

BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 29.—A brewers wagon started from the New York entrance at 1:40 p.m., to go over the bridge to Brooklyn. After the wagon passed the New York pier, the bridge watchman noticed something resembling a bundle of coats in the end of the wagon. This bundle assumed an upright position and turned out to be a man. The man jumped lightly from the vehicle to the roadway, mounted the iron girder that enclosed it, and, without hesitating a moment, jumped off. He sped straight down to the river. The officer ashore was the only one who had seen the man leap. He rushed into the roadway and ordered the driver to stop. The driver was surprised at the order and demanded an explanation. On being informed it was evident from his astonishment that he was ignorant of the matter. He was allowed to proceed. The name of the man who made the leap is William Kurz. An eye witness who was on Dover Street pier said to a reporter: "I was looking up at the bridge and saw a man get over the railing next to the lamp post outside the New York tower. He clung to the railing for a moment and then let go. He turned two somersaults in the air and fell on his back in the water. He disappeared at once. The river seemed to suck him in, and the spray splashed up several feet in the air. Very few people were on the pier at the time, but several hundred gathered in a few moments and there was great excitement."

Policeman James O'Neill of the bridge squad, arrived a few minutes later. He took the tug *Columbia* out to pick up Kurz. The captain of a lighter steamer went out and picked up Kurz before the tug arrived. The jumper was under water about five minutes. When picked up he was frothing at the mouth and too exhausted to speak. His face had a yellow look and his eyes were glassy and vacant in expression. When the lighter reached the wharf, Kurz was placed in an express wagon and taken to the nearest police station and from there to Chambers Street Hospital. At the station he was able to talk. He told the officers in charge that he wanted to commit suicide. He complained of pain in his head and side and began to rave. At the hospital he was found suffering from the shock and the concussion. It is thought he will recover. When asked his reason for jumping, he replied: "I wish I was dead."

ST. PAUL, 29.—Duluth special to the *Pioneer Press*: At 8 o'clock Saturday evening a fire broke out in the top of elevator "2" in the eastern part of town, and in spite of the efforts of the fire department, the flames communicated to the annex of the elevator, a new building nearly completed, and finally to elevator "A," across the tracks, and all were consumed, together with a row of nine frame buildings, dwellings and stores north of "2." Of four men in "2" when the fire broke out, one escaped early. Chas. Moore, watchman, after being severely burned, jumped from the cupola, 80 feet, and was killed. A man named Lauroche and Foreman Charles Lee are missing. Elevator "2" was built two years ago by the Duluth & Western Elevator Company. Among the owners are D. G. Cuper, W. W. Davis, C. A. Gilbert and C. Coffield, of this city, and George H. Christian, of Minneapolis, who was its lessee. It cost \$30,000. About \$500,000 had been expended on its annex.

PHILADELPHIA, 29.—About 200 delegates, representing nearly all the trade and labor organizations in the city, met in convention to-night to perfect an independent political organization for the purpose of taking an active part in the municipal election to be held in February next. A permanent organization was formed under the name of the United Labor Party. It was decided to organize every ward and election division in the city.

LOUISVILLE, 29.—The *Courier-Journal's* special says: Five arrests have been made for complicity in the murder of the Poe family in Knox County, Kentucky. There is no longer any doubt that eight persons were murdered. Mr. B. M. Mitchell, a brother of Mrs. Poe, admits such to have been the case, and says that the perpetrators will soon be arrested. The husband is insane and not capable of attending to the matter himself, but the people of Knox County have taken the affair in hand and will vigorously investigate every clew.

NEW YORK, 29.—An Ottawa, Ontario, special to the *Post* says: It is said in well-informed circles that Sanford Fleming's scheme of a Pacific-Australian cable will at once assume tangible form, and a new company, who will carry out the work, will be incorporated during this session of Parliament. Among those mentioned as directors and heavy shareholders are Sir Steven Baroner, John McDonald, A. Smith, E. Wilman, Sanford Fleming and leading English financiers. The capital stock is to be fixed at \$10,000,000. It is proposed to raise \$5,000,000 five per cent shares and \$5,000,000 in four per cent stock secured by an imperial colonial guarantee divided as follows: Canada, \$75,000, Australia \$175,000 and Great Britain \$250,000. It is proposed to give a rate from London to Vancouver Island of twelve cents per word and four shillings per word from England to Australia; the press rate to be one-fourth of the regular rate.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—Advices from New Zealand state that a company has been organized to construct the Pacific cable to cost \$10,000,000 as follows: From Brisbane or some port in New South Wales to North Cape, New Zealand, 1,300 knots to Fanning Island, 2,270 knots to the Sandwich Islands, 1,240 knots to Vancouver Island, 2,730 knots across the island and the Straits of Georgia to Vancouver City, and then to the mainland terminals of the Canadian Pacific Railway 100 knots. An annual subsidy of half a million dollars is expected to be obtained from the Colonial and Imperial Governments jointly.

