



CHARLES A. DANA HAS PASSED AWAY.

The End Came to Him Quietly and Peacefully Yesterday.

Journalist, Author and Assistant Secretary of War.

Horace Greeley's Partner in the New York "Tribune," Much of the Success of Which Was Attributable to Him—The "Sun" Was Organized by Him in 1867 and He Remained Its Editor to the Last.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York "Sun," died at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon at his home at Glen Cove, Long Island.

Mr. Dana's death had been expected for several hours, and his family and physicians were at his bedside when the end came. His condition had been such for several months that the members of the family had kept themselves in constant readiness to go to his bedside at any moment. On Saturday morning he had a relapse, and it was apparent that recovery was impossible. Several times, however, he rallied, but toward night began to sink. During the night there were febrile rallies, but they did not improve his condition. It was seen that the end was but a few hours off, and his attendants remained almost constantly at his bedside. The end came quietly.

The extreme heat of Saturday and Friday had much to do with hastening death. On Friday Mr. Dana showed signs of distress and everything possible was done to relieve him. He had been weakened by his long illness, and during the summer was several times thought to be on the verge of a fatal collapse, but each time rallied. He was unable to improve during the coming of cooler weather, and the sinking spells became more frequent. On Friday Mr. Dana was able to take only the lightest nourishment, and this condition continued. Paul Dana and his sisters, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Underhill and Mrs. Evans, were at his bedside Saturday morning, and were warned to remain there. They were at the bedside when death came.

The cause of Mr. Dana's death was cirrhosis of the liver. On June 9th he was at his office apparently strong and healthy. The next day he was unable to get out of bed. He never afterward visited New York. He was 78 years of age. Preparations for burial have not yet been completed.

Charles A. Dana was born in Hinsdale, N. H., August 18, 1819. He was a descendant of Jacob, eldest son of Richard Dana, progenitor of more of those who bear the name in the United States.

He spent his boyhood in Buffalo, N. Y., working in a shoe store until 18. At that age he studied Latin in the Brook Farm school, entering Harvard in 1839, but had to abandon the school two years later because of an affliction of the eyes. However, Harvard subsequently gave him a bachelor and a masters' degree.

In 1842 he became a member of the Brook Farm school, and was associated with such advanced philosophers as George William Curtis, Theodore Parker, N. P. Willis, William H. Channing and Margaret Fuller. He was the only "man of affairs" connected with that idealistic school.

His earliest newspaper work was as manager of "The Harbinger," devoted to social reform and general literature. He then served two years of editorial life on "The Chronotype," Elizabeth Wright's Boston daily. In 1847 he joined the staff of the New York "Tribune." He spent eight months in Europe, and in 1848 became managing editor and part proprietor of the "Tribune." This place he held until April 1, 1862. Much of the great success of the "Tribune" in that period was due to Dana's energy and ability, and credited to the "Tribune" made the great journalistic fight against the further extension of slavery. It stood between the extensionists of the South and the impracticables of the North. This work went far to bring the Republican party into existence. It is recorded by Wilson in his "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power" that when Greeley was hopeless Hildreth, Dana and Pike opened and continued the powerful opposition to the slave power.

In 1861 Dana went to Albany to advocate the cause of Greeley as a candidate for the United States Senate and nearly sixteen years' work on the "Tribune," Greeley and Dana differing somewhat in the conduct of military operations, Dana resigned, and was at once employed by Secretary Assistant Stanton, and in 1863 which office he held until after Lee's surrender to Grant. His relations with Lincoln and Stanton were very close, as his duty made him representative at the scene of military operations, hence they greatly depended upon his judgment and estimates of men and situations, etc. He stood by Grant, and his influence was a powerful factor in defeating the effort to break down the then rising chief-tain.

After the war the Chicago "Republican" sought to engage him, but the paper failed early, and Dana returned to New York and organized in 1867 the stock company of "The Sun," and became the editor of the paper, a post he filled to the last. He made the "Sun" a Democratic paper, but independent and critical as it saw fit to be, regardless of party lines.

