

3's, 100%; 4's, 12%; 4's, 22%; Pacific 6's, 20; Burlington, 14; N. P., 20%; N. P. preferred, 48; N. W., 100%; New York Central, 7; Oregon Railway and Nav., 13%; Pacific Mail, 36; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco, 20%; Texas Pacific, 10; Union Pacific, 40%; Fargo Express, 100; Western Union, 50%; Oregon Trans., 11%.

TRENTON, 18.—In the democratic State convention, Senator McPherson said he did not care under whose banner the democracy fought, they must lay aside small issues, and fight against the corrupt republican party.

Richmond, Va., 14.—The democratic State convention was called to order by Hon. John S. Barbour, chairman of the State committee. A committee on permanent organization and resolutions was appointed, and a district delegate chosen.

Chicago, 14.—The National Convention of the anti-monopolist party met at Hensley Music Hall this afternoon. The call provided for between 1,500 and 1,600 delegates. At the opening there were about 200 delegates present. The convention was called to order at 2:30 by John W. Henry, chairman of the national committee. In his opening address he said the convention had assembled at a time when a panic was raging in Wall Street, never before equalled except by Black Friday.

A delegate.—It couldn't have come at a better time.

Henry then presented the name of Alton J. Streater, of Illinois, for temporary chairman, referred to the small number present, but declared there were more present than when the Declaration of Independence was signed. The cause of the smallness of the convention was that many of its members were too poor to pay their fares, and because the monopolist railroads refused to give them the same rates which would be given to delegates of other conventions. The speaker proceeded to say all the platform he wanted was: "We oppose all monopolies. We believe all men created free and equal, and we believe in Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. [Applause.]

Kellmer, of New York, read the resolutions adopted by the executive committee of the Anti-Monopoly League of New York, on April 18th, to the effect that it was inexpedient to nominate Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates at this convention; that that matter should be delegated to the national committee, or another convention called after the conventions of the republican and democratic parties were held, and that a committee should be appointed to attend the conventions of the parties and endeavor to secure the nomination of men pledged to anti-monopoly principles.

This caused a ripple of excitement, and after some discussion and several motions, the whole matter was laid on the table by a heavy majority.

At 5 o'clock the committee on credentials reported that twenty-one States were represented by delegates and proxies, with a total membership of 158, and each delegate should be allowed to cast one vote. The minority of the committee reported a resolution that any State having but a partial delegation should be allowed to cast the entire vote of the State, even though, as in the case of Maryland and some others, only one delegate was present. The matter was discussed at length, and finally the minority report was laid on the table, and the majority report was adopted.

The committee on permanent organization reported for President John W. Henry of New York, and making the temporary secretaries permanent.

Pending the report from the committee on platform the convention adjourned till 7:30 p. m.

Lincoln, Neb., 14.—The Greenback State convention met this evening and elected delegates to the national convention to be held in Indianapolis. The delegates were uninstructed, but are supposed to favor Butler for President.

PITTSBURG, 14.—About 10 o'clock this morning a collision occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio road, at a point a mile east of Connellsville, between a freight train west and a construction train east, resulting in a terrible loss of life. The construction train consisted of six cars, containing 50 laborers on their way to the Ohio falls to work. It was telescoped and the men were crushed to death. Many of those who escaped death were terribly injured. There is a sharp curve where the accident occurred, and both trains came together with a crash. The cars were burned and the bodies were cremated. The engines remained on the track and telescoped each other into the smoke stacks, but the heavy tenders jumped into the air and fell, the freight tender upon its engine, and the gravel tender back upon the first car in the rear of it. Here was the scene of death. Six men were killed outright in this car, and four others were fastened down by the broken timbers and were roasted to death, the car catching fire from an overturned stove and burning up before the stupefied survivors could comprehend the awful situation of their shrieking companions. Three men escaped from the car. The wreck itself was a ghastly sight. The tender of the freight train jumped thirty feet in the air. At the side of the car that was burned could be seen, amid the glowing embers, twisted iron rods and the dead ashes of three grinning skeletons, one sitting bolt upright, apparently peering into the flames that had smothered out his life, as well as those of his companions. At noon a large force of shop hands were on the ground extinguishing the flames, and the wreck train was at work pulling the debris away and re-

scuing the burned remains. The charred remains of four victims have just been taken out. The remains were reverently placed on a board, carried aside and laid down upon the green grass spotted with purple forest flowers. A lean and hungry looking mountain dog snuffed around the flesh, and licking his chops, decended upon the remains. Fortunately he was discovered and driven away. It is expected that the wreck will be cleaned up this evening. The officers decline to say who is to blame.

