

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Dr. Kimball, Director of the Mint, said to-day on the subject of the scant supply of pennies and five cent nickels, that the coinage was executed at the mint at Philadelphia, but had been suspended on the 16th of February, 1885, by Secretary McCulloch on the ground that the amount outstanding was redundant. It has since appeared that there was a great inequality in the distribution of the stock of minor coinage in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer. Application for the same to the mint at Philadelphia, which is ordinarily charged with the distribution, has been referred to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, where a large surplus had collected. This surplus was maintained until in the middle of September it was turned over to the mint for cleaning and re-issue. About this time an unprecedented demand arose for pennies and nickels, which soon exhausted the \$56,000 transferred from the Sub-Treasurer. Since then the work of striking new pieces has gone on without interruption to the

## FULL CAPACITY

of the mint, over and above the mandatory silver dollar coinage. In order to increase the output of minor coins, its quota of silver dollars has been reduced, and to the same extent therein the coinage at San Francisco and New Orleans has been increased. The director attributes the great demand to the tendency of the minor coin to unequal circulation, through the general want of acceptability, especially at the banks. The circulation of pennies is confined to localities where odd change is exacted, by way of street railway fares, etc., especially by the extraordinary increase of late of shops whose policy it is to fix prices at odd amounts, that is to say, at prices not corresponding to the denominations of the sub-treasury coin. The director is now endeavoring to ascertain the total active circulation of pennies and five cent pieces, and considers that not less than \$7,000,000 of pennies are now in active circulation in the United States. The mint at Philadelphia is now turning out

## MINOR COIN

to the value of \$3,000 a day, and is only \$200,000 behind the demand. This amount will soon be made up and the public want will be fully met, even though the tendency is to get into particular channels, and to accumulate at the public depositories. The orders for minor coins are filled in the order of their application, but the Superintendent of the Mint will probably be obliged to resort to the expedient of filling large orders in two instances.

The President's message to Congress was the principal topic of discussion at to-day's cabinet meeting. Secretary Whitney was the only absentee.

The annual report of the Second Auditor, Wm. A. Day, shows that during the last fiscal year the sum of \$17,676,568 was drawn out of the Treasury on requisitions issued by the Secretary of War, and \$6,325,523 on those issued by the Secretary of the Interior, on account of

## INDIAN MAINTENANCE,

leaving unexpended balances on those accounts of \$442,633, and \$224,803 respectively.

General Miles, in his report on the Apache campaign, stated that the soldiers of Captain Lawton's command were materially crippled in their efforts by the miserable shoes made at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and that the worthless material frequently fell to pieces in three or four days' marching. When this report was received at the War Department the attention of the military prison board, of which General Terry is president, was at once called to the matter, and the board was directed to make a thorough examination and investigation of the circumstances. The report of the board, which is long and detailed, has been received at the War Department, and is now before the Secretary of War.

The claim of editor Cutting against the Mexican Government for \$50,000 damage on account of

## FALSE IMPRISONMENT

and personal indignities suffered by him, has been for some time on file in the State Department, but it has not yet been examined by the Secretary, and there has been therefore no decision with regard to the disposition to be made of it.

A controversy recently arose between a receiver of the land office at Marysville, Cal., and the United States Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco with regard to some light weight gold coin which the former sent the latter for deposit in the regular course of business, and which the latter not only refused to receive but returned to the receiver after stamping the coins with the word "light." Some correspondence on the subject has passed between the Treasury Department and the Interior Department, the last communication being a letter from Commissioner Sparks of the General Land office, to whom Secretary Lamar had referred the previous letter from the Treasury Department.

## SPARKS SAYS

that the matter is not one over which he has control, but that in his opinion

the receiver at Marysville had a perfect right to send the Assistant Treasurer a deposit of any United States coined money, and that if the Assistant Treasurer found the coins light in weight, he should nevertheless have taken them and given the receiver credit for them at such reduced valuation as their deficiency in weight might require.

CHICAGO, 11.—There was a large attendance at the annual Dairyman's Convention this morning. President Windsor made the opening speech. Statistical reports from various markets were read and discussed by the convention. There were numerous attacks on bogus butter and its deleterious effect made during the session.

