

thirty blocks, was flooded to the depth of from three to eight feet, and people lying there were rescued only with the greatest difficulty.

MONTGOMERY, 28.—A special to the *Advertiser* reports the rape of a white lady at Gadsden, Alabama, by a negro yesterday. A posse is pursuing him, and if caught he will be lynched. He is believed to be the same negro who a few weeks ago raped a lady in Shelby county and escaped. Telegrams have been sent to the Pratt mines convict prison for bloodhounds.

BOSTON, 28.—A cable dispatch from the Cape of Good Hope, through Dr. Kreuger, at Kiel, Germany, announces the discovery of a comet at the Cape on the 26th inst. by Prof. Finley. Its position Sept. 26th was 8 hours, Greenwich time, right ascension 17 hours, 27 minutes, 5-10 seconds; declination, south 26 degrees, 4 minutes and 6 seconds. Its daily motion was plus 35 minutes of arc in right ascension and 4 minutes south. It is described as circular, one minute in diameter, with some central compensation and very faint.

NEW YORK, 28.—Commissioner Dr. Matthew Chalmers and a sheriff's jury heard testimony to-day in regard to the mental condition of Bartley Campbell, the playwright, who is now confined in the Bloomingdale Asylum. Dr. Charles E. Nicholls, superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum, testified that Mr. Campbell was admitted to the asylum as a patient May 17th. In his opinion the patient was incurable. His specific complaint was general paresis. It was a typical case and manifested itself in paralysis of the vocal organs and the lower limbs. Campbell was able to talk so as to be understood and could walk with assistance. His digestion was good and appetite normal. Campbell was subject to delusions of the most common kind. "His fancies vary greatly," continued the doctor. "This afternoon I saw him and asked him how his head was. To this he replied his head was excellent; he could live forever, and had lived from the foundation of the world. This suggested Adam, and he branched off on the subject of the celebrated members of the Adams family in this country. Campbell believed he received specific communications from Shakespeare, Alexander, Bismarck and King Humbert. He imagined he frequently conversed with Queen Victoria, and that he had visited heaven and saw the great men there. Once he fancied that

OLIVER CROMWELL

was in his stomach and went around holding it up with both hands on account of the supposed load." The doctor concluded by saying that Campbell would never again be able to attend to his business or recover his senses.

Jesse Larribbee, attorney for Campbell in his business affairs, testified that his client had a leasehold interest in the Fourteenth Street Theatre, which was in litigation. He also owned two houses in Eighty-first street, valued at \$35,000, which were mortgaged for \$29,500, and unpaid taxes and interest had accumulated until the equity on the foreclosure proceedings was almost valueless. Campbell's other estate was in litigation also, for the benefit of creditors, and nothing was left for Mrs. Campbell's support, as the creditors had seized everything.

The jury after consultation returned a verdict that Campbell was mentally incapable of attending to his affairs.

CINCINNATI, 28.—For several days the railroad switchmen here have been taking steps toward an increase of wages. This afternoon the matter culminated in a strike of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore, Ohio & Mississippi and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton switchmen. The strike was not general, but it may be to-morrow. All the roads are having heavy business, and a strike just now would be oppressive.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—President Holman of the National Cigar Manufacturers' Association, called the convention to order to-day at the Central Hotel. The first thing that occupied the attention of the members was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Resolutions. There was quite a long debate on the first resolution, which was presented and read as follows:

Resolved, That all members are required to register all their existing and all future trade marks in the Labor Bureau of the Legal Protective Association of New York, and that said bureau be open for inspection to any manufacturer.

After long debate the original resolution was adopted.

The committee reported adversely on the second resolution, which was in effect that Congress should abolish the tax on cigars.

The report of the committee on this resolution provoked a spirited discussion, and was finally postponed indefinitely.

A resolution favoring the abolishing of the stamp on imported cigars was adopted.

An executive committee was appointed consisting of Edward Hyman, New York, chairman; David Hirsch and Frank Melroy, New York; R. Moun and Albert Gumpert, Philadelphia; Oscar Fuller, Springfield, N. Y.; Solomon Rath, Cincinnati; B. Baron, Baltimore; and George C. France, Reading.