When the wreck was cleared away it was discovered there had been 12 persons injured, and 14 more were missing. The bodies of ten of these were recovered, and the others are supposed to have been completely consumed. Of those recovered only two, Cassidy and Dermott, could be positively identified. The others were burned to shapelessness. One of the injured, T. J. O'Shea, died on the way to the hospital, making 15 deaths.

The injured were sent to the West Pennsylvania Hospital at Pittsburgh, and the dead were brought to Connellsville for burial.

Duluth, Minn., 14.—This evening the Duluth and Superior ferryboat collided with a sail boat and smashed it up. There were 21 persons in the sail boat at the time, and Isadore Plummadore, who ran it, and three Swedes were drowned.

Pittsburg, 14.—Eight hundred miners employed at the Falls Creek, St. Mary's and Hardscrabble mines at Dubois, Pennsylvania, struck against the introduction of the screen system. Both sides are firm and a long struggle is anticipated.

The reported threatened strike of 6,000 railroad miners of the Pittsburg district is untrue.

New York, 14.—Wall, Broad and New streets, surrounding the Stock Exchange are filled with surging masses, and the galleries overlooking the trading room are crowded to repletion. The excitement on all sides is almost unprecedented. On the floor of the Exchange all is confusion, though there is little or no business being done.

At 1:30 the excitement subsided to a great extent and a better feeling prevailed but the situation is by no means settled. The general impression is that the end is not yet. The largest dealer in privileges on the street was obliged to receive 200,000 shares on "puts." The large block must have called for a heavy drawing, even on his immense resources.

Rumors affecting several National banks continue flying about the streets, but none can be traced to a reliable source.

2:10 p. m.—As the settling-hour approaches the rush of boys delivering stocks adds to the excitement. The district telegraph boys and the brokers' clerks are all brought into requisition, and the scene on the street is one of intense activity.

Hatch & Foote state that their suspension was not caused by the refusal of the Phoenix Bank to certify their checks, but was caused wholly by the exhaustion of margins and the refusal of customers to renew them and their inability to sell the stocks without undue sacrifice.

Donnell, Lawson & Simpson have announced their suspension. They are large dealers in county, water and city bonds.

At the office of Nelson Robinson & Co., Nelson Robinson said their failure was occasioned by calls for money from all quarters, which could not be immediately met, by the general shrinkage of securities, the disturbed condition of the times and the circulating of disquieting rumors. They will be unable to furnish a statement of their liabilities and assets. The most of their loans are well protected if the holders do not lose their heads and want to get their money in a day.

Mr. Seney is President of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, the stock of which is selling to-day at a price for common and nine for preferred. Large blocks of this stock were bought less than a year ago, it is supposed for the account of Seney, at 11 or 12 for common and 24 for preferred. The stock has been dropping ever since, notwithstanding the constant support from what is known as the Seney syndicate. The Ohio Central is supposed to be another of Seney's favorite stocks, upon which large sums were lost in sustaining the stock. The first rumors of Seney's difficulties came soon after the failure of Nelson Robinson & Co. As Robinson is a son-in-law of Seney's, and one of Seney's sons is a member of the firm of Nelson Robinson & Co., it is supposed Seney would not have allowed the firm to go under had he not been very badly crippled himself.

Secretary Folger says the break is due to reckless speculation by a few men. The situation is not inherently weak. He will do everything in his power to prevent a stringency. He states there is plenty of money in the country. "I do not anticipate any extensive panic. The situation is not as weak as people suppose. I shall do everything in my power to restore confidence."

Bogert & Co.'s failure is considered important, as they were large dealers in commercial paper. They dealt somewhat in privileges, considered solid.

The clearing house association has just adjourned, after adopting the following:

Resolved, That, in view of the present crisis, the banks of this association for the purpose of safety, sustain each other and the business of the community.

