

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Advices from the Congo River state that Major Bartlett has been murdered by couriers, and that Jamison has returned to Stanley Falls and is organizing a new expedition.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Jacobs & Proctors' Grand Opera House and adjoining property burned this morning. Loss \$250,000.

JUNCTION CITY, Kas., Sept. 13.—A fire yesterday destroyed property valued at \$135,000. Albert and Frank Arleigh, clerks, were burned to death.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—A *Picayune* special from Havana, via Key West, Sept. 13, says: In some localities along the coast during the recent hurricane, entire fishing villages were swept away. At Sagua 100 corpses have been discovered which were washed from the graves, and it is believed that as many more are in the mangrove bushes. Between Carabachas and Carahats 16 coasting schooners are high and dry in the woods, damaged to such an extent that they will be a total loss. Fish were killed in vast numbers; hundreds of cattle were drowned in the river and their carcasses now endanger the health of the city.

At Santa Domingo City the dead exceed fifty and the injured seventy-five. At Cayo Francis the lighthouse was blown down and the inmates drowned and two large unknown vessels were wrecked.

Forty-six natives are known to have perished at Caribarien. The bodies of but five have been recovered.

In the Vuelta Arriba and Vuelta Abajo districts the ruin is complete. Cane fields were laid flat. It is estimated the sugar crop will fall short of last year's yield over 40 per cent.

In Vuelta Abajo the number of dwelling huts and outhouses blown down in the district is estimated at 3,000 and the loss at \$1,000,000. The entire fruit and vegetable crop is a complete loss. The total number of deaths throughout the island is stated at 803.

DUBLIN, Sept. 13.—The agent of the Marquis of Lansdowne some time ago sought a conference with Wm. O'Brien, Member of Parliament, with the object of reaching a basis of settlement with the tenants of the Luggacurran estates. Before anything was accomplished, the agent suddenly broke off the negotiations. O'Brien declares the affair was a mere ruse intended to keep the tenants quiet while he was in Ireland. O'Brien says he will take means to acquaint the people of India with the character of the new Viceroy.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—A Jacksonville special says: The weather is damp and chilly. Rumors of doctors being taken sick and many new cases have depressing effects. Everything wears the most desolate look. Today and tomorrow eighty nurses will arrive from New Orleans, Charleston and Savannah.

HASTINGS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Two men and three ladies were drowned today by the capsizing of a boat in the Hudson River.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—James Patterson, who arrived from Jacksonville on Wednesday, was taken sick today and physicians think he undoubtedly has the yellow fever.

DECATUR, Alabama, Sept. 13.—Another case of yellow fever case has developed today. There is great excitement and all trains leaving here are crowded with citizens fleeing from the town.

PRINCETON, Ind., Sept. 13.—Sylvester Grub, of Oakland City, fired three shots at Miss Gertrude Dowling, of Francisco, inflicting fatal wounds. The deed was done in the presence of a crowd of people. Jealousy.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 13.—*Ascalo* reports the crops throughout the State are lost.

Advices from Orizaba show that the loss of life by the floods number forty-four persons. The damage to property amounts to more than \$300,000. In the State of Vera Cruz dead bodies are being found.

Corn, rice and bean crops are a complete failure. Rains continue falling throughout the State.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—A telegram received here says that the steamer *Lawrence*, when entering Port Luz, Canary Islands at 6 o'clock this evening, ran into the Italian steamer *Lud America*, from Noshier Da. The latter vessel, which was lying at anchor, sank in a few minutes in ten fathoms of water. The *Lud America* carried 216 passengers and had a crew of 67 men. Of these 180 passengers and 63 of the crew reached shore safely. Nine bodies have been recovered.

MANFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 14.—While a B. & O. freight train was passing a passenger train near Ankneytown, twenty miles south of here this morning, the boiler of the freight train exploded. Several lives are reported lost.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Zanesville, O., says physicians have been sent from there to the scene of the accident at Ankneytown, on the B. & O. road. It is reported at Zanesville that a hundred people were killed and wounded, but no details are known.

ATHENS, Sept. 14.—There have been further shocks of earthquake at Vostizza.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 14.—Chattanooga has quarantined against Decatur, Alabama.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Preparations for the German expedition to search for Emin Bey are progressing actively.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Afghanistan to the Ameer reports that his troops have captured Fort Kamto

from the rebels, with many prisoners, including Isak Khans father-in-law.