It was decided that the next convention be held in Baltimore in the last week of October, 1898.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Secretary Manning will not take his place at the head of the treasury department on the 1st

of October, but it is thought by those who ought to know, that he will be found at his desk as soon as reasonably cool weather set. His physicians advised him not to return to Washington while there is a possibility of a hot spell, and he will follow their advice. When he does return to his office Secretary Manning will not undertake to work as hard as in the past. He will be relieved by his assistants as far as possible of merely routine work.

NEW HAVEN, 28.—Edward E. Bradley, of Milford, is nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

NEW YORK, 28.—It is thought that a general strike will occur of all the feeders and pressmen employed in the printing offices throughout the city. A number of shops are out on a strike already. In several places non-union men have been hired. The men demand an increase of \$2 a week.

CHICAGO, 28.—Affidavits to support the motion for a new trial for the seven condemned Anarchists were filed by their attorneys to-day. The usual plea was entered that the verdict is not supported by the evidence, and it is also urged that counsel for the State have employed a form of argument which was calculated to prejudice the jury. The chief point urged, however, is the story telegraphed from Indianapolis shortly after the conclusion of the trial to the effect that the man who entered the saloon in that city one or two days before the Haymarket massacre and exhibited a stencil, intimating that a slaughter would occur in Chicago in a few days. The theory of the defense is that this mysterious stranger had a quantity of dynamite bombs and is the person who in all likelihood threw the bomb into the ranks of the police. The manner in which the jury was summoned before whom the defendants were tried was also objected to.

OTTAWA, 29.—Since the first demand for the release of the Canadian sealing schooner *Onward*, recently seized by the United States revenue cutter *Corwin*, in the Alaska sea, was forwarded to the colonial office in London to be laid before the authorities at Washington, a supplementary demand has been made through the same channel, in which it is pointed out that in the convention signed at St. Petersburg between England and Russia, one of the articles guarantees to British subjects from whatever quarter they may derive the right, to forever enjoy the privileges of navigation and fishing in the Pacific Ocean or any part thereof. From this point it is argued that the United States could not have received from Russia the right to exclusive navigation on fishing or the sealing privilege in Alaskan waters.

NEW YORK, 29.—The Republican State Committee to-day nominated Judge Daniels by acclamation for the Court of Appeals. The Democratic State Committee selected Rufus W. Peckham as their candidate for the Court of Appeals.

BOSTON, 29.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock. J. Henry Gould, chairman of the State committee, made a brief speech, setting forth the objects of the convention, eulogizing the national record of the Republican party, and insisting upon the fealty of the Republican party to temperance and philanthropy and its fearlessness of death from a third party. A permanent organization was effected by the selection of Henry Cabot Lodge as president with a long list of vice-presidents. Among the latter were Senators Dawes and Hoar, Congressmen Long, Rice, Ranney, Hapden, Whiting and Davis. Lodge addressed the convention at considerable length.

After Lodge's speech a letter was received from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asking for prohibition candidates and resolutions. The resolutions reported by the committee were unanimously adopted, after a short debate over the prohibition plank.

Following is the result of the first ballot for Governor: Whole number of votes, 994; necessary to a choice, 498. Oliver Ames 945, M. W. Crapo 35, J. C. A. Brackett 10, Henry Cabot Lodge 2, Geo. D. Robinson 2. Ames' nomination was made unanimous and the convention took a recess till 2 o'clock.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 29.—The State convention of liquor dealers to-day adopted the report of the committee on resolutions, which declares the liquor business legitimate and recognized as such by the State constitution, and that it should not be especially loaded down with restrictions and regulations; that efforts should be made to secure the repeal of the dram shop act and that the association should support only such men for office, irrespective of party, as have shown themselves to be in favor of personal liberty.

BOSTON, 29.—The following are the essential features of the Republican platform:

On the subject of temperance it says: "Recognizing in temperance

THE DESTROYER OF MANHOOD,

the means of corruption in politics, and the most fruitful source of pauperism and crime, we imperatively affirm that both patriotism and philanthropy demand the most strict enforcement of the laws enacted to suppress this enormous evil. We pledge ourselves to support as a candidate for office no man who is afraid of unwilling to do his whole duty in enforcing the laws and to favor at all times such further legislation as may be necessary to render those existing more effectual. We favor the submission to the people of an amendment to

our Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor."

