TELEGRAPHIC.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

Results Reported of the Instability of Our Foundations.

NEW YORK TREMBLING SLIGHTLY.

Also This Part of the Disturbance Felt Over Land—But Little Damage Done.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt by the people of Brooklyn about 6 o'clock this evening. No damage to life or property is reported from any section of the city. The shocks of New York and South Brooklyn received the greatest shock, but the tremor was also distinctly felt in other sections of the city.

Dispatches from points in the country in the vicinity of the shocks. The first shock, which was felt at 5 o'clock, was followed by a rumbling noise, like the distant roar of a passing train. This was followed by two other lighter shocks, which, according to some reports, came away in 15 or 20 seconds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—According to Professor Forchner Dean the earthquake seemed like only a slight shock this morning. The shock was felt at 5 o'clock by the seismograph in Fordham, and at 7 o'clock by the seismograph in Brooklyn. No people noticed the disturbance.

HOT CITY, N. J., Sept. 1.—Now news of the earthquake shock felt in the Hudson valley extended through the entire part, while the northern section of the country is not yet heard from. Reports have reached the office from all of the villages in the Hudson valley, and in some villages in the interior, but no damage was reported in any of the towns. Nobody seems to know the time the earthquake. The shock lasted from half to several minutes. In some places the estimate of time is as low as three seconds. In other places the duration of the shock is estimated at from fifteen to twenty seconds.

The shock does not appear to have been sufficiently strong to cause much damage, as it only jarred the effects of it have been about the same. Houses were shaken, clocks were stopped, but nothing worse than this has been reported. The mountains do not appear to have felt the vibration to be not strong. That section of Passaic which is situated on a higher ground was generally shaken, while the people living in other sections of the report having felt nothing in the effects of the shock. The shock occurred between 5:15 and 5:30 p. m. The news along the seismograph reports this disturbance in southeastern of the earthquake.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—As earthquake shock lasting several seconds was felt in this city shortly after 6 o'clock this evening. The shock was so sudden that the quiet of the quiet in the Schuylkill morning was upset enough while it lasted to create a good deal of consternation and not a little damage. Buildings perceptibly swayed, window rattled and hanging wall pictures pictures tapped from their place.

The shock was most severely felt in the southern and resident districts, and it is said that in some parts of Germantown hill, in Fairmount park a house was opened, permitting the windows to jamming, which extended from one foot wide to fifteen inches in width. A large plate-glass window in the store of Morgan Lewis, on Germantown avenue, was split from top to bottom. Similar cases are reported from other sections of the city.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 1.—Quite a perceptible shock of earthquake was felt in this city at 5:30 o'clock this morning.

CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 1.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here about 6 o'clock.

Broke His Neck.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—William Kilne had his neck broken this afternoon in a peculiar manner. He was an expert swimmer, and had taken his wife to the lake to see him do some swimming and diving. Dashing into the water, he ran to the edge of the embankment, where the water was about seven feet below, and jumping in the air, came down head-first in the lake. The water was but two feet deep, and he land struck the bottom with terrific force. He managed to gain his feet, but he staggered and fell back into the water, and a second later he was lying on his face in the water. Mr. Kilne seemed for help, and in a short time the man was brought to the shore. Immediately it was found that his neck was broken and life was extinct.

Socialists' Flag.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Chicago socialists raised their flag presentation today, in the presence of the police and the knowledge that there was a large force in all the stations ready to do battle. The flag was presented by Miss Lucy Parsons, daughter of Albert R. Parsons, on behalf of the wives and daughters of the martyrs in the cause of Socialism, and on behalf of the women in sympathy, "Socialist Labor Party of Chicago."

Dr. Price's Baking Powder is preferable to itself in its absence partly.

A FINANCIAL PLANK.

Mr. Patterson Tells the Story of the Proceeding in Committee.

DENVER, Sept. 1.—The Rocky Mountain News today publishes an editorial in which Mr. Thomas M. Patterson, editor of the newspaper, gives a full account of the proceedings of the committee on resolutions at the last Democratic convention relating to the financial plank.

Mr. Patterson says: "When the plank was first read and analyzed, I suggested that it was uncertain, and gave reason to avoid about its adoption to remove this uncertainty I suggested that the word 'free' or 'unrestricted' before the words 'coinage of gold and silver,' etc.

"Senator Vilas and McPherson opposed this, and so did Mr. Bayard. Each gave his reason.