DUBLIN, Sept. 14.—Wm. Redmond, Member of Parliament, has been convicted under the crimes act, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labor.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—Eighty passengers, mostly immigrants, and six of the crew of the steamer *Sud American*, from Montevideo, sank with the vessel last evening. It is reported that the vessel which collided with the lost steamer is badly damaged.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The news of the murder in Africa of Major Bartlett, leader of the expedition in search of Henry M. Stanley, has given rise to speculation regarding the fate of the great explorer himself.

The London newspapers are unanimously of the opinion that Bartlett was betrayed by Tipoo Tib, who organized the native portion of the expedition, and the question is asked, why may not Stanley have been also the victim of his treachery?

A dispatch from St. Paul de Leando states that Major Bartlett was shot on July 19th by his Marzena carriers. The head Arabs and men thereupon ran off to Stanley Falls, where Jamison is making arrangements with Tipoo Tib for the organization of an expedition. He will proceed as quickly as possible.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following, from Surgeon General Hamilton, at Camp Perry, was read in the House at opening today:

"This camp is getting in splendid condition and a safe and sure outlet is now provided from Florida infected points to the north. There is no sickness among the refugees here, and but five cases of yellow fever in the hospital tents a half mile away. We have in the place 28 fine buildings and 150 'A' tents. Baker County as well as Duval are now dangerous points, as the weather is wet and favors fever development. The demand for aid from the frightened Florida and Georgia towns is entirely beyond the appropriation."

As soon as the telegram was read the House took up and passed the Senate joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 to suppress the infection in the United States.

WASHBURN, Wis., Sept. 14.—A fire this morning destroyed the business part of the town; the aggregate loss is \$150,000; small insurance. Thirty buildings were burned.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 14.—A train load consisting of ten cars of yellow fever refugees from Jacksonville, Fla., arrived here yesterday en route for Henderson, N. C. The coaches were packed with between four and five hundred adults, and one hundred children. The country people gathered at the stations to see the train pass through, but as soon as the Floridians threw up the windows they fled like flocks of sheep. It was a tired, hungry, unfortunate-looking crowd.

Dr. Guiters, in charge of the train, says he doesn't know what the people of Henderson, who invited them there, can do with them. Few have any money and many will be objects of charity. There were three yellow fever cases on board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Alexander Goldenson, who shot and killed a fourteen-year-old school girl named Mamie Kelly, in November, 1886, was hanged in the county jail today. No hanging since the days of the vigilance committee has excited greater interest on the Pacific Coast. His crime came near causing a riot, and two ineffectual attempts were made to lynch him by assaulting the city jail, but in each instance serious disorder was prevented by the police. Goldenson was only 18 years old.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

It is not characteristic of San Francisco to go wild over a homicide because sorrowful to state, they are of too frequent recurrence. The murder of Mamie Kelly, a school girl, by a heedless youth named Alexander Goldenson, on the afternoon of the 10th of November, 1886, was an exception, however, to the general rule. Mamie had seen her fourteenth birthday on the 23d of September previous to her fatal taking off. Goldenson had counted 18 years on the 26th of February, 1868. She was accounted a pretty girl, well developed for her age, but with childlike in appearance. She lived at the time with female relatives at 22 Hayes Street, being a half orphan, whose mother, a widow of seven years' standing, never married again, because, as stated, a new husband "might not be a kind father to Mamie." The mother was for six years a cook for a family on Van Ness Avenue, and with her earnings, and those of an unmarried sister, supported themselves, the hapless child, their mother and a half-blind uncle. Next door to the flat occupied by the peaceful household lived the Goldenisons, the second of whose three sons was the man hanged yesterday. He was reputed to be an artist—at any rate he had a sign to that effect over the door of the family dwelling. Mamie was an attendant of the John Sweet grammar school, and had reached the fourth grade.