The Civil Service plank is as follows: "We give to the Civil Service acts, passed by the Republican Congress and Republican Legislature of this Commonwealth, our hearty approval and support. We will oppose any covert acts upon them and encourage no action which tends to impair their efficiency.

FITNESS, NOT POLITICAL INFLUENCE, should determine appointments to office; removals should be made for cause alone, and incumbents should be freed from enforced partisan duty and assessment. We favor the extension of these principles to all business offices in the State and nation."

"The Republican party, true to its instincts and principles, will deal with the interests of both labor and capital in the spirit of equal and exact justice. The gratitude and esteem which the Republican party feels for the soldiers and sailors of the late war has never failed of expression either in word or deed. It shall never fail while we remain a party. No just demand can be made in their behalf which we will not support. Pledges made to them shall be kept. We demand of the national administration prompt, persistent and determined effort in the

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

between this country and Great Britain, to the end that our fishermen may no longer be unjustly harassed and deprived of their property and deprived of their occupation. We fully maintain the principle of protection to American labor and American industries. We condemn the recent precipitate and peremptory treatment by our national State Department of our sister republic of Mexico, which caused an estrangement of a neighboring power with whom considerations both of friendship and self-interest should have impelled us to cultivate more intimate relations. A sound currency, based on specie, in conformity to the monetary standard of the world, is of the most vital importance to all the interests of the country. The continued coinage of silver dollars at the present rate is a constant menace to the stability of our finances. We demand the repeal of the law which requires the further coinage of this debased money."

SHERMAN SPEAKS.

PORTSMOUTH, O., 29.—Senator Sherman in his remarks last evening briefly traced the history of the two great parties from 1851, characterizing the Republican party as the party of reform and progress and the Democratic as the party of opposition. Coming down to the administration of President Cleveland, whose election he said had been brought about not by the discontent of the masses but by coalition between the States lately in rebellion and the City of New York, the Senator paid attention to its foreign policy. He said the gentle dalliance with Great Britain over the fisheries question was in strong contrast to the blustering demand made upon our neighboring Republic, Mexico, for the possession of a characterless American adventurer who in Mexico violated the laws of Mexico and seems to have been too mildly treated for his offense by the Mexican authorities. The chief charge against the Republicans in the Presidential canvass he said was the hoarding of idle money in the Treasury, but when the Democrats came into power they repudiated the promise to distribute this money and increase the reserve in the Treasury \$60,000,000. They suspended for nearly a year the payment of the public debt. Distrust and want of confidence followed the

ELECTION OF MR. CLEVELAND,

instead of higher prices and thriving industries, the promised prices have been steadily falling, and the industries once flourishing are now languishing.

The Senator said the people were promised great economy in public expenditures and largely reduced taxes, "but the only economy we have had is the veto of about sixty pension bills, saving about \$12,000." There was not one open, manly word in President Cleveland's message in favor of the protection of American industries.

Senator Sherman charged the President with treating Union soldiers with scant courtesy and respect and with distributing his favors chiefly among those distinguished in the rebel service. "Turn the rascals out" was another war cry of the Democrats. But the Senator said, all the removals made by the administration had been for "offensive partisanship" and the person removed always had been a Republican; but "more jail birds, convicts and defaulters were appointed by Mr. Cleveland in a year than were appointed by his predecessors in twenty years."

Senator Sherman next paid attention to the Morrison tariff bill, and said the protective policy of the republican party increased the manufactures in 20 years and contributed to the wealth and prosperity of the nation. He denied that the democratic party was a friend of the laboring man or had ever framed or adopted a measure of substantial benefit to the laboring man. The Senator then touched upon the growing disparity of the intrinsic value between gold and silver coin, and announced himself in favor of an honest dollar made of either gold or silver and coined at their respective market value.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., 29.—The Republican

State Convention to-night, nominated John M. Thayer for Governor.

COLORADO.

DENVER, 29.—On the third ballot the Republican State Convention to-day nominated Hon. Wm. H. Meyer for Governor; for Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. N. H. Medlin; Congressman, Judge G. G. Symes; State Treasurer, F. W. Brien; Secretary of State, Capt. James Rice.