In the Dairy Convention to-day the report of the Committee on Legislation gave rise to considerable discussion, resulting in the adoption of resolutions instructing the committee to exert all possible effort to further regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and other substitutes for butter. The committee was enjoined to carefully watch National legislation affecting the subject. Power to act on behalf of the association was given to the committee in any measure deemed necessary to

## PREVENT INJURIOUS CHANGES

in the present law. Sub-committees were provided who are to do all in their power to procure such enactments in their respective States as will further regulate the sale of oleomargarine.

Resolutions were passed complimentary to Senator Miller of New York and Congressman Hatch of Missouri, together with a vote of thanks to President Cleveland and others who aided the interests of the oleomargarine bill.

The report of T. H. Reall of New York, of the money contributed and expended in the interests of the bill was referred to the committee on finance. The total amount was \$8,282.

A paper on "The Labor Unionist and the Farmer," written by Joseph Sampson of Storm Lake, Iowa, was presented and will be discussed to-morrow.

An informal talk upon the methods of manufacturing cheese, closed the day's proceedings.

NEW YORK, 11.—The brewers of Paterson and Newark have joined hands with those of New York and Long Island in forming a combination to maintain the price of beer, and to put a check on boycotting and labor unions. Each brewer is required to deposit \$15,000 in cash as a guarantee of good faith, this sum to be forfeited if the agreement is violated. It is estimated that the guarantee fund will reach nearly \$1,000,000. All existing contracts are to be carried out, but hereafter the practice of furnishing costly saloon fittings and signs will be discontinued. The price of beer is to be \$8 per barrel, with 10 per cent. discount. If the customer changes his brewer, the percentage will be only 5 per cent., and the brewer must pay \$2 per barrel to the association for every barrel furnished a new customer. The object of this provision is to prevent ruinous competition.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11.—Colonel Platt B. Walker, a prominent lumberman, says, in an interview published in the *Evening Journal*, that a syndicate of Canadian lumbermen, with partners in this State, have acquired title to about 500,000,000 feet of pine timber in North-Western Minnesota, and are arranging to gobble up the rest of the vast timber belt on the northern slope, and including about one-half of the entire State. He charges that the clause in the Sundry Civil Service bill, providing for a commission to treat with the Indians now occupying these lands for their removal to the White Earth Agency, was secured in the interest of this Canadian syndicate. Colonel Walker adds: "If the treaties should be made and confirmed, ten million dollars worth of Indian pine will certainly go into the hands of this foreign syndicate, and \$1,500,000 worth of lumber, that Minnesota and Dakota will shortly need, will be owned by the same pool."

CHICAGO, 11.—The National Committee of Anti-Saloon Republicans was called to order by Hon. Albert Griffin, of Kansas, chairman. The statement of the work done by the Executive Committee since the national conference, September 16th, and an outline of the situation was made by Mr. Griffin.

"From the East and the West," said Griffin, "the most encouraging reports come. The anti-saloon address written by General A. B. Nettleton, which was published on October 15th, has been favorably received all over the country, having been given publicity through the Associated Press, the Chicago dailies, the Newspapers' Union, Kellogg's lists and the temperance and religious journals. It stands as the leading temperance document of the day. Editorially it was said in one of our stalwart Republican dailies that it is the strongest political utterance on behalf of the temperance cause which has been made in the last twenty-five years. I was agreeably surprised at the rapidity with which the sentiment

## AGAINST THE SALOONS

is strengthening in the East. While in Massachusetts last week I was informed by leading Republicans that the anti-saloon element within the party had undoubtedly prevented a Democratic victory. In New York the leading Republican political and journalistic factions are solidly with us."

Hon. J. G. B. Connor of Indianapolis reported a gratifying state of affairs in Indiana. He said the Republican party in that State had put itself on an anti-saloon platform last August, and the entire State ticket and a majority of the Legislature had been elected thereon.

Mr. Metcalf of Ohio reported the situation in that State as rather critical, and said that unless the Republican party was willing to exchange its liquor sympathizers for the men of another stamp, he feared the result

## WOULD BE DISASTROUS.

Estabrook of Nebraska and Hon. P. H. Woodward of Connecticut were elected members of the National Committee from their respective States.

