wreck were persons standing in the depot waiting for the train. A hackman, a mail car driver and passengers were struck.

LIST OF DEAD.

Michael Welch, engineer, Indianapolis, frightfully mangled, head crushed, limb torn from body, found under the engine; fireman McInnis, of Indianapolis; E. D. Myers, of Logansport, mail clerk; Mr. McMahon, of Cincinnati, express messenger; A. R. Chadwick, of Cincinnati, mail clerk; Charles Meyers, of Lafayette, hackman; John Lennon, of Lafayette, mail car driver; Jesse H. Long of Lebanon, Ind., mail clerk; Charles S. Cahill, passenger, had just bought a ticket to Indianapolis; Otto Gesselson, Alhambra hotel, Chicago.

Passengers going to the train were frightfully crushed and mangled, limbs being severed in several instances and heads and bodies terribly injured. The list of injured is a large one and several more people may die.

The wreck was caused by the failure of the airbrakes to work properly. High bluffs rise on the west banks of the Wabash, just opposite the city, and there is a long and steep grade at that point. The ill-fated train must have been a mile up the grade when the river when the engine made the discovery that there was something wrong with the airbrakes, for he began to shrilly blow the whistle for handbrakes. The speed had by that time increased so terrifically, however, that its control was beyond human agency. With almost lightning like speed the engine dashed around the curves and across the long bridge, although the man at the throttle had reversed the machinery and immense streams of fire were being dashed off from the driving wheels running in an opposite direction to that of the swiftly flying cars that followed. Just after leaving the east end of the long bridge over the Wabash, the tracks describe a semi-circle at the midway point of which the union station is located. When the engine struck that sharp curve, it left the track, followed by the cars in an awful swirl, and they piled upon each other 100 feet away, after crashing through the train shed and bringing down tons of structural iron to add to the terror of the situation.

GERMAN ARMY BILL.

Defeated and the Reichstag Dissolved.

A special cable dispatch from Berlin says: The army bill was rejected in the Reichstag Saturday by a vote of 210 against 162 in favor of the bill. The receipt signed by the Kaiser dissolving the Reichstag was immediately promulgated. Immediately upon the result of the vote being announced, Chancellor Caprivi read the imperial message decreeing the dissolution of the Reichstag. The social democratic members of the Reichstag displayed wildest enthusiasm over the result. They hurrahed repeatedly, following cheer with cheer. Great confusion and uproar prevailed in the house, and public excitement is at the highest pitch in Berlin.

Miners on a Strike.

Twenty thousand miners in Ohio went out Monday, the men having struck for an advance of 5 cents per ton in the price of mining. Every mine in the Hocking valley is closed. Twenty-five hundred miners put down their picks in the sixth sub-district of which Belaire is the centre, and two thousand men in the twenty-six mines of the Massillon district did the same. A special from Belaire says that many operators in that vicinity are willing to grant an advance.

JERVEY TO TILLMAN.

The Solicitor Claims that He Cannot Legally Prosecute the Lynchers.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by Solicitor Jervy to Governor Tillman Saturday in reply to Tillman's letter instructing him to prosecute the Denmark lynchers. It is an acknowledgment receipt of the governor's letter, Solicitor Jervy says:

"All lawful directions emanating from the executive will be fully and earnestly carried out by me, but in a matter of such importance to law, there is no provision of the law which would authorize me with, or without your sanction, as solicitor, to go into another circuit and assume the enforcement of the criminal law there. Section 11 of the general statutes under which I assume you act in this matter authorizes the governor to direct the solicitor to assist the attorney general, or each other in all suits or prosecutions in behalf of the state. The section clearly contemplates that a solicitor so directed must be associated with, not supersede, the constituted representative of the state in the circuit in some suit or prosecution there pending. I am satisfied that under the constitution the law would not authorize by my presence I should properly obey the direction of your excellency. This duty is one of grave responsibility, neither to be sought nor evaded, and I shall devote its proper execution all the ability and earnestness at my command.

THE GOVERNOR'S REJOINER.

Governor Tillman replied at once to the letter of Solicitor Jervy, in which he says: "While it may be presumptuous in me, a layman, to construe a law differently from so distinguished an ornament of the bar as yourself, I insist that you are 'splitting hair,' so to speak. You will not assert that the disability of the solicitor of the second circuit paralyzes the law, or deny that the judge can appoint a solicitor pro tem, and the technical language 'to assist the attorney general or each other' cannot be construed to forbid an interchange of work or swapping places by the solicitor, even to take original precedence." I still hope that you will waive your own construction and leave it to the court to pass on the legality of such proceedings as you may take in prosecuting the Denmark lynchers. Of course, I have no power to force you to perform the duty, which I thought would be pleasant to you. If you still refuse the matter must be left with the judge when court convenes."

ALMOST A PANIC.

Four Big Failures in One Day on Wall Street.

A New York special says: Shortly after the opening Thursday morning the market was thrown into a condition of a panic by the announcement of the failure of Henry Allen & Co. and B. L. Smythe & Co. The liquidations were enormous, especially in such stocks as the firm were supposed to be in the excitement which prevailed as block after block came on the market was compared with the financial quotations of Wednesday.

After an enormous shrinkage sufficient buying orders appeared to rally prices. National cordage preferred rose 5 to 7, and others improved to 3 points.

FOUR BIG FAILURES.

Messrs. B. L. Smythe & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 5 Exchange Place, announced their inability to meet their pecuniary obligation and suspended payment.

The failure of G. R. Wilson, of 60 Broadway, was announced at the Consolidated exchange shortly before noon.