SHE WAS SHOT

On her way home in the afternoon from school, with her wicker lunch basket and bundle of school books still in hand, the shooting taking place in front of the grocery store at the northeast corner of Ash Avenue and Polk Street. Bystanders were attracted, and one of them, a driver for the Contra Costa Laundry, leaped from his

wagon, and giving pursuit to the dark-complexioned youth with a revolver in his hand, chased him into the new City Hall station, where the fellow was glad enough to surrender himself, fearing retributive and summary vengeance, and acknowledged the killing and informed the keeper in charge while he was searching him that he had also thrown the weapon away. Goldenson, after his horrible deed, did not appear to be laboring under any very great mental excitement. On the contrary, he readily enough made replies to questions put to him by the police and newspaper reporters. He never denied the shooting; at first said he hardly knew what reasons he had for killing her; then pretended to have been drunk for three days and as many nights before, and finally produced a letter, to show, as he put it, "how the girl had been after him." As soon as skeleton facts of the dire tragedy became known, the greatest intensity of feeling was manifested. The peculiar nature of it created an overflow of sympathy for the victim and bitter vindictiveness for her slayer. In fact, the public mind was inflamed, and the inquest held on the following day, with the additional facts learned, did not allay public indignation, for the tragedy struck a responsive chord in every family circle. A morbid crowd hung about the morgue. Goldenson assumed an air of bravado and acted the part of a dime-novel hero, which he has kept up almost to the very last. Anticipating even the coroner's inquest.

THE GRAND JURY,

in session at the time, at once took up the case and presented an indictment against him for murder—in fact, as fast as the witnesses were examined by the coroner, they were ushered into the jury room. Owing to the pitea that the public mind had been forced to, strategy had to be used to remove Goldenson and bring him into safe custody from the inquest to the city prison and from thence to the county jail, as the indictment brought the case directly before the superior court without the formality of a preliminary examination. Goldenson was shown to be not unknown to the police; and the testimony at the inquest held that afternoon, placed him in a very unenviable position, even to implicating him of the forgery of a letter, which he claimed had been written by her. The coroner's jury, upon the testimony presented, accused Goldenson of the murder, and declared their belief that the act "was done with deliberation and malice aforethought and without cause," wherefore they charged him "with cold-blooded murder." The bullet, which had entered the corner of the victim's right eye, fractured the skull and passed through the brain. Goldenson was positively identified by a number of persons as the individual who had murdered the child, while the latter was depicted in turn as a child of sweet and amiable disposition, who was a good and dutiful girl. While nothing could be said in Goldenson's favor, all the witnesses agreed that Mamie Kelly had not had ought to do with him for one or two months before the murder, having been forbidden and advised against ever conversing with him by her parents and relatives and friends. Popular indignation rose to a fever heat on Friday evening, the 12th of November, being fanned to the same by an open meeting at the Metropolitan Temple, on Fifth Street, though low muttering inveighing swift retribution at the hands of Judge Lynch had been heard before.

THE MEETING

resulted in that an unorganized crowd, variously estimated at from 1000 to 2000, paraded through the streets and made for the county jail with the avowed purpose of lynching Goldenson. The meeting had, however, been advertised, and this fact, taken in connection with the suppressed feelings of the populace, had given the authorities the cue to prepare for whatever might come. The sheriff's deputies and the police were marshaled, and the mob, lacking organization and a leader, accomplished nothing, and nothing came of the would be vigilance committee save that many of the members had very sore heads on the next day on account of the policemen's clubbing. On the Sunday following, poor Mamie Kelly's remains were interred from St. Joseph's Church, and another crowd again congregated in front of the county jail, only to be dispersed by the police, and that in not the most gingerly manner—all of which congregations had a most depressing effect upon the caged murderer, who was not long in exhibiting the arrant knavery and cowardliness of his character. About the time of the funeral an attempt was also made to sack the store of one of Goldenson's relatives. Goldenson's trial has been far more speedy than that generally accorded murderers, but public indignation and clamor closely followed every move in his case. Some delay was experienced in getting depositions from Russia and Poland, with a view of furnishing a basis for the defense of hereditary insanity. The prisoner was at length called for trial before Judge Murphy and a jury, and the same was public talk, not alone on account of the tragedy itself, but on account of the outrageous behavior of the prisoner.