On motion of Gen. Nettleton it was unanimously voted to remove the headquarters of the Executive Committee from this city to New York. Some changes were made in the committees, and the membership was increased as follows: Albert Griffin, chairman; F. Popenoe, secretary; ex-Postmaster-General T. L. James, treasurer; General Thos. W. Conway, Judge Noah Davis, Theodore Roosevelt, J. M. Bondy of New York, Dr. Carroll of Plainfield, New Jersey, W. A. James, Highland Park, Ill., Hon. W. W. Brown, Bradford, Pa., Hon. B. Metcalf, Pawtucket, R. I., Hon. R. H. Woodward, Hartford, Conn., E. H. Haskell, Boston, Gen. A. B. Nettleton, Minneapolis, Minn., Chas. S. Gleed, Topeka, Kansas.

PITTSBURG, 11.—Upon the arrival at Dubois, Pennsylvania, of the mail train from the north on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad to-day, the car inspector, while the passengers were getting on and off the cars at the depot, discovered three dynamite bombs and caps fastened under the springs of the rear coach. The bombs were carefully removed, and there were many pale faces among the passengers when they learned the terrible fate they had so narrowly escaped. The train starts from Paultown every morning, and it is undoubtedly at that place that the bombs were placed under the springs, as it only makes short stops between there and Dubois. It is 20 miles from the place of starting, and how it was possible for the train to run that distance over short curves with the amount of dynamite and caps under the springs of the coach is a mystery. Thirty-four persons were in the coach. Suspicion points directly to no person as the perpetrator of the deed. The matter will be thoroughly investigated by the railroad authorities and an effort made to bring the criminal to justice.

PITTSBURG, 11.—In New England, a thriving little village a few miles back of Pole Valley, on the Monongahela River, there are two or three Mormon missionaries who took up their temporary abode a few months ago and quietly began to preach their doctrine to the people. Some twenty of the citizens, including their families have been converted to the Mormon faith and are making preparations to depart for Utah. The leader of the Mormon emissaries is known as Rev. Barnes. Information from that place is to the effect that seventeen of the converts will leave for Utah in a few days, while the remainder will go just as soon as they can dispose of their little real estate, which many of them have secured from the savings of almost a life time. The missionaries tried to establish a following at several points along the river, but were not successful to any degree until they reached the village of New England, which is largely composed of English coal miners, who have but little intercourse with the outside world.

NEW YORK, 11.—The following card is published:

To the Editor of the "Evening Post"—Sir: Will you kindly permit me through your columns to reply to many who still inquire concerning my real present relation to the little Chicago magazine, that my connection with this paper was irrevocably ended more than a month ago, also, that the reported interviews with the publisher of that paper have contained so little truth in what they have said as to deserve only Tennyson's stigma of "worst of lies." These falsehoods would be as harmless as they are ridiculous, except for the sad fact that there are widely circulated newspapers which receive and scatter them to many readers among whom some, feeling kindly toward me, may sorrowfully believe them until they are denied.

ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND.

HOLLAND PATENT, Oneida County, N. Y., Nov. 8th.

CONCORD, N. H., 11.—Complete returns from 234 cities and towns give Sawyer (Rep.) for Governor 87,795; Cogswell (Dem.) 87,293; Wentworth (Pro.) and scattering, 210. The Republicans carried thirteen and the Democrats eleven Senatorial districts, and there is no choice in two districts.

DEVER, 11.—Official returns received from twenty-seven counties in the State, together with reliable estimates from the remaining thirteen, puts Symes' (Rep.) majority for Congress at 700. The lower house will be 25 Republicans and 24 Democrats; the Senate 19 Republicans and 8 Democrats, a Democratic gain of 10 in the House and 5 in the Senate.

ATLANTA, Ga., 11.—The Prison Reform Congress this morning visited the camp of Chattahoochee Brick Company, seven miles from Atlanta, where four hundred convicts, leased from the Georgia penitentiary are employed. At a subsequent session of the Congress, "Prison Labor" was the topic for discussion. The opening address on the subject was made by Charles E.