Resolved, That a committee of five

be appointed to receive from banks and members of the association, bills receivable or other securities to be approved by said committee, who are authorized therefor to issue such depository banks, loan certificates bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, and not in excess of 74 per cent of the security or bills receivable so deposited, except in case of United States bonds, and said certificates shall be received in settlement of balances at the clearing houses.

The following gentlemen compose the committee: F. D. Tappin, G. S. Coe, J. D. Vermilye, G. G. Williams, W. A. Wall and E. S. Perkins.

Additional notices posted in the Metropolitan Bank say: "The drafts of Holmes & Son, Pittsburg, will be fixed by the Bank of America. The drafts of the Flour City Bank of Rochester, and Marshall, Field & Company, of Chicago, by the Bank of Commerce. The drafts of the Bank of Utica and Buffalo will be fixed by the Hanover Bank."

2:50 p. m.—A representative of the Associated Press has just interviewed a prominent director of the Metropolitan Bank, who says emphatically, the depositors will be paid in full. The directors have gone through all the securities, and, throwing out all that are classed as doubtful, they have more than sufficient to pay the depositors. The suspension is solely due to the fact that the depositors throughout the country have become scared through the attacks on the president of the bank, Mr. Seney, who had inaugurated a general withdrawal of their deposits. This fact, coupled with the general distrust engendered by the critical situation in speculative circles, caused the bank to suspend. It is stated that the bank is not likely to resume. Solon Humphreys, a director, states that had the president laid before the clearing house a full statement of its affairs, there would have been no need of the suspension, as the associated banks would undoubtedly have come to its assistance and helped it over the crisis. Settlements for the day have all been made.

Hotchkiss & Burnham have suspended.

Hatch & Foote made an assignment, and Foote made an assignment, to Henry W. Reigley without preference.

The Atlantic States bank, of Brooklyn, closed its doors this afternoon. This bank is the Brooklyn correspondent of the Metropolitan Bank; capital \$200,000; surplus \$100,000; president, George Pfeiffer.

When the gong of the Stock Exchange sounded, one of the most exciting days in the history of that institution closed.

Hotchkiss of Hotchkiss & Burnham said: "We were forced to suspend this morning in consequence of calling a number of loans from persons whom we thought were responsible, but who failed to respond, and in the present state of the market we thought it best to close up at once before matters got any worse, and see where we stood. Our failure was due to the sudden decline of stocks to-day. We had nothing whatever to do with the Metropolitan Bank, and no deposits there."

Jos. C. Williams & Co., stated their failure was due to the decline in the market. They could make no statement in regard to their liabilities.

At the office of Donnell, Lawson and Simpson a notice is posted on the door stating that all drafts of the First National Bank of Santa Fe on the firm will be paid at the First National Bank. A member of the firm said they were depositors to the amount of \$2,000,000 at the Metropolitan Bank, and as their money there was locked up it was necessary to suspend until they could find out how they stood. He thought the suspension would be only a temporary one and it was not a failure.

From the World of Thursday: Wm. A. Camp, manager of the New York Clearing House, said: "The failures in Wall Street to-day cannot be called a panic. One bank suspended and a number of broker firms failed. That is the extent of the damage thus far done. The prompt action of the Clearing House to-day in passing a resolution for one bank to sustain another has put an end to the excitement, and no apprehension need be felt. The situation is far different than in 1873. Then it took the banks two or three days to decide to do what they have promptly done to-day. Then the trouble was allowed to grow till it was a real panic; now it is checked at the onset. I believe the Metropolitan Bank will resume operations to-morrow, and I don't apprehend any other bank or firm will go under."

"What was the cause of the trouble?"

"It began with the failure of Grant & Ward and the Marine Bank. These occurrences created a feeling of general distrust, for which there was really no occasion. It was fostered by wild rumors, set afloat on the street, and which were reproduced by the papers."

The action of the Continental Bank in refusing to certify the checks of A. Dyet & Co., and the trouble of John C. Eno and the Second National Bank capped the climax to the general feeling of uneasiness, and the result was the flurry of to-day."

Boston and Chicago claim that they are unaffected by the panic in New York.

