

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Woodstock, Ill., Sept. 22.—To-day was "democrat day" at McHenry County fair, and 15,000 people were present, mainly to hear Congressman Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, who had been announced as orator of the day. Mr. Randall was accompanied by first assistant Postmaster General Stevenson, Collector Seiberger, of Chicago, Congressman Springer and Lawler, and General Newberry, of the Chicago Iroquois Club. Large delegations were present from the surrounding towns. Both Messrs. Randall and Stevenson made addresses to a great crowd. Mr. Stevenson confining himself to an eloquent discourse upon the resources of the growing northwest. Mr. Randall spoke for over an hour.

DENVER, Sept. 22.—The day which began so auspiciously with a magnificent parade of the Veteran Firemen of New York, was followed this afternoon by a parade of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which proved to be one of the finest ever witnessed in this city.

THE LINE

began to form on fifteenth and Stout streets early in the afternoon, and promptly at 2 the procession, headed by the Opera House band, started on the following line of march: From Fifteenth and Stout streets on Stout to Seventeenth, to California, to Twenty-seventh, passing in review the grand sire and members of Sovereign Grand Lodge, countermarching on California Street to Nineteenth, to Larimer, to Fourteenth, to Eighteenth, where the subordinate lodges, encampments and carriages were dismissed, the patriarchs militant proceeding out Eighteenth to Stout, thence passing the patriarchs militant headquarters at the Albany, where the command was reviewed by the lieutenant-general.

THE STREETS

along the line were handsomely decorated with evergreens and thousands of flags and emblems of the order. Each cauteon was led by a band from their jurisdiction, and when passing their respective headquarters were loudly cheered by friends and spectators. The patriarchs militant were under the command of Lieutenant-General John C. Underwood, with Brigadier General Oliver J. Semms as adjutant general, and Col. Wm. J. Frost assistant adjutant general. The lieutenant general was escorted by his special staff officers and by other unattached mounted officers under Brigadier Foster, of Connecticut. Gen. Charles A. Cushman, of Massachusetts, commanded the first division with Brigadier E. Wilkinson in immediate command of the brigade. The

MILITANT BRIGADE

moved after the commander and his escort as follows:

First regiment, consisting of Canton Excelsior No. 7, of Chicago; Paran No. 9, of St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, No. 14, of Kansas City, Mo.; Atkins No. 1, of Paducah, Ky.; Clay Centre No. 8, of Clay Centre, Kansas. Of this regiment Col. Homer W. Pond was commander.

The second regiment, consisting of Grand Canton Arapahoe No. 1, components 1 and 7, Colfax No. 2, of Colorado Springs; Glipin No. 3, of Central City; Garfield No. 5, of Pueblo; Lieut. I. N. Rogers commander.

Third regiment, consisting of Canton Omaha No. 1; Excelsior No. 3, of Kearney, Neb.; Wyoming No. 1, of Laramie City, Wyoming; Cheyenne No. 3, of Wyoming; Lieutenant-Colonel King Kendall commander.

THESE THREE REGIMENTS

formed the militant part of the parade, after which followed the civic parade, commanded by Colonel Austin W. Hogle as chief marshal, with the various Past Grand as his aids. The first division of the civic parade was composed of subordinate lodges now in Denver; the third division, or second of the civic parade, was commanded by Mayor William Wise. This consisted of officers and members of the Sovereign Grand Lodge in carriages. It is estimated that over 8,000 men were in line during the march.

To-night the Seventh Regiment Band gives an open air concert in River Front Park, which is attended by nearly all the visiting members of lodges and from 12,000 to 15,000 citizens.

THE SESSION

of the Grand Lodge to-day was taken up in the discussion of the appeal case of Alexander Morton vs. Grand Lodge and the Encampment Delaware, which cases were decided in favor of Morton.

An invitation from Columbus, Ohio, signed by Governor Foraker, Mayor Bruck and the President of the Chamber of Commerce was read, asking that the next annual session be held in that city. No action will be taken upon the matter until the last day of the session.