At the night session the convention nominated Hon. D. P. Kinsley, Auditor of State; Judge Alvin Marsh, Attorney General; S. B. Cornell, Supt. of Public Instructions and General W. Hamill, a member of the national committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee.

The platform adopted was very brief. It reaffirms the principles of the Republican party as adopted by them during the past 24 years; it recognizes the Nation's obligations to soldiers and sailors of the late war, and bitterly denounces the action of the President's wholesale veto of pension bills during the last session of Congress; favors the tariff of 1867 and

ADVOCATES HIGH TARIFF

upon low-priced labor imported in America to injure American citizens; it demands the maintenance of the present tariff on lead; the free coinage of silver on an equality with gold; avors the regulation of inter-State commerce in order to prevent the extortion of common carriers; favors the adoption of some way to dispense with convict labor in our penitentiaries; opposes the importation and immigration of the Chinese to be used as laborers; demands that all public lands shall be held for actual settlers only and not be sold; favors the appointment of a national committee to arbitrate all questions in dispute between laborer and employer, and heartily endorses the action of the National Bimetallic Association in their endeavor to protect the silver interests of the country.

NEW ORLEANS, 29.—The weather here is delightful, clear and pleasant. There was no seismic, atmospheric or other disturbance or phenomena to-day, such as Professor Wiggins predicted.

CITY OF MEXICO, 29.—Reports from all over the Republic show that everywhere heavy rains have fallen doing great good in forwarding the crops. In this city the rains have flooded the streets in many places, necessitating the use of fire engines to pump out the stores. The predicted earthquake did not take place, but the volcano of Colima is again in a state of eruption, the huge white cloud overhanging the summit causing great terror among the inhabitants of neighboring villages. This is the third time within a year that the volcano has become active. The eruption is plainly visible from the city of Colima on the Pacific Coast and unusual meteorological disturbances have been noted in that city.

CHICAGO, 29.—Heretofore there have been no cattle quarantined except in distilleries and the Harvey farm. Now the authorities are going to all points near and far in the State where there are suspected cases or where cattle have been exposed. To-day in the vicinity of the Harvey farm, couples and trios of cattle to the number of forty that have been exposed to the pleuro-pneumonia were quarantined.

RALEIGH, N. C., 29.—Thursday night the store of A. D. Owens, at Creswell, Martin County, was entered by burglars. Owens' dwelling adjoined the store. He heard a noise and stepped to the door. As he did so he saw two burglars; one fired, killing Owens. Since that time the authorities have been on the track of the burglars and murderers. Monday night Sheriff Spruill arrived at Plymouth with the wife of the murdered man and two negroes. Another negro, James Day, reported alias James Ambrose, was shot and killed. One of the negroes made a confession some days ago to the effect that Mrs. Owens had hired them to kill her husband. She wished them to drown him, and prepared water in a barrel for that purpose. She gave him medicine to put him in a sound sleep, and the three negroes actually stood by his bedside ready to commit the crime. Their courage failed them. Finally Ambrose, some nights afterward, entered the store, and when Owens appeared shot him. Ambrose was pursued, and on making a desperate attempt to kill the members of the sheriff's posse, was shot through the heart. Mrs. Owens and the other two negroes are now in jail at Plymouth, awaiting trial.

NASHVILLE, 29.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company held to-day, the purchase by this company of the Pratt Coal and Iron Company, the Alice Furnace Company, and the Lion Iron Works of Birmingham, Alabama, was consummated and confirmed. This action has brought together under one management probably the largest and most valuable coal and iron property in the world. This combination is the consummation of a scheme that marks a new era in the South and demonstrates the fact that pig iron will from this date be made in Tennessee and Alabama at less than \$9 per ton.

LEAVENWORTH, 29.—General Phil Sheridan arrived at Fort Leavenworth to-day, and will present the medals awarded to the successful contestants in the rifle team to-morrow. He will remain at Fort Leavenworth till Friday.

BOSTON, 29.—The members of the U. S. Senate Committee, appointed to investigate the subject of

the fisheries, left Boston for Woods Holl this morning in order to visit the Fish Commission and make a note of the work done there. The quorum of the committee not having arrived in Boston the formal opening hearing is not yet announced.