HIS COUNSEL

left him to his own resources, claiming to have been forced unprepared into the trial, and other counsel were appointed by the court to defend Goldenson. Acting under the advice of the former counsel, the prisoner and his

relatives refused to commune with the appointed ones, and the question of insanity which was the defense, although always ridiculed and spurned by the prisoner himself, was not entered into as fully as it might have been. The jury, however, found him guilty of murder in the first degree and the death penalty was eventually pronounced. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken, and, after the customary tedious process of judicature in that tribunal, the judgment was affirmed in every respect. Goldenson has been before the public more or less ever since, on account of his outrageous behavior in the county jail, the publication of his numerous statements in the press, his loud-mouthed boast to cheat the gallows, the efforts of his devoted mother by appeals to the judiciary and the governor for a respite for her miserable offspring, and last, but not least, when all else had failed, the attempt to force about the granting of a respite by instituting guardianship proceedings with a view, as stated, of testing the insanity question, in all of which efforts the mother and kin have redoubled themselves to beggary. New cases are there, indeed which have been kept so continuously and prominently, on account of the various circumstances alluded to, before the public almost daily from the time of the commission of the act of the murder on the 10th of November, 1886, to the execution of the murderer on the 14th of September, 1888.

MANFIELD, O., Sept. 14.—The Baltimore & Ohio north-bound passenger train, due in this city at 1 o'clock this morning, was derailed by a switch at Ankneytown siding, 23 miles south of this city, and collided with a freight train on the siding. A sleeper, followed by the express car and two day coaches, struck the engine and rolled over on their sides, badly wrecked. Almost immediately the freight engine boiler exploded, throwing the wreckage in all directions. The two coaches contained 110 passengers, nearly all returning from the encampment at Columbus. The hot water and steam from the boiler poured into the coaches, and the passengers that had not been hurt by the broken timbers were scalded. The engine of the passenger train, which with the express had safely passed the switch, was immediately taken to Independence and Belleville and all the doctors in those places were taken to the wreck. The passengers who were not held down by the timbers crawled out of the windows, and by the time the doctors reached the spot all but four or five were out of the broken coaches.

Edward Valentine, of Chicago, and F. Lukens, express agent, were firmly pinned under the wreckage. Harry Finlison, the freight engineer, was standing at the side of the track next to the passenger train, and was found between the tender and boiler of his engine with the front part blown out. David Wilson, baggage master, was found doubled up alongside the freight train, with his neck broken and skull crushed. Mrs. Edward Valentine, of Chicago, William Gransley, of Shawnee, and a brakeman of the freight train, cannot live. The dead men were laid on cots alongside the truck, and the wounded were taken to houses near by.

The wrecked train consisted of the engine, two express cars, mail car, baggage car, two day coaches and two sleeping cars. The only persons injured were in the day coaches. The injured number thirty-three, of whom six are likely to die. The majority of the injured men are members of the G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A special from Norfolk says passengers arriving from North Carolina bring information that the Roanoke River has risen thirty-seven feet over high water mark, flooding Northampton and Halifax counties. The entire corn and cotton crops in the low lands are destroyed, houses are loose and are being tossed about in the water and it is feared many lives have been lost. In some corn fields the water is twenty feet above the top of the corn. People in the vicinity of the flood are panic-stricken and homeless. The damage to crops is estimated at \$50,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The United States dispatch boat *Dolphin*, which arrived from Honolulu today, brings news that the Chinese of Honolulu recently held a mass meeting in protest against the action of the Hawaiian legislature in passing laws tending to prevent Chinese from transacting business on the island. It is stated that the Chinese have raised a fund to advance their interests, and it is also intimated that by threats they would compel the Hawaiian government to accede to their demands. There are more Chinese males on the islands than there are males of all other nations, including natives.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Michael Garver has been appointed storekeeper at Sacramento, California.

The conference on the sundry civil appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The provision for storage reservoirs in the arid regions was reduced to \$100,000. In respect to this matter the House had inserted provisions reserving from settlement public lands which would be benefited by irrigation from these reservoirs. To this has been added in conference a proviso that the President may by proclamation open these reserved lands to settlement.

The provision for the appropriation of \$100,000 for the survey of the Mexican boundary was stricken out.

EDMUNDS LAW REPORT.