ST. LOUIS, 30.—A stay of execution has been granted in the cases of W. H. L. Maxwell, Preller's murderer and the Chinese highlanders under sentence to be hanged January 1st until February 1st in order that a transcript of the cases made be finished before an appeal is taken.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The President has appointed Wm. M. Neal of Franklin, Indiana, to be agent for the Indians of Lemhi agency in Idaho.

NEW ORLEANS, 30.—At midnight last night Chief O'Connor received a message from Bay St. Louis stating that the town was on fire and requesting that two engines be sent there. At 1:20 a. m. another message was received saying that the fire was under control. No particulars have yet been received.

Bay St. Louis, 30.—The fire last night destroyed properties, residences, the Stockton Hotel and other buildings valued at \$30,000.

BROOKLYN, 30.—Two hundred and sixty men were discharged from the department of construction and repair in the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day.

NEW YORK, 30.—Dr. Carl T. Liebold, one of the best known homeopathic specialists in this city, was found dead this morning in his bachelor apartments in the Union Blm Savings Bank building. His death was caused by apoplexy.

MILWAUKEE, 30.—The wholesale millinery house of William Swale & Co., the oldest in the city, made an assignment this afternoon. The assets were estimated at \$50,000; liabilities unknown.

DENVER, Col., 30.—The *News*, speaking of the reported absconding of Carter Cotton says: Rumors became current upon the streets late last night that F. S. Carter Cotton, manager of the North Poudre Land and Canal Co., also an extensive real estate operator at Fort Collins, had absconded and left creditors to a large amount. The statement of facts as learned from a gentleman of high standing in financial circles in Northern Colorado is that for some weeks past Mr. Carter Cotton's numerous creditors have been becoming uneasy and were suspicious of his movements and transactions. A week ago Thursday a number of them cornered him in his office. After some talk Mr. Carter Cotton made a pretext to go out. He locked his creditors in and has not since been seen in or about Fort Collins. The creditors got out by climbing over the transom. How Carter Cotton got away is not known. The next day he was seen in Denver, and here all traces of him ceased. This same gentleman, in connection with another prominent financier of this city, gave the reporter the following statement in regard to Carter Cotton's financial operations. They said: Mr. Cotton issued bonds on the North Poudre Canal and 10,000 acres of land, to the amount of \$150,000. The Travelers' Insurance Company took \$50,000 of these bonds and the other \$100,000 are held by various New England parties. In addition he has borrowed on the stock of the canal \$35,000. He has also negotiated for them upwards of \$50,000 on real estate mortgages, many of the interest collections on which he has withheld. He has also secured in the neighborhood of \$24,000 on land contracts from Hayden & Dickinson, in this city. In addition he has nearly \$80,000 of miscellaneous debts. It is also stated that he has similar advance contracts from an English company, but how much cannot be learned. Altogether his indebtedness has been figured up by Fort Collins bankers at \$305,000. The Travelers' Insurance company, Hayden & Dickinson, and the representatives of parties holding claims of \$100,000 in the East, claim they are fully secured by first mortgage bonds on the canal and land of the Poudre Company, which is valued at twice the amount, as the canal is one of the finest in the State. The opinion among a few is that Carter Cotton has not absconded, but has gone on a trip to Europe or Mexico, and will return shortly and square up all the claims against him; but it is generally believed in financial circles that he has no intention of returning.