A session is being held to-night at which only routine business is being transacted.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Sept. 22.—A today's passenger by the steamer *Atlantic* from Sault Ste. Marie, reports that he saw McGarigle, the Chicago boodler, at Green Bay.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Le Temps says it has learned that Count Kaloky obtained from Bismarck the assurance that Germany will prevent any military action by Russia in Bulgaria.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Notwithstanding expostulations by the Woman's

Christian Temperance Union, the managers of the coming international military encampment have decided that milk and coffee for the 30,000 soldiers are not strong enough beverages. County Commissioner Schnbert, it is announced this evening, has secured the privilege of selling beer and liquors inside the encampment park, and will have a monopoly except at the club houses, and Schnbert pays \$10,000 for his privilege. The city collector has received over twenty applications for licenses to open liquor stands outside the encampment grounds.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The annual convention of the National Association of Union Prisoners of the War, commenced here to-day. John McElroy of Washington, presided. The committee on pensions reported a draft of a bill to give prisoners of the war, ninety day men half pension at one hundred and twenty days; two-thirds pension and full pension to those who served longer. It also provides two dollars a day pension for each day's confinement in a rebel prison. This bill will be debated to-morrow.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 22.—This has been a gala day in Evansville, being the biggest day of the great blue and gray reunion, and it was declared a holiday by the mayor. More than 40,000 strangers were in the city. The feature of the day's programme was the industrial parade. It was three hours in passing a given point.

FLORENCE, A. T., Sept. 22.—A courier arrived here at midnight from Sheriff Fryer's posse at Dudleyville, and reported the arrest of Eskimizen and his entire band of Indians without any trouble on Wednesday forenoon. At the request of Lieutenant Wagon, of the San Carlos agency, Eskimizen and the rest of the prisoners will be held at Dudleyville. All fears of trouble are now allayed.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—News has been received here of a serious railway collision on the Inter-Colonial Railway between St. Moix and Little Metis. The engineers of both trains, it is reported, were killed. Beyond this, no particulars have yet been learned.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 22.—The report reached here this evening that the stage between Comfort and Fredericksburg was robbed last night by two masked highwaymen who went through the pockets of the passengers and rifled the mails, after which they made their escape in the darkness. The officers started on the track of the robbers early this morning.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Dispatches from Mitchellstown this afternoon state that Dillon and Harrington have given pledges that no public political meetings will be held at Mitchellstown during the present trial.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—Michael Davitt was interviewed to-day by an Associated Press correspondent before leaving for New York. He said his doctors ordered an ocean journey to brace him up. His visit to America is of a strictly private nature. He will not make any public appearance in the United States. The order for the suppression of the National League will neither intimidate its members nor in the least degree set back the popular movements. It is simply impossible now to crush it. That would mean to put in prison three-fourths of the people of Ireland. He looks with anxiety on the coming winter, bemoaning the action of the government will provoke widespread disorder.

GALVESTON, Sept. 22.—A News Brownsville special says: A cyclone visited Brownsville last night, carrying destruction in its path. The rain accompanying the storm deluged the country for a mile. The loss to property and crops is very great. Thustar, no lives are reported lost. The village of Santa Cruz, opposite Brownsville, was submerged for several hours. The Rio Grande rose rapidly and raged like a sea, the backwater overflowing many miles of fertile country. The wind reached a velocity of over 80 miles an hour, blowing a perfect hurricane for couple of hours. The rainfall during last night, by actual measurement, reached ten inches. The floods did almost as much damage as the wind. In Brownsville 70 small houses were blown down and 300 others partially unroofed. In Matamoros dozens of houses of the better class and 200 smaller ones were prostrated, while 400 to 500 others are unroofed. In the country, on the American side of the river, incalculable damage is done. Countless cattle and sheep have been lost. Crops of cotton, corn and sugar cane are completely prostrated and destroyed.

CORK, Sept. 23.—Wm. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, who is charged by the government with sedition under the coercion act, was taken to-day from Cork jail to Mitchellstown, where the alleged seditious language was used, to stand trial before the court there. As he left the city under guard of a detachment of hussars and police, he was loudly cheered. Upon their arrival at Mitchellstown O'Brien was received with a tremendous cheering by a large crowd which had gathered to welcome him. The crowd manifested great excitement, but there were no indications of disorder. O'Brien was immediately conveyed by his guards to the court room. Many English ladies were present to witness the trial and Mr. O'Brien was the recipient of bouquets from a number of them.