"Mr. Patterson says that after considerable discussion, Mr. Aldrich, a declared bimetallist, offered the following substitute for the monetary plank:

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver for the money thereof without discrimination against either of the metals or charge for coinage or mint ratio.

"I remember a debate, as" continues Mr. Patterson, "which it was decided that for free coinage as clear and emphatic as ever the word 'free' were used, a motion was made to substitute the word 'free' for 'unrestricted.' Senator Vilas and McPherson and Mr. Bayard, so asked, 'What do you think of it, gentlemen?' They intimated they would be satisfied."

Mr. Daniel then urged the acceptance of the substitution and we were surprised when Senator Vilas announced that they had decided to accept it, claiming that the original plank was a declaration for free silver. Mr. Aldrich also voted against the substitution.

Mr. Patterson states that Mr. Whitney came to the committee room with, in answer to a question, was told of the effort to have the word "free" inserted in the monetary plank.

Mr. Patterson continues:

"He studied the proposition a moment or two, and in a very decided tone exclaimed: 'That's the worst, gentlemen, they could not adopt to that. Let me go to Chicago about it.' He called Senator Vilas and McPherson aside, and talked with them quite earnestly for half five minutes. He return and seemingly quite disappointed, and said: 'It's no use, they refuse to the word "free" because it is a very objectionable word in the Northern manufacturing country, and to what it would lose the Democratic that section of the country.

"Mr. Vilas suggested the Atkins amendment, which was put to a vote, in some suggestive manner. They will certainly consent to that. I think they will. That's a valuable. I will talk to them about it." Again he held an earnest conversation with the senators. When he returned, looking more disturbed than at first, he remarked: "It's no use, they will consent to no change."

"The fight before the committee was repeated in the floor of the house. I advocated the amendment in using the word "free" in the plank. Mr. Bayard and Senator Vilas made strong arguments against it. The amendment was lost. I carried the amendment into the convention. It was again defeated. I became convinced that Senator Vilas and McPherson, with ex-Secretary of State Bayard, represented Mr. Cleveland's views, and that they had undertaken each to carry the convention, and that they would not accept a plank which was a compromise between the Cleveland and Bland wings of the party. I made a speech against the plank, and as soon as possible, I repudiated Mr. Cleveland, and did what I could for Bland. Weaver."

Telegraph Competition Disastrous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—A dispatch has been received by the Western Union office from the Postal Telegraph company. The former leases all of the telegraph lines of the railroad, and operates them as part of its telegraph system. The agreement has been in force ever since 1877.

One of the provisions of the contract provides that the Western Union shall pay Mr. Huntington $40,000 annually. The payment for this year is now several months overdue, and the whole trouble is the outgrowth of the competition in the part of the Western Union. The Western Union wishes a reduction made in this yearly rental.

Critical Situation in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.—The situation is so critical that Grand Vizier Said Pasha has tendered his resignation, asking for instructions to remain in office under the present conditions.

Said Pasha, grand vizier, was reported June 30, to have tendered his resignation, owing to the sultan's rejection of some ministerial and administrative changes. The sultan refused to accept the resignation, but it has been stated that his concession of their resignation has since been withdrawn.

Delmonico's late cider endorses Dr. Price's Baking Powder as superior to all.

"JACK THE STRIPER."

Confined in a Lunatic Asylum in England.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Dr. Forbes Winslow, of London, a well known specialist on suicide and insanity, says that "Jack the Ripper," who by his crimes terrorized London a few years ago, is confined in a county lunatic asylum in England. Mr. Winslow says the fact is known to the doctors, but they hushed up the facts. Dr. Winslow says he is a special case in Bedlam from mental disease.

The story told by Dr. Winslow is as follows: "Jack the Ripper was a medical student of good family. He suffered hard, and the crimes being naturally weak, gave way.

"His delusions never resulted in homicidal mania one night he met a girl of the street and imagined him to insult them.

"I have in my possession now a pair of Canadian moccasins, stained with blood, that 'The Ripper' gave me on his mysterious expeditions. The men are all known to the English authorities, and it is to be over the Atlantic in the system is 'Jack the Ripper.'

"He was declared insane by experts, to have the matter up. There was no point of the case's hopeless insanity."

Only Legally Dead.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 1.—George Francis, of Topeka, supposed to have been drowned in the Mississippi river two years ago, was reached in the woods near Tower, Minn., yesterday. Francis's life was insured for $10,000, and his force brought in from Kansas City to recover. The suit went to the supreme court. The insurance company claimed that in the first decision rendered had lapsed.

