TELEGRAPHIC.

WIND AND WAVES.

A Terrible Gale Strikes Mobile, Ala., and Other Places.

HAIN FALLING IN TORRENTS.

Immense Damage Done but Full Particulars Not Yet Obtainable, the Wires Being Down.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 2.—A terrific gale struck this section of country, coming from the southeast, twelve daylight this morning, and this afternoon it was still blowing over fifty miles an hour. Water was blown in from the gulf until the river reached Royal street, four blocks from it and at an elevation of about fifteen feet from the main river height. All the wholesale and a large portion of the retail districts of the city lie four feet under water, and thousands of dollars' worth of goods are damaged.

Three bridges working on the shoreline have been lost. Fifty miles of the Louisville & Nashville road along the coast are under water and Bilox bridge has been swept away, the report says. Telegraph communication is cut off in almost every direction.

In the city many houses were unroofed, and the smaller stacks of all the manufactories have been blown down.

The street car traffic is totally suspended. The business houses of the city are being navigated in boats, and as this dispatch is sent (9 p.m.) the people are wading up to their armpits trying to save goods. It is conceded to be the worst storm ever known here.

The storm reached its height about 3 p.m., when the wind reached a velocity of seventy-five miles per hour. The rain was falling in torrents the entire day and turned the city into darkness and not an electric light of any kind is burning. The tug steamer Crescent City dragged her anchor and went ashore on the beach below the city. The crew were saved.

Nothing is heard from the eastern shore, not even the market gardeners in the morning. At 11 p.m. the storm abated, and the waters receded.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 2.—Ex-Governor Warmoth and family came to town today from their Magnolia plantation, because of the havoc wrought by the storm Sunday. The furious wind tore such a number of holes from the great pecatank in house that the upper part of the house was flooded by rain and all the other property on the plantation badly damaged. The orange crop all along the lower coast has suffered incalculable injury. Fruit literally strews the ground.

Reports of serious accidents are received from Point Le Hanke and vicinity. Governor Warmoth said the storm was the worst experienced in Louisiana since 1811.

During the high wind and rainstorm Sunday night and Monday the Louisville & Nashville suffered the most disastrous washout in the history of the road. The line is impassable east of Clementine, eighteen miles from New Orleans, for a distance of eighteen miles, and from the statements of trainmen it is learned that the entire line to Mobile suffered greatly.

As far as can be learned, twenty-four or more persons in this vicinity were killed and probably three times as many wounded, some fatally, besides destroying a large amount of property at New Orleans.

Among the buildings destroyed was the large market, which crushed several large buildings in its fall; the Bardette mission church; the cotton yards of the Northeastern railroad, the Cincinnati bullet shop and the Pythian hall. A number of other buildings were unroofed.

Below the city the results of the storm are far worse. In Plaquemine parish the wind reached a velocity of 100 miles an hour. In Jeoffre parish, at Point La Hache, a town of of 2000 inhabitants, not a house escaped injury. Four grown persons and several children were killed. Among the killed are Miss Leonie Fraunz and Mrs. De LaVergnes, two of the most prominent ladies in the city. In the immediate vicinity other deaths are reported, and still hitherto others in the country below.

When the news from the Gulf coast is received it is feared the mortality list will be greatly increased. The loss to the orange industry is estimated at over $250,000. The loss is very heavy in other crops and property, but the losses in the region is yet form estimates as to the amount.

The Next Longest Telephone.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 2.—Construction was made today on the longest telephone line in the world, except that between New York and Chicago. It extends from Spokane to Portland by way of Puget sound. The distance is about 350 miles.

Receiver Applied For.

PARIS, N. D., Oct. 2.—D. L. Little say appeared in the United State court today and asked the appointment of a receiver for the lessee lines of the Northern Pacific, claiming that they were running behind on operating expenses and fixed charges.

Looking Towards Separation.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 2.—Instructions have been issued from the traffic department of the Northern Pacific to agents who have been working jointly with the Wisconsin Central, that they are now acting exclusively for the Northern Pacific, and that hereafter they must observe the strictest neutrality between the various lines operated between Chicago and St. Paul. This makes another step in the direction of a complete separation, which will soon be absolute.

Testing the Wines.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Charles Gichert, official representative of the Royal British Commission, is actively engaged testing California wines at the World's Fair. The test is a large one, as the wine exhibit of California is so large. Mr. Gichert says: "When we get through the Fair we will have a California—the cull of models and alphabets," says Mr. Wechsler, who is in charge of the exhibit, busy. "We do not care for this, we want a critical examination of our goods, and a full and impartial report of them. The medals and diplomas represent nothing. What the exhibitors of California want is a scientific report of their wines, and through Mr. Gichert we are sure of getting it. Mr. Gichert is a well known wine merchant of London, and is competent to render a scientific and intelligent report on the improvements we have made in vinification."