MAINEHEAD, 30.—The wind is light from the northeast, and the yachts will not race to-day. At 9 o'clock Captain Stone boarded the *Mayflower* and her colors were hoisted and she was out of commission. Her sails were set and a few minutes later she sailed out of the harbor, and the race between the *Mayflower* and *Galatea* is now supposed to be off for good.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., 30.—At 10:10 this morning, the telegraph operators at Brantford and Bridgeport report that slight shocks have just been felt in those places. At the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine works in Bridgeport, the shocks were distinctly felt, the windows of shops being severely rattled.

Bridgeport, Conn., 30.—A severe shock, supposed to have been an earthquake, was felt here at 9:57 this morning. Buildings were severely shaken up in the western part of the city and the tenants terribly frightened. In one house a lamp was thrown from the mantelpiece and broken. Many people thought Wiggins' prediction for yesterday had come to pass. As far as can be learned, no particular damage was done.

NEW YORK, 30.—It is said that the shocks felt in West Chester County and portions of Eastern Connecticut this morning were due to an explosion of dynamite at Bay Chester, West Chester County, N. Y.

Port Jefferson, Long Island, 30.—Continuous rumbling was felt here at 9:58 this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, 30.—The Democrats of the Third district to-day renominated Samuel J. Randall for Congress. There was no opposition.

BRANTFORD, Ont., 30.—Andrew Lucas, colored, died here this morning at the supposed age of 123 years. He was born in slavery in Tennessee, and was General Jackson's servant.

BARTON-ON-THE-SOND, N. Y., 30.—A terrific explosion occurred at the Dittmer powder works, Bay Chester, on the Harlem river branch of the New York and New Haven R. R. at 10 this morning, resulting in the instantaneous death of four men employed in the factory.

The explosion occurred in the packing house, a one-story frame building, twenty by thirty feet, in the center of the grounds and about 200 yards from the main factory, a large building near the water where the bulk of the giant powder and nitro-glycerine used for the new aqueduct works is manufactured. The men were hard at work putting up and packing cartridges, when suddenly and without warning, the explosion occurred, shattering the building to splinters and blowing four men to fragments. The exploding powder, of which there was a large quantity shot up into the air as high as fifty feet, and splinters of the building were blown over a mile distant.

The names of the men killed are as follows: Ernest Dralen, John Rusch, Max Shaffolt, Mr. Reinhardt. Nothing was left of them except fragments of their bodies, their hands, legs, feet, arms and pieces of skulls. The backbone and charred bits of flesh were scattered in every direction, from 500 to 600 feet from the packing house.

Max Cruger, the fireman of the works, says the explosion was caused by two men shooting into the building; he was in the packing house at the time, and coming out found two men who said they were shooting squirrels. He says he threatened them with arrest, when they became impudent and the explosion occurred. The men were seen hurrying away. R. H. Stansfield, superintendent of the Thorite Powder Company, near by, picked up a box full of

FRAGMENTS OF THE DEAD MEN,

and others assisted in the work and the remainder were all put in a heap to await the Coroner's arrival. One of the dead men leaves a family in Germany, the others were single men. Their clothing was burned to shreds. The main factory of the Dittmer works was nearly wrecked.

After the explosion the lower timbers of the building took fire and burned fiercely. A large tree is nearly torn up by the roots, and branches of other trees were blown away. The ground around for half a mile was strewn with fragments of the dead, splinters, packing paper, etc. The violence of the explosion shook the houses in Barton, across the creek from Bay Chester. Many windows in the hotel at Polbam bridge, over a mile away, were shattered. At West Chester the windows in many houses were broken. This is the

SECOND EXPLOSION

that has occurred in these works this year. One last winter blew a man into fragments. Many persons living miles away drove hurriedly to the scene and some of them helped to gather together the fragments of the dead men. The windows, sashes and doors in the railroad station standing at Bay Chester, not far from the powder works, were blown to fragments and the windows in the other houses were damaged, but no one outside the factory was hurt.

WORCESTER, Mass., 30.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 11:30 this morning, Hon. S. A. Collins in the chair. John S. Andrew, of Boston, was nominated for Governor, by acclamation.