PHILADELPHIA, 30.—The *Press* tomorrow will publish a secret circular issued by the general officers of the Knights of Labor, in which the following are the principal points of general interest: The address opens with a reference to the appeal issued for funds to assist victimized and locked-out members in the various parts of the country, and to the unsatisfactory response, which left many thousand members who were thrown upon the hands of the Order by the lock-out lily provided for, thereby crippling the power and usefulness of the Order. Powderly then says the Order has reached a most critical period of its history. He refers to the contract which the employees were made to sign, compelling them to leave the Knights of Labor, and says: "Every man who has joined the Knights of Labor has pledged him-

self to do his duty in the cause of mankind. No oaths bind him to do any act contrary to the duty he owes to God or his country, but something more sacred, even, than the oath, his pledge of honor, binds him to loyally defend the principles of truth, honor, justice and citizenship. Two alternatives presents themselves—nonconditional surrender or manly defense. Which should it be?"

In order to alleviate the distress of many Knights thrown out of employment, the address says, the General Executive Board have unanimously resolved to levy an assessment of 25 cents per member from all the local assemblies of the Order. The assessments should be credited to those who responded to the previous call. The assessment will be known as a special defense assessment.

Chicago, 30.—About 400 Knights of Labor, representing District Assemblies 24 and 57, met to-night to consider the resolutions concerning the trial and sentence of the condemned Anarchists. The important portion of the resolution is as follows:

"Believing that the late trial was conducted by the prosecution with malice and prejudice, utilizing as it did the informers of the disreputable Pinkertons and the perjured Gilmers, and the bailiff, who declared that he would not summon any one as a juror who, in his opinion, was not in favor of hanging, we, therefore, express the hope that the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois may grant a trial so that the ever-growing conviction among the common people—namely, that the courts of law are only in the interest of the rich—may not find additional proof in this instance."

CITY OF MEXICO, 30.—A treaty of commerce and navigation has been signed by the representatives of France and Mexico at this capital. The treaty is essentially the same as that negotiated some time ago with Germany.

Ex-Minister John W. Foster has been in this city for the past ten days in conference with the President and the Minister of Public Works on behalf of the Mexican Central Railway Company. It is known that he has succeeded in effecting a satisfactory arrangement with the Government whereby work on the branches from the main line to Tampico and Guadalupe will be begun at an early date and pushed forward rapidly to completion. It is expected the capital necessary for the work will be furnished through Boston and English holders of the Central's first mortgage bonds.

NEW ORLEANS, 30.—The *Times-Democrat's* Bayou Sara, La., special says: The Red River and Coast Line steamboat *Lithard*, was burned at Cocodrie, 40 miles above the mouth of Red River, yesterday. The boat and cargo of 307 bales of cotton was a total loss. The fireman, George Clarke, and the watchman, Chas. Robinson, both colored, were drowned. Dick Hickman, the cook, was dangerously burned.

Mason, Neb., 30.—Mickendroff's general mercantile establishment burned last night. J. J. Hoaglund, Malcom Miller and a son of the proprietor perished in their sleeping rooms.

BUENOS AYRES via Galveston, 30.—In the lunatic Asylum here the cholera cases average ten daily, while among the inhabitants of the city the victims have not exceeded eight any day. At Rosario, the condition is somewhat improved. There were only 28 new cases and 14 deaths yesterday.

In the city of Cordova, the centre of communication between Buenos Ayres and the upper provinces, a procession comprising 15,000 persons passed through the streets yesterday, carrying images of saints and praying for the decline of the epidemic. There were 12 new cases and five deaths in the city yesterday and the population is greatly alarmed.

DENVER, Col., 30.—The following letter has been addressed to President Cleveland to-day:

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL RANGE ASSOCIATION,
Denver, Nov. 30.

To his Excellency Grover Cleveland,
President of the United States:

The time has come when that branch of the commercial interests of our country represented by the live stock industry feels that it should no longer plead for, but demand justice. I am empowered by the live stock men of the plains, who have more than six hundred million dollars invested in cattle alone, to respectfully invite the attention of your Excellency to the imminent danger threatening our herds by the existence of contagious bovine diseases which if once introduced to the open ranges of the west will sweep our entire interests from the earth. I feel that I am justified in asking that in your forthcoming message to Congress some suggestions may be made in the interest of legislation looking to the extermination of the contagious cattle disease known as pleuropneumonia and for such sanitary regulations as will protect the cattle interests of the United States against the importation of cattle from known diseased centres of other countries. I would further respectfully submit that under the pooling system entered into by the transportation companies of the United States and the iniquitous favoritism of the rebate system, grievous wrongs are perpetrated on the producer of beef, and the consumer, as well. That the same combination which compels millions who toil to pay an exorbitant price for one of the prime necessities of life, compels the producer to accept for his products a

price which has pressed the cattle growers to the verge of ruin. The bill now pending before Congress for the regulation of inter-State commerce, known as the "Heagan Bill," is in the interests of justice and equity, and the cattle industry bespeaks for it such attention in your message as may meet your commendation.