CHICAGO, 14.—The Inter-Ocean will conclude an editorial pointing out the dangers of bank officials indulging in speculation as follows: There has been an unhealthy state of the stock market for

two years, and it was about time for a clearing up storm. The great grain producing and cattle growing west is prosperous; farming is having a good seeding time, everything in the agricultural line looks better than it did twelve months ago. The east must get down and out of the clouds and be content to tread on the solid ground. Kite flying is dangerous business, and above all for bankers, whether it be Ward, Fish, Eno, Seney, or any other man, should steer clear of speculations which are outside of legitimate banking operations.

PITTSBURG, 14.—The rumors of heavy failures in New York and the report that the Stock Exchange had closed its doors completely demoralized the oil trade here, and intense excitement prevailed at the Petroleum Exchange. The market opened feverish at 91, and advanced 5, when there was a general stampede, caused by the reported Wall Street disasters. Immense blocks of certificates were dumped on the market, and for a few minutes prices dropped to 87. Heavy buying by shorts had the effect of partially restoring confidence. At this juncture the prices rallied slightly, but telegrams announcing the failure of the Metropolitan Bank quickly destroyed the effects of the short purchases. The trade became panic-stricken, and the market declined rapidly to 81 1/2, closing at noon at 81 1/2, with the feeling weak and unsettled. So far no failures are reported.

Denver, 14.—The news to-day of the suspension in New York created a great sensation in financial circles here. A few country banks have small accounts with the Metropolitan, but not sufficiently large to affect their solvency. No fears are entertained for Denver banks.

Milwaukee, 14.—Alexander Mitchell, president of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, says he has received no word of the Metropolitan Bank of New York failing, and cannot believe the rumor. The Metropolitan is one of the banks for the deposit of Milwaukee & St. Paul funds, but they have not placed a very large line of securities with the bank, because the latter allowed no interest. Even had the bank failed, Mr. Mitchell says, the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company would not be the least affected. He added that it could be only a temporary suspension anyhow.

Philadelphia, 14.—The suspension of Charles M. Bayard, a stock broker, is announced; liabilities are not very heavy.

London, 14.—There was one small failure on the stock exchange to-day. The panic in New York caused much excitement on the streets after the exchange closed. The Louisville & Nashville securities have fallen nine points.

New York, 15.—Wall Street. Henry L. Jacques was elected president of the Metropolitan Bank in place of Geo. I. Seney, resigned.

Wheat 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4 higher, fair degree of activity. The advance is due to higher western advices; more settled in financial affairs.

Dimick & Co. have failed, but their suspension has not affected the market. Dimick is president of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Co. and the suspension of his firm has caused a drop in the securities of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Co. A. W. Dimick says. The trouble was caused by inability to raise money on securities. All the customer's accounts have been profitable. George Putnam Smith was appointed assignee with preferences to customers.

The Metropolitan Bank directors have accepted the resignation of President Seney and elected Vice-President Jacques to succeed him. The manager of the Clearing House reports clearances of the Metropolitan Bank effected.

Receiver Davis reports the liabilities of Grant and Ward, so far as he is able to ascertain, at \$14,501,530. Collaterals held by creditors, will be between ten and twelve millions.

New York, 15.—The Metropolitan has posted the following notice: "The bank examiners having made an investigation, the bank will resume business at 12 o'clock."

At 9:45 a. m. the scene on the street at this hour is one of unwonted activity. Since early morning when the broker's offices opened, clerks have been busy getting accounts settled up. Many leading firms kept their employees until midnight. A general overhauling of accounts was made, so that on opening the exchange this morning affairs will be in better condition than for many months past, as new margins have been called to prevent the rash sacrifice of good securities. Representatives of the Associated Press have just talked with a financier of 35 years experience. He says the action of the banks in deciding to pool their issues has decided the situation favorably. He does not anticipate further failures, either of banks or banking firms, although he admits possibly that some weak stock houses may suspend temporarily. The failure of the latter, he does not regard as a misfortune, as the weeding out of small dealers helps to give a healthier tone to the general situation.