In answer to the resolution introduced by Delegate Dubois, calling for

information respecting convictions and pardons for polygamy, the Attorney-General has replied in a communication, in which he says that under the provisions of the anti-polygamy law of 1882 and its amendments, there have been in the Territory of Utah 470 convictions for polygamy, adultery and unlawful cohabitation, in which fines and imprisonments were imposed, and thirty convictions where the sentence was imprisonment without fine, making a total for the territory of 500.

In Idaho there was a total of 89 cases.

There have been fourteen pardons granted by the President to persons convicted under the above mentioned acts, which were generally made upon recommendation of the court and territorial officials on the grounds of old age, ignorance of the law and extreme poverty.

There was one conviction in Utah in 1875, one in 1881, four in 1884, 55 in 1885, 132 in 1886, 230 in 1887, and 106 in 1888. Fines to the amount of \$18,208 have been collected and a bond forfeiture of \$25,000, an undeserved pension list.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—A special to the *Chicago Times* from Hillsboro, Ill., says: A genuine case of Asiatic cholera is reported in this county. Fritz Theen, a wealthy German farmer residing a few miles east of here died very suddenly at his residence yesterday, having been confined to his bed less than forty eight hours. The physicians pronounce his case one of genuine Asiatic cholera.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Dr. Willard Nelson, who was for some years on the isthmus of Panama, and who is now a resident of this city, has made a special study of yellow fever. He was in Florida last autumn and foresaw the likelihood of an epidemic this year, and wrote a letter to the *Times-Union* of November 30th, pointing out the danger. In an interview today, Dr. Nelson stated that unless stringent precautionary measures are taken a recurrence of the epidemic may be expected in Florida again next summer. In fact, he said, once established in certain portions of Florida, the difficulty of utterly stamping it out will be very great.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 14.—This has been the saddest day yet in the Jacksonville epidemic. The general gloom is made intense by the loss of several of our very best citizens. Two of the noblest of Florida's native sons fell today, Louis L. Fleming and Hon. Henry A. Leagle. Number of cases today 43, deaths 12. The weather is still wet and disagreeable. Several physicians and nurses from other cities arrived today.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14.—Mayor Bryant received a dispatch from Hendersonville tonight, that says yellow fever has broken out among the Jacksonville refugees at that place.

GLASGOW, Sept. 14.—Four hundred Irish stevedores, employed in Glasgow harbor, have been discharged. They will be replaced by Protestants from Belfast. It is feared a riot will ensue. It is claimed by the employers of the discharged men that the men belonged to a union which was constantly making impertinent demands.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 14.—The Grand Army reunion will close today.

At today's session of the encampment, Senior Vice-Commander Cole of St. Louis presided, and the report of the committee on administration was first made. It reported the treasury in good condition.

A recommendation to increase the per capita tax to four cents per quarter was defeated by a unanimous vote.

It was decided that the judge advocate general and inspector general should be salaried positions.

Among the names announced for the new council of administration are the following:

California, George E. Gard; Colorado, C. F. Harkinson; Dakota, E. Smith; Idaho, W. R. Riley; Montana, Pierce Hooper; New Mexico, James H. Purdy; Oregon, R. M. Mcmasters; Utah, James F. Bradley.

A resolution in memory of the death of Gen. Sheridan was unanimously adopted.

The installation of the new officers was very impressive, the oath of office being administered by Post Commander Heath, relieving Commander-in-Chief Rea, who has been sick for a day or more. He introduced his successor and commander-in-chief, William Warner, who thanked his predecessor for his kind words, said many had already returned with grateful memories of this occasion, and continued:

While the Grand Army is now at the summit of its prosperity, I hope it will soon be with every department as was said of the department of Vermont, there was not in the state a single honorably discharged soldier who was not a member of the Grand Army. It was his hope that he might leave the comradeship of the army in the same proud position as his predecessor, and that would be as much legacy as he could leave his children. I accept the office of commander-in-chief, fully recognizing its responsibilities, and now we will proceed to business.

The commander-in-chief then announced the following staff officers: Eugene F. Wiegall, of Missouri, adjutant-general; John Taylor, of Pennsylvania, quartermaster-general, and George F. Evans, of Massachusetts, inspector-general. The encampment was then declared closed, comrades being enjoined to return home with hearts abounding in fraternity, charity and loyalty.

Commander-in-Chief Warner tonight issued his first official order, in