Felton, of Chicago. At the night session Charles Dudley Warner read a paper on the "Extermination of Criminals." The secretary submitted a report showing the rapid extension of the association and the large increase of membership.

NEW YORK, 11.—The Board of Health has condemned 5280 gallons of wine in this city, which have been made under the following formula by W. J. Bosraun:

Dried fruits, such as currants, raisins, and peaches of low grade, macerated with water, mixed with a percentage of sugar, and fermented. The fermentation is checked by salicylic acid. It is then clarified, flavored and colored to resemble port, claret, or any other kind of wine desired.

LOS ANGELES, 11.—An agreement to convey the L. J. Rose domain to J. H. Puleson of London, England, for \$1,037,500, and was filed for record to-day. The property includes the Sunny Slope vineyard and orange grove country of 1950 acres, and all appurtenances. Payment is to be made in the shares of the joint stock company, to be entitled "L. J. Rose & Co., Limited," with a capital stock of \$3,000,000. The purchase is to be completed before January 1st next.

PHILADELPHIA, 11.—An explosion occurred in the cigar manufactory of Henry H. Sheep & Co., Nos. 1706 and 1708, Randolph Street, this afternoon, which blew out a rear wall, badly injuring a number of young men, women and girls, and imperiling the lives of over 100 more. The manufactory is a three-story brick structure with a depth of 150 feet. Back of it are located a number of sheds for storing lumber used in the manufacture of cigar boxes. The first and second floors were used as a planing mill and carpenter shop, and on the third floor were employed about 25 girls in pasting paper linings in the boxes. Just before the explosion the engineer started up steam by throwing a large amount of saw dust on the fire under the boiler from the sawdust bin, located a short distance off, and then started to Randolph Street, the front of the building. He states that he had been there but a few moments when he was startled by the report of

## A LOUD NOISE,

which was followed by the upper portion of the rear wall falling out, and the screams of women in the upper story. Bricks were flying in all directions, and in less than a minute afterwards the whole rear portion of the mill appeared to be in flames. The greatest excitement existed among the hands employed in the building, especially the females. Some of them ran for the stairway leading to the street, while others ran to the windows, and a few started to climb out, but they were prevented from jumping to the ground by their companions. During all this time the flames were spreading from one floor to another, and the crowds attracted by the smoke and screams of the women, blocked the street, but the excitement among them was so great that they appeared powerless for a long time to assist them. Finally several men ran into the building and succeeded in getting them out.

## THE EXCITEMENT

among the people was increased when the girls and young women appeared in the street, some bleeding and others badly burned. The fire burned stubbornly, despite the efforts of the firemen to check the flames, and in a remarkably short period, owing to the inflammable character of the contents, the two upper stories of the factory and the shedding in the rear were ablaze.

One girl, Carrie Bruner, aged 18, is missing. The following were more or less injured: Ella Starker, aged 21, badly burned about the face and hands; Carrie Mealey, 18 years, burned about the body; Emma Mylder, 16 years, burned about the face; Mary Eknecht, 15 years, face and body burned; Amanda Cook, 19 years, burned about the face, back and hands; John Pollock, 17 years, injured about the head by falling bricks; Joseph Rehmer, 17 years, hands badly burned; John Kleugelhafer, 21 years, head cut and hands injured; George Kimball, 19 years, head and face cut; Daniel Fries, an old man, both head and face burned and arm cut.

The fire was gotten under control after having destroyed almost

## THE ENTIRE BUILDING.

The livery stables of J. M. Trully and A. C. Crosswell, at the rear of the cigar box factory, were blown in. Some fifty sleighs were crushed to atoms. About two hours after the fire had been extinguished, the body of Carrie Bruner, aged 30, an employee, was found in the third story of the factory, buried under the steam pipes and heavy timbers. Her body and clothing were but slightly burned, and her death was in all probability caused by the heavy timbers falling upon her when the explosion occurred. Fifteen persons were more or less seriously injured, but it is thought that none of the injuries will prove fatal, with the possible exception of Annie Wolfener, who received severe burns about the face and body and also sustained injuries from flying timber. The injuries of the others were burns and bruises sustained in jumping or falling from