THE EVIDENCE.

When the case was opened several policemen were called as witnesses for the government. They testified from memory as to O'Brien's language, which they asserted tended to incite his listeners to violence. During the

hearing of this evidence a procession armed with sticks and headed by a wagon carrying a band marched into the town from the country. The police stopped the wagon, but allowed the other part of the procession to proceed. The procession took up a position close to the court room, but order was observed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The steamship *Alesia*, which arrived below last night from Marseilles and Naples with six hundred passengers, has Asiatic cholera aboard. Eight of her passengers died on the passage and on her arrival at quarantine the health officer found four cases aboard. He has sent the *Alesia* and her passengers to the west bank in the lower bay. The *Alesia* left Marseilles August 30 and Naples September 3d. She is consigned to Jas. X. Elwell & Co.

FURTHER FACTS.

On September 13th Luigi Maria, a steerage passenger aged 23, was taken sick and died. On the 15th Paul Antonio Baldiaria, another steerage passenger, aged 38 was taken sick and died. On the same date (the 15th) Jean Lenivolin, a sailor aged 40, died the following day in less than 24 hours from the time he was taken with the disease. On the 17th Jean Somma, a sailor aged 30, was taken sick; he died on the 19th. Serafin Delio, aged 21, a steerage passenger, died on the 20th. Anna Veltriaged, a steerage passenger, aged 41, died on the 21st. Francisca Matteo, aged 41, was taken sick before coming aboard and died on the 22d, probably of bronchitis. Maria Antonio Scala Veno aged 49, was also sailing at the time of coming aboard and died on the 22d, though

WITHOUT SYMPTOMS

of cholera. All were buried at sea. The *Alesia* is now in the lower bay. The sick passengers will be transferred to Swinburne Island Hospital; all remaining passengers will be transferred to Hoffman Island for observation. The ship will remain in the lower bay till she has been thoroughly fumigated and cleansed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—Surgeon General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital service, has received a dispatch from New York confirming the press report of the arrival there of the steamship *Alesia* with cholera on board. The telegram merely announced the

FACTS IN THE CASE

as published, without making a request for government assistance, and it is thought the quarantine authorities of New York feel confident of their ability to stamp out the disease without asking the help of the United States health officers. Dr. Stoner, of the marine hospital service, says no authority is vested in the bureau to interfere in state quarantine affairs unless a request comes from the health officers of the state for assistance. New York, he says has a very large and efficient quarantine board, fully able, in his opinion, to grapple such cases and equal to the exigencies of each occasion.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Lucy Parsons, wife of the condemned anarchist, was arrested this afternoon. The charge against her is violating a city ordinance prohibiting the distribution of handbills on the streets. She was requested by an officer to desist, but she refused, replying that she was amenable to the laws. A great crowd followed the policeman and his prisoner to the station. There she offered her circulars to every one, not excepting Police Captain O'Donnell, continuing to refuse to stop distributing the circulars. She was locked up. The penalty for her offense is a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10. The circulars were copies of Parson's address to the public, published in yesterday's papers.

GRANDE HURST, Ont., Sept. 23.—A terrible fire devastated the business portion of the village last night and this morning. The losses aggregate \$150,000. Small in amount.

Forty-five places of business and 38 dwellings were destroyed, and fully 50 families are without food and shelter. Supplies of food were received to-day from outside places, but there was not sufficient to go around. Assistance is greatly needed, and relief and shelter companies have been organized. The loss is placed at \$200,000, with trifling insurance.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 23.—Secretary Sutton, of the Irish National League, has received advice from Sir Thomas Gratton Esmond, M. P., and Arthur O'Connor, M. P., have sailed from Queenstown. They come as a delegation from the National League of Ireland to obtain assistance. They will lecture in the leading cities.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Santiago de Cuba to-day, the vibrations lasting half a minute. Two persons were injured and some houses damaged. Shocks were also felt in Yantanao and Manzanillo, and in Kingston, Jamaica.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 23.—The telegraph several days ago gave notice of a hurricane southwest of Havana and moving this way, and for two or three days the weather indications showed the approach of the storm; though the barometer and tide in the gulf gave warning of the coming of bad weather, this storm gave no notice of its immediate approach. At 9 o'clock Tuesday evening,