Respectfully,
(Signed) R. G. HEAD,
President International Range Association.

DENVER, 30.—The Range Journal Publishing Company, to be published in the interest of the International Range Association, was incorporated to-day. Capital \$25,000, paid up. Incorporators: H. H. Metcalf, Secretary, Colorado Cattle Growers' Association; E. L. Marston, St. Louis; J. L. Brush, Greeley, Col.; A. M. Pricer, Pueblo; George W. Thomson, Trinidad; T. T. D. Andrews, Fort Worth, Texas; C. W. Wright, Cheyenne, Wyo.; H. S. Holy, W. H. H. Cramer and S. H. Standart, Denver. The *Journal* succeeds the *Colorado Live Stock Record*.

OTTAWA, Ont., 30.—Norton Frewen, cattle king, had an interview to-day, with officials of the Department of the Interior. He proposes to remove his stock from the United States and bring 40,000 head of cattle into Canada next spring, if satisfactory arrangements regarding grazing territory can be made with the Canadian Government.

PHILADELPHIA, 1.—An important feature has entered into the controversy between the green glass manufacturers and blowers, over the abolition of the apprentice system. On Monday night meetings of the local assemblies of glass blowers were held in Clayton, Melville, Salem, Woodbury, Williamstown and Glasboro, Pennsylvania, when it was decided they would not strike, as ordered by No. 149, Knights of Labor, but would surrender their charters rather than do so. The blowers are working with wages of five per cent. according to agreement entered into with manufacturers some weeks ago. The respective charters of six assemblies were sent to the general secretary Charles H. Litchman at the general headquarters in this city yesterday.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The President has been confined to his room for two or three days by a slight but annoying attack of rheumatism, and has for this reason been obliged to deny himself to all callers, except Cabinet officers. He is feeling somewhat better to-day. The President has suffered from rheumatism before, but this is the first attack he has had since he entered the White House.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Lieutenant Joseph Powell of the Signal Service has been detailed to proceed to Omaha to organize the meteorological service of the Union Pacific Railroad which is to co-operate with the United States Signal Service Bureau. About thirty stations will be established along the line of the railroad. It is stated that the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific Railroads also contemplate establishing a meteorological service and the Signal Service Bureau will aid the projects to the extent of its ability, as the services are expected to materially assist the Bureau in weather prognostications. With these aids it is believed that a cold wave or any decided change in the temperature can be readily traced in its eastward course.

NEW YORK, 1.—A special dispatch from Providence, R. I., says: "Doc" Wilson declared to-day, in relation to his suit against the millionaire Moen, that he was the latter's son and that Moen had put him in charge of Jonas Wilson, who never let him know the secret of his parentage until 1870, when he experienced religion and confessed the truth. Since that time Moen had paid him money but more of it had gone to the Wilsons to buy their silence than he had kept for himself.

Providence, R. I., 1.—Unable to bear the strain any longer, "Doc" Wilson this morning, broke down in health and weeping like a child, told the great secret which has existed between him and P. L. Moen of Worcester for so many years. The story was told in the presence of four reputable citizens, who furnished it to the press.

"I am looked upon as a blackmailer," he said, "and those who believe I have been 'bleeding' that old man hold me in as much contempt as a yellow dog. I will stand it no longer! I am more sinned against than sinning, and now the truth shall be known. My name is not Wilson, nor am I the son of Jonas Wilson. My father is the man who is accusing me of blackmail and my name is Levi Moen, the lawful son of P. L. Moen of Worcester."

Wilson then went on to tell the story of his birth and the wrong done him by his father. His story is that he is the son of Moen's first wife and that he was born a few months after marriage Moen being a deacon, and a professedly high-toned Christian, did not wish to face the scandal of such an early birth for his first born, and so a bargain was made with Jonas Wilson of Donnelsonville, Connecticut, a stage driver, by which the babe was transferred to the latter's care, and brought up as Wilson. The boy lived and toiled in an humble sphere, to which he says Moen consigned him, and it was not until he became a young man grown, that he learned the secret of his birth. For that secret he is indebted to the religious remorse of his supposed father, Jonas Wilson, who, being on his death bed and not caring to pass the portals

with this burden on his soul, drew the lad towards him and

TOLD HIM WHO HE WAS.