The juries appointed to test the wines at the Exposition are not regarded with much favor by local merchants. Several foreign houses, both of France and Austria, have representatives on the ground, who will make separate reports to their principals. France has three experts, and they will, in all likelihood, rate the California wines.

The August Hurricane.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—At the Stock Exchange today it is stated that the August hurricane was the most destructive in the history of the country. The marine underwriters place the property loss at over $4,000,000. Fifty vessels foundered, six more were abandoned at sea, twelve crippled, 100 seamen drowned and the fate of nineteen is unknown.

ANOTHER VIEW.

Voorhees's Repeal Will Equivalent to Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Some of the silver senators who have been studying the recent bills proposed, in the Senate by Voorhees, and in the House by Wilson, have reached the conclusion that, from the silver standpoint, the passage of either of these bills, instead of proving an unmixed evil, may be a real benefit. They claim that the enactment of either of these bills into a law will have the effect of restoring the free coinage of silver. Their reasoning is in the following form:

Both the Voorhees and Wilson bills repeal only so much of the Sherman act as directs the monthly purchase of the two million ounces of silver, and authorizes the aggregate amount of $4,500,000 ounces of silver, or so much thereof as may be offered, each month, but leave untouched the main section of the Sherman act, which repeals the purchasing clause of the Bland-Allison act. This, they argue, leaves the Bland-Allison act in full effect, except where it requires the purchase of from two to four millions in silver per month.

The part of this act which is unrepealed provides for the free coinage of silver dollars in accordance with the provisions of the act of February, 1837. This act established a government mint, provided for the coinage of both gold and silver to some greater ratio than 16, at the request of the depositor of silver.

The silver senators do not show any great disposition to discuss the probabilities. They admit that the silver men can control among them, but say, while the reasoning is clear and the law of 1837 would unquestionably be held in force by the passage of either the Senate or House bill, the enforcement of it would depend upon the administration, and with an administration unfriendly, as it now is, they could not hope for a favorable interpretation of the law.

FIRE IN A THEATER.

Several Firemen Killed and Others Injured.

OMAHA, Oct. 2.—While the stage hands of the Farnham theater were setting the scenery for the production of the "Wells of New York," just before 4 o'clock this afternoon, a piece of canvas caught fire from a gas jet, and in a very short time the whole inside of the theater was a roaring mass of flames. The whole fire department was summoned, and the men had a terrific struggle, the flames not being brought under control until after 8 o'clock.

The theater was a five-story structure, and while the fire was burning most fiercely the back wall fell out, badly damaging the building to the rear, fatally injured J. M. Overand painfully wounding a number of other men. In the evening crowd many were knocked down and trampled on, but no one seriously hurt. Inside the theater Mr. Bickel was badly injured by the falling in of the dome over the stage.

The theater was owned by the American loan and Trust company. It was valued at $250,000 and insured for $90,000. The loss to the owners of the theater company is about $200,000, and the members of the theater company lose all their belongings.

A singular point is that the only piece of property saved was a fire engine used in a play that had not yet been on the stage.

At midnight it was just discovered that the body of Albert Jensen, a fireman, is under the fallen wall.

The losses, with that of the theater, will aggregate nearly $400,000, partly covered by insurance.

FAVORS FREE COINAGE.

What Ex-Governor Don Luis Fernandez Has to Say.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 2.—Don Luis Fernandez, ex-governor of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, declares the compromise proposed by the monometalists of Pennsylvania is very narrow and poor proposition. He strongly favors free, unlimited coinage of silver as of the greatest importance to this nation. Were silver worth $1.29 per ounce or coined at the rate of 16 to 1 both Mexico, Central and South America, in fact, every silver-producing country in the world, would at once become a customer of your products and we in turn sell you our raw materials. It would be impossible to get an other or better market for your products. Immense sums of silver in this country exempt in exchange for products which we now purchase in England, and immense sums of the western continent now with Europe would be transferred at home, thereby leaving Europe into bankruptcy.

The Death of Jealousy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—About 4 o'clock, a fine looking, dark-complexed woman walked nervously up and down in front of 27 East Eighty-sixth street, the residence of John Pennell, an officer attached to the Eighty-sixth Street Police station. The woman said nothing, but continued walking until about fifteen minutes after four. When Mrs. Pennell, who was a beautiful woman of 32 years, stepped out the door, the strange woman fired four shots at her from a revolver, killing her almost instantly, and then walked to the police station and said to the sergeant:

"I have shot Mrs. Pennell at Eighty-sixth street."

Upon placing the revolver on the desk, she added:

"And this is what I did it with."