THE NORTHEASTER

which had been blowing for several days increased in force with heavy

gusts of rain. In a short time the hurricane was on the town in full force, the wind reaching, in the height of the storm, a velocity of 78 miles an hour. All night long it continued howling, being mingled now and then with the crash of a falling house, the sound of falling trees, the rattling of fences as they went over, or the shouts of those deserting their homes or imploring aid. Monday dawned on a scene of desolation. Water filled the streets, through which the roaring north wind drove the rain like great volleys of small shot. Fallen trees, ruins of houses and prostrate fences, all half submerged in water, rendered

PASSAGE DIFFICULT

and dangerous. At 2:30 p.m. the wind lulled, and there was an almost dead calm. The wind arose at intervals, but not severe, until this morning when it ceased. The duration of the storm may be said to be thirty-five hours. The rainfall was very heavy, 10.40 inches. The damage in the country outside the two cities is incalculable. Herds of cattle and sheep have been lost and crops of cotton, corn and sugar cane were completely prostrated and destroyed. One rancher, on a small place, calculates his loss in Calton at \$20,000, and many others are equally heavy losers. The total of the losses will not be far from \$1,000,000.

Brownville's chief sufferers were among the poor. Between sixty and eighty jacks, or cheaper class dwellings, have been

BLOWN DOWN,

and fully three hundred have been partially unroofed and rendered uninhabitable.

The telephone wire from Saint Isabelle is down, and it is not known how things are there. There is great suffering among the poor, many of whom are without residences. The river is again very high and overflowing its banks.

At Matamoros the narrow streets, during the storm, were seas of water from ankle to nearly hip deep. Even in the more central parts of town the streets are all encumbered with debris. In this city about a dozen houses of the better class and fully one hundred and fifty or two hundred jacks were prostrated, while from four hundred to five hundred were unroofed or shattered. The

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

and stores and the better class of dwellings leaked like sieves and are afloat.

The unfortunate lagoon district, south of Plaza Del Capilla, is again inundated. A large portion of the houses have fallen. The water is from knee to waist deep. From 12 o'clock Tuesday night till noon yesterday the police, military and many citizens were engaged in saving the inhabitants and their effects. The suffering in the town and country is generally severe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The Chinese residents of this city had a remarkable street parade in honor of a great idol, known as Tan Wong, brought from China. The parade was one of oriental magnificence, but was confined to the streets and alleys of Chinatown. The costumes, banners and oriental weapons, incident to the parade, were brought from China especially for this occasion.

There were one thousand Chinamen in the line and numerous women on richly caparisoned horses, the entire column presenting a

BLAZE OF COLORS.

The women wore long silk gowns, and at their sides walked attendants, holding high overhead banners of gold. The men in the procession carried antique war implements, long gilt maces and elaborately carved swords or spears, around whose points were coiled gilt lizards, snakes and flaming dragons. A number of tall banners that sprang twenty feet in the air preceded another heavily-armed battalion attired in the brightest yellow and carrying weapons no two of which were alike. Immediately preceding the mighty Joss Tan Wong was a band of musicians sounding huge gongs and kettledrums, while a body of cannoneers followed, keeping up a constant fusillade of fire-crackers. Twelve worshipers clad in light yellow, carried Tan Wong, who sat in a high chair. About him and behind him, trod

ATTENDANT PIESTES

in long black satin robes that swept the ground. They were accompanied by incense bearers, whose censers were hung from the ends of long red poles. Following Tan Wong was a dragon 175 feet long, and described as the most gorgeous ever seen in America. He was supported by 60 worshipers. This monster opened its mouth, writhed its body and by appliances known only to the Chinese, kept up the general outward appearance of being possessed of life and as though desiring to devour the spectators viewing its contortions. The idol will be placed in the Joss House to-day to be worshiped.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—A cable dispatch from Chateau Geron, France, announces the death of Archbishop F. X. Leray, of the diocese of New Orleans. He was ordained in 1833. His province included Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Lucy Parsons, wife of the condemned anarchist, was arrested this afternoon. The charge against her is violating the city ordinance, prohibiting the distribution of handbills on the streets. She was re-