After Wilson died, the young fellow set off for Worcester to meet his father face to face. Their first meeting, Wilson says, is exactly as has been described. He did meet Moen that morning and, after observing the signs of wealth and luxury that abounded, demanded of Moen some reparation for the wrong done one who should be heir to it all.

Moen at first refused to acknowledge the lad as the one he had driven off, but the boy faced his millionaire parent defiantly, upbraiding him for the wrong done his mother and himself. He said: "I will force you to acknowledge me and the world shall know on for what you are." Then "Doc" says the banker deacon became alarmed and gave him \$100. By appointment he met Moen the next day and consented to shield his father from the shame. The father had in the meantime married again after the death of "Doc's" mother, and married into a family which would have scorned Moen had they known of the scandal. Then, according to Wilson's story, Wilson, the elder, who knew the secret of his parentage, seeing "Doc" had money and knowing it came from Moen, began to urge his claims upon him. Then the demands increased, and to satisfy them he had to apply to Moen for money, and in that way much of the sum received from the banker was spent. Wilson says the demands upon him grew so exorbitant that he became almost impoverished by them. The Engley suits were settled, he said, at Moen's suggestion with Moen's money. The latter feared his relationship to Wilson would come out some way in the trial. Wilson has letters which he says were written by Moen

ACKNOWLEDGING HIS RELATIONSHIP

calling him "Dear Son." These letters Wilson produced to-day. He says he is the injured one, as instead of being reared as a gentleman and brought up amid all the luxuries which his father's wealth could purchase, he was cast adrift and reared as a peasant boy without education and without any of the refinements of life which would have been his, had his cruel parent done right. Wilson says he can no longer endure the calumnies with which he is assailed, and that his confession of the secret is true in every particular.

A SENSATION.

WORCESTER, Mass., 1.—The announcement from Providence this evening that "Doc" Wilson has lifted the veil from the great Moen mystery, caused a tremendous sensation. The bulletin boards were surrounded far into the night by crowds. The millionaire manufacturer was at a prayer meeting when the announcement reached this city, and the reporters gathered at the doors of the Union Church to waylay him when he came forth. One of them showed Mr. Moen a copy of the Providence paper containing the story, and proceeded to interview him on the subject, but he would say nothing aside from the statement that "Doc's" story was a lie. With difficulty he escaped the reporters and proceeded to his residence. A reporter called upon him there at 9 o'clock. His son Phil came to the door with him. He was as cool and collected as though he had been called to the door on a matter of business of the simplest kind. When asked about the statement made by Wilson to-day, that he was his father, Moen said: "It is a lie, a downright lie." He then said, "My counsel has advised me not to talk with any newspaper men on the subject. You will excuse me if I decline to be interviewed, but can see that he is nearing the end of his rope. Just see how desperate the man is in getting up such a story as that." Moen declined to state anything further.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—Major-General O. O. Howard, commanding the Division of the Pacific, has submitted his annual report to the Adjutant-General for the information of the Lieutenant-General commanding the army of the United States. Referring to the means of defense against the possible invasion of the Pacific Coast, Gen. Howard says: "The forts are not in order. They are not manned with guns of proper calibre, and what is worse, there are no guns of the right size and power in the whole country to bring here. There should be a plant on this coast and a speedy preparation for making suitable guns, and other means of defense ought not to be delayed. Shells could be easily thrown from the neighborhood of the Cliff House outside the harbor to every part of San Francisco, and without exceeding modern ranges could be dropped into Oakland. I therefore recommend that money be appropriated so that a good torpedo defense may be planted, that a fleet of torpedo boats be constructed and that the guns now around the harbor be properly mounted, and that two floating batteries be built and anchored as suggested by the Board of Inspectors appointed under the act of Congress of March 3, 1885."

GLYNTOX, Minn., 1.—There was a collision this morning at 8 o'clock on the Northern Pacific between mail train No. 1 and East bound passenger No. 6, on the curve two miles west of Muskado. Both locomotives were smashed, and the mail car of No. 1 was burned. Conductor Eldred and the engineer and fireman of No. 6 were all slightly burned about the head, and Mail Agent Linner was similarly hurt.