## THE UPPER STORIES.

The girls were all taken to their homes and the men and boys to hospitals. A few of the latter were able to go to their homes after their injuries had

been dressed. It is asserted as a theory of the origin of the explosion that after the engineer had banked up the fire in the engine, the back draft had blown the flames out so that they had communicated with the sawdust in the bin and the flames shooting upward through the large dust flue, which was air-tight, had caused the explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, 11.—The story of the use of the Pennsylvania Railway Company's surplus fund for the purpose of acquiring a controlling interest in the Chicago & Northwestern is pronounced by a leading officer of the former company to be utterly without foundation. The same official said further: "The rumor doubtless arose from the fact that the directors, in their recent annual inspection, departed from their customary programme, and went as far west as Omaha, and passed over a portion of the Northwestern's lines. This was done simply to get an idea of the growth of the region traversed and without any purpose to extend the company's possessions. Unless I am very much mistaken, President Roberts would never consent to an extension beyond the Mississippi River. He has repeatedly declared himself on the point."

CINCINNATI, 11.—The American Tariff Congress finished its work this evening and most of the members left for their homes to-night.

The following is the dispatch of Secretary B. K. Bruce to the New York World:

"The convention met at 10 o'clock to-day, and after a session continuing throughout the day passed upon rules. Little, if any, changes were made in the body of the rules. Minor additions of verbal changes were made. The weights were raised on two-year-olds to 110 May 1st and 115 pounds after that for the remainder of the season. Charles Green of St. Louis was elected President for the coming year and B. K. Bruce, Secretary, and the Congress adjourned to meet at Lexington on the second Wednesday in November, 1887."

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., 11.—Captain Edward Friend, of the El Paso Rifles, arrived here night before last and opened a roll for recruits to join Cutting's filibustering expedition in Mexico. It is understood that 213 names have been placed on the list in this city, and more are promised. It is expected that the organization will be thoroughly organized within a month and the insurgents will rendezvous at El Paso, from which point they will invade the Mexican Republic. The Federal officials in this Territory are closely watching their movements and will use every endeavor to prevent an invasion of a friendly neighboring republic. The men being enlisted for the expedition are well known characters, desperate in the extreme and capable of causing serious international trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, 11.—In the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, this morning, a resolution was submitted by the delegate from Illinois favoring the election of United States Senators by the people.

CHICAGO, 11.—The report telegraphed from here early this evening that the strike was at an end, was based upon direct information from the packers. At 10 p.m. information received from the same source that the report proves to be without foundation.

J. C. Hatley, a member of the Executive Committee of the Packers' Association, says the statement that the strike has been declared off by the Knights was a mistake. He does not undertake to explain how the mistake was made, and can only say that shortly before 6 p.m. the packers were in receipt of the information which though not official was considered by them to be reliable. Messrs. Barry and Carleton, members of the Knights of Labor General Executive Committee, denied to the reporters shortly after 6 p.m., that there was any change whatever in the status of the strike. A

## MEETING OF THE STRIKERS

is in session to-night at the yards, which is being attended by Messrs. Barry and Carleton.

Before entering the hall at 8 p.m. Barry and Carleton were seen and questioned concerning the reported collapse of the strike. They denied emphatically that there was any truth whatever in the statement. Carleton, who arrived this evening, as the representative of Powderly, to investigate the situation, said that so far from the strikers having surrendered, they were full of enthusiasm, and confident of ultimate victory. So far as he had been able to ascertain to-day, there was little or no probability of the strike ending until the men had won their point, viz: that the packers concede the technical recognition of the principle of eight hours work for eight hours pay, or at least allow the matter to be arbitrated. The statement that Powderly had wired Carleton to order the strike off was a

## LIE ON ITS FACE.

Carleton had only arrived in Chicago this morning, and it was absurd to suppose that he would be peremptorily commanded to end the strike without being given any time to fulfill the mission which brought him here. The news concerning Powderly's alleged telegram over the speculators' private wires, and both Carleton and Barry declared without reserve the belief that the report saying the strike was off had been given out solely for stock jobbing purposes.

Philadelphia, 11.—Mr. Powderly this evening again declined to be inter-