She gave the name of Catherine Fitzgerald and age 40. She is the wife of A. G. Fitzgerald, engineer of marine, aeronautic company's office. She claims Mrs. Pennell has alienated the affections of her husband.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Terms of the Treaty Between France and Siam.

A French Explorer Killed.—Private Said to Become Campaigner.—The Spanish Anarchists.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The convention between France and Siam provides for the establishment shortly of a modus vivendi more favorable to commerce between the French possessions and the insular territory, the adjustment of the boundaries for the navigation of any vessels on the right bank of the Mekong river which may be required to properly navigate the stream. The French special envoy says the terms are completely satisfactory to the French cabinet.

BANGKOK, Oct. 2.—The ratifications of the treaty included on by France, are extremely cordial and the Siamese authorities only yielded when the strongest pressure. Siam will not be allowed to maintain any military post in Battambang, of which French troops have occupied at the right bank of the Mekong river, and he pals on the left bank and troops will be eliminated in a month.

The authors of the attacks on the French in Kongkamai Kamboodia, are to be tried by the Siamese. The French reserving the right to select the commissioner to act with Siam. Siam must interrupt all French subjects and property.

The clause providing for French supervision of trials is especially obnoxious to the foreign residents as a complete violation of treaty rights, and the prolonged conspiration Constitution is regarded as endangering the independence of Siam.

An Explorer Killed.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Times publishes such advices from Madagascar, which state Lieutge Miller, sent by the French government to explore Mozambique, has been attacked by a band of brigands and killed.

Influenza is raging in Madagascar. It has become a veritable plague in the capital and causes a great decimation of the Malagasy race.

Advice from Brazil.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 2.—The blockade of Rio is maintained by the Brazilian insurgent war cruisers. President Peixoto is determined to resist until the last.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Herald's Montevideo correspondent speaking of the resumption of the bombardment of Rio, says the ownership of the Brazilian government is such that it is impossible to get any telegraph news out. Letters have been received, however, giving the story of events up to September 22nd. He says: "While the government made every effort to conceal the facts, it is known that twenty persons were killed during the bombardment, the greatest loss of life to occur, so far, since the outbreak of the rebellion. Some time ago, there was tremendous damage to property.

Not much damage was done by the shots fired from Admiral Mello's fleet, and the rebels now prosecute to Santa Catharine to establish Mello's headquarters at that point. If they succeed in effecting a stronghold there, a long civil war will ensue.

Peixoto's government is becoming more unpopular, and results gone through bullied home. His army is a motley force of 5000 men, and frequent outrages on the part of the soldiers are reported. Many battalions have refused to land for fear lest they escape the villainy of the military marauders. There is a scarcity of all kinds of supplies in Rio and suffering is widespread. Peixoto is looking for the dissatisfaction and a central uprising is feared for. Mello is hoping on toward and also looking on complacently from the outside.

A schooner from the Italian warship was fired on by the Brazilians and a sailor killed. Peixoto put the indemnity of $10,000 on the head. An American was also shot at and scoundrels has been hanged.

Bombs Found in Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Oct. 2.—An unexploded bomb was found under the palace waits, and ten others were found near at in the most prominent buildings in Villanueva. They had been dynamited but failed to explode because of excessive fuses. The city authorities are receiving many letters threatening the consequences if Pallas is executed.

It is stated that the Supreme council has ratified the sentence of Pallas.

THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

Estimates of the Expenditures of the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Secretary Hoke Smith has sent the secretary of the treasury his estimates of the expenditures for the interior department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The appropriations asked aggregate $175,779,141 as against $165,067,920 the current fiscal year. The principal item is army and navy pensions, $160,000 a year greater than $5,000,000 from the present fiscal year.

Bald Heads!

Skookum Root Hair Grower

THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO.
21 Park Place and 42 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

Only 5 Days More

In Which to Take Advantage of Drs. Mansfield and Russell's Grand Offer of Free Treatment and Free Medicines for Two Weeks.

An Overwhelming Response Was Made During Last Week, and a Greater One is Expected During the Remaining 5 Days.

The results are gratifying. The response was overwhelming. Thousands of letters have been received by the Drs. Mansfield and Russell, in which the writers express their gratitude for the opportunity afforded them of consulting the Drs. Mansfield and Russell, free of charge, and receiving their medicines free of charge, for a period of two weeks. The Drs. Mansfield and Russell are now in their 10th year of continuous practice in this city, and have treated thousands of patients, who will vouch for their skill. The Drs. Mansfield and Russell are specialists and treat all chronic and private diseases of men, such as Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Blood Poison, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Piles, Fistula, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, etc. They also treat Diseases of the Skin, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, Blood Poison, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Deafness, Loss of Flesh, Nervous Prostration, Loss of Vigor