It was proven conclusively by the witnesses that Francis was alive. Because it became known that Francis was near Tower, and was known under the alias of Bennett, Attorney Robert T. Herrick and a party of friends left Duluth, and finally arrived at Winfield, Minn., and organized a party to search for him. Francis was found in the woods, and he was force offered in a strange manner. He was brought to Duluth yesterday and will be taken to Topeka at once. He has been living near Tower nearly six months. He admitted his identity and said he did not leave home on purpose to defraud the company, but he fell in the Mississippi river, and when he fell he got on land. Next day he lived in the woods that he had been drowned and concluded to carry out the deception and allow the heirs to collect the insurance.

SILVER ON THE STAGE.

A Theatrical Representation Likely to Attract Much Attention.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Probably the most novel stage production ever witnessed in Chicago was given last night before a large audience at the Chicago opera house. It was a dramatization of the silver issue in politics, and bringing up the remarkable circumstances attending the first public performance the piece may not illustrate silver with spots on it.

The Silver Island is the name of the play. The theme was originated by Lloyd's Financial School, and M. H. Harvey, Cole, compiled and adapted, filling of some of the more easy to the place, presumably an anti-silver opinion to, cannot, as little excitement, which was not the case, when after the second act, it was seen the piece had made a hit.

The author, Fragrant Sulpher, a well-known Indian chief, was called, being called before the curtain, and deeply turned to Harvey and asked him to say whether the play fair will give solid the spirit of Cloyd's School. The audience was so big to at the general treasurer, and when Harvey, acting in his place, stated the spectators, said, "Ah, dear, make it exciting." There was great cheering, mingled with cheer.

LABOR DAY.

Two Celebrations in Chicago—In Other Places.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 2.—Two separate and united celebrations marked Labor Day in Chicago. The Labor Congress, a division in Brewsdale, held a cross meeting and parade, preceded by a parade. The building trades council had a counter attraction in a parade, picnic and dance combined. No efforts was made to carry the red flag in Chicago parade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The weather was perfect today and nearly all the labor organizations of the city assembled. For the first time in years, the Central Labor union did not parade.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Labor Day parade here was the most imposing display ever made by organizations in the District of Columbia. There were over 5,000 in line, all nearly uniformed, and each division headed by a band of music.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Nearly 1,000 men, six hundred of them, to take part in the Labor Day demonstration in this city. The first Monday in September is observed as Labor Day.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Organized Labor day observed the fifth annual legal holiday in the city of Boston, with the usual parade, and almost innumerable speeches and amusements.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—Labor day was mildly celebrated here today by a monster picnic at Phoenix Hill park, over 10,000 tickets being issued for the occasion. Addresses were delivered by Wolfe, Tarsney and other well known men. The parade was suspended.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Labor Day was duly observed in this city. The weather was perfect. Two thousand members of organized labor paraded in the morning, and in the afternoon several thousand people gathered in the state fair grounds, and were addressed by President John McBride, of the American Federation of Labor.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—The parade line in case marched through the business part of the city to the park, where speeches were delivered by prominent workmen.

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—Labor day was observed by workmen in this city in the conventional way.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Labor day was generally observed as a holiday throughout the city and in Ontario today.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Labor day was celebrated by a picnic, in which 4,000 were participated.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 2.—Labor day was celebrated at Omaha rather meagerly, owing to the continued hunting of work in front of the occasion. Editor Rosewater, of the Omaha Bee, delivered a oration to a gathering of several hundred at Syndicate park.

Dyspepsia is banished by food cooked with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

RICH SUICIDAL.

General Gil Samuel Parker, a Full Blooded Indian.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 31.—Dr. Gil Samuel Parker died suddenly last night at 8 o'clock, in 78 years old, and a full blooded Indian. He was born on the Tonawanda Reservation in New York, and was chief of the Seneca tribe and king of six nations. His language, once was Dr. Parker's.

Mr. Parker was a graduate of Yale, Class of 1841, where he was a leader, taking the prize in Greek and Latin. Years ago he was a member of the Democratic party, but for the last twenty years he was a Republican. Years ago he was a member of the Democratic party, but for the last twenty years he was a Republican. He was a member of the Democratic party, but for the last twenty years he was a Republican. He was a member of the Democratic party, but for the last twenty years he was a Republican. He