The stock market is strong and higher. A better feeling prevails. In consequence of the resumption of the Metropolitan Bank, and the action of the clearing house, prices rose from 1 1/2 to 4 per cent. The failure of Dimick & Co. had comparatively little effect. Western Union, 52; Texas Pacific, 11 1/2; St. Paul, 68; Rock Island, 113; Reading, 34; N. Y. Central, 109; Northwestern, 104; Missouri Pacific, 74 1/2; Michigan Central, 70; Lake Shore, 9—; Erie, 14 1/2; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 115.

Wall Street 10:45.—Bankers and merchants' Telegraph stock, in which Dimick & Co. are heavily interested is offered at 75 against 119 in sales yesterday. A sale at 65, seller 52, is just recorded. Dispatches have just been received this morning from London by leading foreign brokers giving orders to buy both stocks and bonds at market prices. As it was feared that foreign orders to sell would be the chief downward movement to-day, this was greeted with great satisfaction, and is regarded as another break in the clouds that threatened the financial world.

Bar silver 11 1/2, Central Pacific 40 1/2, 3's 100 1/2, 4's 12 1/2, 4's 22 1/2, Pac 6's 29, Burlington 15 1/2, Northern Pacific 21 1/2, do. pfd 48, Northwestern 5, New York Central 10, Ogn Railway and Nav. 72, Pac Mail 39, Panama 98, St. Louis and San Francisco 18 1/2, Texas Pacific 12 1/2, Union Pacific 44 1/2, Fargo Express 100, Western Union 54, Oregon Transcontinental 13 1/2.

CHICAGO, 15.—The Union Bank of Quincy, Ill., failed to open its doors this morning. When the Marine Bank of New York broke, the Union transferred its accounts to the Metropolitan, and the closing of the doors of that bank yesterday is given as the cause of the suspension.

Boston, Mass., 15.—F. A. Hawley & Co., bankers and brokers, have suspended. Cannot give a statement of liabilities. They state their suspension is due to the failure to ascertain just where they stand. Have been doing business as a bank of deposit. The amounts due depositors unknown. Hope to resume, but it is not probable. The house rates at \$100,000.

Hill, Sherwood & Co., brokers, correspondents of Goffe, Randle & Co., New York, have suspended. Liabilities \$10,000. It is stated the deposit account of Hawley & Co., is \$250,000; total liabilities, \$500,000.

New York, 15.—Wells, Fargo & Co. notified Donnell, Lawson & Simpson that they would pay the drafts of that firm drawn by the Utah National Bank of Ogden, Utah; Fred. J. Kiesel & Co., of the same place, and of Anderson Bros., of Eagle Rock, Idaho.

New York, 15.—Foreign purchase of stocks and bonds heavy. Cyrus W. Field says, "The worst is over and it is a good thing that this crash came just as it did." The general manager of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, says the suspension of Dimick & Co., will not involve the company. Fisk and Hatch have suspended. It is stated that the Bank of Commerce was this morning debtor to the clearing house over one and a half million.

St. Paul, 15.—Armstrong Taylor has been appointed receiver of the St. Croix Land and Lumber Company, of which E. S. Austin was president. The assets are placed at \$500,000; liabilities about \$400,000.

New York, 11 a. m.—The Foreign Exchange market was affected unfavorably by offering loan bills to large amounts, as well as by the withdrawal of money by cable from London for use in this market, the high rates for money on call here rendering such transaction highly profitable. Brown brothers reduced the rates of sterling bills to 4.17 long, 4.89 short sight, a decline of one cent. The first hour of business there was only one failure announced, and this has not involved any other firms, confidence being gradually restored.

WASHINGTON, D.C., 15.—Bank Examiner Scriber believes the crisis is past. The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed the Assistant Treasurer at New York as follows: "From this date to June 1st you are authorized to pay bonds embraced in the 125th, 126th, and 127th calls, with accrued interest, subject to the decision of the department as to the regularity of the assignments; expressage to the department to be paid as heretofore by the party having bonds redeemed."

KENNEDY'S
East India
 BITTERS
 MINERAL WATER.
BEST
 REMEDY IN THE WORLD!
 FOR
 Rheumatism, Dyspepsia,
 Constipation, Sedentary Diseases,
 Biliousness, Kidney Complaint
 Lung Diseases, Impure Blood.
ILER & CO.
 PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
 OMAHA, NEB.
 SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS
 AND WINE MERCHANTS.