quested by the officer to desist, but she refused, replying that she was amenable to the laws. A great crowd followed the policeman and his prisoner to the station. There she offered her circulars to every one, not excepting Police Captain O'Donnell. Continuing to refuse to stop distributing the circulars, she was locked up. The penalty for her offense is a fine of not less than \$5, nor more than \$10. The circulars were copies of Parson's address to the public, published in yesterday's papers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Captain Black had a long consultation with General Pryor to-day, and the latter took charge of the anarchist appeal. He has not seen the records, but says from Captain Black's notes he has no doubt they will show so many errors that the Supreme Court will surely grant the writ.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The general agent of the Padre Line, J. Terkile, was notified, and the quarantine commissioner, Mr. Terkile and E. Smillen, secretary of the quarantine commission, at once proceeded to the quarantine. An extended examination by Health Officer Mith resulted in the discovery of four additional cases on board, which had apparently developed during the day. The ship was at once ordered down to the lower bay. The sick were conveyed to the hospital on Swineburne Island and the remainder of the 161 steerage passengers were transferred to the hospital at Hoffman's Island. The cabin passengers on board, together with 45

SURVIVING MEMBERS

of the crew were also transferred to Hoffman's Island by the Castle Island transfer boat.

The steamer *Alesia* started from Naples at a time when the cholera was raging in that city. It is thought some of the cases originally came from Sicily.

In speaking of his experience at Hoffman's Island Mr. Terkile said he was very much surprised to see every one so cheerful on board the steamer, every one seemed as happy and contented as possible, and the only persons who were not enjoying themselves were those who were sick or had relatives who were suffering.

The vast amount of baggage which is always carried on board

ITALIAN STEAMERS

was taken off the steamer to Hoffman Island. Baggage and passengers were placed in one of the large hospitals and subjected to a rigorous fumigation with sulphur, and as fast as passengers and baggage were fumigated they were transferred to the immense hospital building. Everything was done to avoid future ravages of the disease. The steamer was also subjected to a most thorough disinfection and cleansing.

Secretary Melon, of the quarantine commission, returned from Hoffman's Island late to-night. He said that there were ten sick passengers of the *Alesia* sent to Swineburne Island. When he left Hoffman's Island, a woman and two children were sick, supposed to be in the first stages of the

DREAD DISEASE.

Deaths among those afflicted were liable to occur at any moment. Much difficulty is experienced in landing the passengers, one of the boats of the *Alesia* having been disabled on Friday last.

President Bayles of the health board is not at all alarmed over the outbreak of cholera upon the *Alesia*. It is too late in the season, he says, to worry. The department is in good shape to deal with the disease.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—J. Ter. Kille, general agent of the Favri line, said this morning he had given orders last night for three days' provisions to be sent to the Hoffman and Swinburne Islands, where the passengers of the *Alesia*, which brought the cholera to this country, are being kept. He was of opinion that the passengers would have to be quarantined for eight or ten days and that after that time there need be no fear of further infection. He places great confidence in the ability of Dr. Smith and quarantine officials to prevent the spread of the scourge. He said that passengers' baggage would have to be very thoroughly fumigated, as considerable danger would have to be feared from that source.

CORK, Sept. 14.—At the opening of the court to-day, Mr. Carson, counsel for the crown, complained to the judge that Mr. Tanner, member of Parliament, had yesterday, within court, called him a mean, ruffianly coward, and had expressed the hope that his head might be broken. The court made out a complaint.

Mr. O'Brien, replying to the charge made against him of having used seditious language in a public address, declared the court was not competent to try him because it was foreign to its composition to the requirements of the British constitution. At this point the judge stopped O'Brien, saying this discussion of politics would not be allowed in the proceedings. O'Brien thereupon declared he was the chosen representative of the Irish people and would advocate free speech. The court again stopped him.

O'Brien said in his speech of defense that the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld, for instance, notes made by the head constable of defendant's speech. In these notes, he said, was recorded his statement that the Irish party would give the land bill fair play. Continuing,