The failure of B. F. Beardsley was also announced in the Consolidated exchange.

At a later hour Snyler Walden, a stock exchange broker, announced his suspension.

SUNDAY AT THE FAIR.

The Gates Were Closed Except to Those Having Passes.

A Chicago dispatch says: The rule to close the gates of the world's fair on the seventh day was rigidly enforced Sunday, so far as the ticket-purchasing public was concerned. The fortunate hands who held passes, were admitted, however, and allowed to wander about the grounds at their will. It was a beautiful day and hundreds of workmen, some of them with families, went to the fair grounds under the apprehension that the gates were to be open, and when these toilers were turned away, they were left in anything but a good humor. It was highly aggravating to them to see the favored hands, even thousands enter the grounds on passes, while they who worked all the week were excluded. The validity of the law of congress closing the gates is to be tested in the courts.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

The Famous Old Bell of Independence Shipped to Chicago.

The Liberty bell was lowered from its position in Independence hall at Philadelphia, Saturday, and on Monday it was placed on a truck specially constructed for the purpose and escorted by Philadelphia's contingent of the Pennsylvania National Guard to the Pennsylvania railroad depot. The train bearing the bell and escort left for Chicago Tuesday morning.

Specie Movements.

The imports of specie at the port of New York for the past week were \$42,411, of which \$33,265 were gold and \$9,146 silver. The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week \$1,237,471, of which \$528,184 was gold and \$709,287 silver. Of this amount \$508,102 gold, and \$686,698 silver, went to Europe, and \$20,082 gold, and \$22,569 silver went to South America.

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

Mrs. Elise Depew, wife of Chauncey M. Depew, died at her residence in New York city at 12:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

A Boston, Mass., dispatch says: The Episcopal convention, Thursday, chose Dean Lawrence, of Boston, the broad churchman's candidate, as bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts to succeed the late Philip Brooks.

Advices of Saturday from New York state that the total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,683,306 bales of which 3,108,106 is American, against 4,116,911 and 3,452,711 respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns, 13,351; receipts at plantations, 9,874 bales; crop in sight, 6,228,674 bales.

Two men were killed and one seriously wounded Thursday morning by the explosion of a piston head in the shops of the Cincinnati Southern railway at Chattanooga, Tenn. The dead are John Quigley, white, and Will Cole, colored. Jesse Biles, white, will probably lose his eyesight. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The Chicago city council Monday night passed unanimously a resolution declaring for an open Sunday at the world's fair grounds, and as representatives of \$5,000,000 worth of stock in the world's Columbian exposition, criticised the financial management which closes the gates one day out of seven.

Judge William L. Niblack died at his residence in Indianapolis, Sunday, aged seventy-one years. Judge Niblack served fourteen years in congress and twelve years on the supreme bench, where his decisions attracted the attention of the bench and bar of the whole country for their clearness, conciseness and strength.

General Manuel Gonzales, ex-president of the republic of Mexico and governor of the state of Guanajuato, died Monday afternoon. He was born near Matamoros, in Tamaulipas, in 1820. He was the possessor of great personal courage, which was largely instrumental in securing him a considerable following. He was president from 1880 to 1884.

Lieutenant R. T. Peary left Philadelphia Sunday for St. Jones, N. F., to complete his arrangements for the vessel to take the exploring party to Melville bay. The party will be composed of ten, seven of whom have already been chosen, and the route will be the same as that followed by the way of St. Foulon, Baffin bay and Whale Island.

By means of raising small certified checks to large amounts, a clever forger Thursday swindled three clerks of Kansas City, Mo., out of \$4,600. The victims are the Metropolitan National bank the Citizens National bank and the Midland National bank. The forger gave his name as George B. Norton, but his identity is not known and no more trace of him has been discovered.

A dispatch of Thursday from Cleveland, O., says: Coal has been scarce at Ohio ports for several days and boats have lost much time in getting full loads. But matters will be even worse for the next week or ten days. All the Ohio miners quit work Monday, and while it is not expected that the strike will be of long duration, it will take at least a week to settle it and in the meantime vessels will have to lie still at present.

Joe Jefferson, the actor, was taken suddenly ill at Cincinnati Friday with a severe attack of gastritis. He partly recovered and in the evening played "Rip Van Winkle," to the end, but his lines were cut somewhat. At the close he was almost exhausted and was immediately taken to his hotel. Saturday morning his physician stated that it would be impossible for Jefferson to appear again and arrangements were made to take him to New York.

PAY AND MARCH.

The President of World's Fair Decides a Knotty Problem.

A Chicago dispatch of Friday says: Those who were afraid that Chief Burnham's Guards would raise a row if attempts were made to parade through the fair grounds, were relieved yesterday when President Higginbotham gave it out that any body of men, no matter how large, would be permitted to march inside the big fence, provided they had paid their entrance fee. Consequently the commercial travelers, who intend to bring one hundred thousand men to the fair, and the Catholic Knights of America, together with the foreign consulates and various states can proceed with their celebrations.

EIGHT PEOPLE CREMATED.

A Town in Poland Visited by a Destructive Fire.

A cable dispatch of Friday from Vienna, Austria, says: The town of Kowal, in Poland, about eighty miles south of Warsaw, has been visited by a destructive conflagration, resulting in the loss of many lives. The town has a population of between three or four thousand. Fire broke out, and spread rapidly, consuming 116 houses, including the infirmary and asylum. No less than eighty persons perished in the calamitous visitation and three hundred families made homeless as well as destitute.