His criticism of civil administration under President Grant led to the effort in 1873 to take him from New York on a charge of libel to be tried in Washington, but Judge Blatchford in a memorable opinion refused to issue the warrant.

Mr. Dana's personality, says the Cyclopaedia of American Biography, was more than any other man of his time identified with his paper in the public mind. He had no recorded

theories of journalism; common sense and human interest were his rules. He despised prolixity and conventional standards of news importance.

Mr. Dana was the author of several works, "The Black Art," translated from the German (New York and Leipzig, 1848), "The American Cyclopaedia," Ripley and Dana, 1855, completed in 1863, and, revised and enlarged, it became the "American Cyclopaedia," 16 vols., 1873-6, and annuals to this date. With General Wilson he wrote a "Life of Grant, 1868," his "Household Book of Poetry" was issued in 1857, passed through many editions and was revised and enlarged up to 1884. He also edited with Risser Johnson, author of "Little Classics," the book of "Fifty Perfect Poems" (1853). In later years his whole time has been given to editorial work on "The Sun," with occasional branching off to deliver lectures. Among the great journalists of the century he stood easily in the front rank.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS They Denounce Bimetallism and the Bank of England's Action.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The "Daily News," in an editorial headed, "The Bimetallist Conspiracy," says this morning: "We do not know what authority there may be for the statement that the Government has agreed to continue the negotiations, nor can we see what the United States or any other country has to do with the matter. But there must be an end to the conspiracy of silence in which the Government has been engaged. Our financial credit is far too serious a subject to be bartered with foreigners or handled in the dark."

After severely reproofing the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor of the Bank of England for their share in the transactions, the "Daily News" pointedly demands explanations from Mr. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, and says: "There are those, including ourselves, who regard it as a public scandal that the First Lord of the Treasury should be a bimetallist. They argue that foreign critics may justly doubt the sincerity of our monometallism when they see a man at the Treasury who would, if he could, destroy the whole of our monetary system."

After insinuation that the question has been left open with a view of influencing the two forthcoming parliamentary bye-elections in Lancashire, the "Daily News" reiterates its demand for full publicity, and calls particularly for the letter written by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, to the Governor of the Bank of England.

The "Daily Telegraph," dealing editorially with Saturday's Cabinet council, says: "As the Cabinet has separated not to assemble until the normal date next month, and as Mr. Balfour has returned to Scotland, the Ministers must be in complete agreement. If there had been any dissensions, other meetings of the Cabinet would speedily have followed. We may conclude, therefore, that everything remains as before. It is impossible that any momentous change in the currency system could be settled at a single meeting of the Cabinet."

"All the circumstances lead us to believe that the Government will give no assistance to any undertaking to reopen the Indian mints."

Continuing, the paper says: "Gold may yet again be current in India, if the policy of 1865 is boldly pursued. Then the single-gold standard would ring throughout the Empire. That is our interest, both as producers and tenders of gold. We are not going to throw it away in order to put money into the pockets of Colorado mine owners or to help Mr. McKinley out of electioneering difficulties."

McPartland-Everhardt Fight Off.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—McPartland arrived today prepared to meet Jack Everhardt before the Palms Athletic Club to-morrow night. Later in the day Dr. Harnan, the club's physician, visited both men. He found that Everhardt had developed malarial fever during the day, and although Everhardt wanted to keep his engagement, the club declared the fight off. The club will try and get Owen Zeigler or Jack Daly to meet McPartland inside of ten days.

Two Miners Crushed to Death.

DENVER, Oct. 17.—A special to the "Republican" from Crested Butte, Col., says: "Two miners were crushed to death in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's mine last night, just at quitting time, by the falling of the roof. One was an Italian by the name of John Pitoni, who had been in this country but a few months. The other was Frank Nardin, a native of Tyrol."

They Strung Him Up.

DERMOTT (Ark.), Oct. 17.—A white man named Cole was lynched near Wilmer early Friday morning for murdering Constable James Jones in cold blood. Cole had been arrested for some misdemeanor, but released on bonds. He secured a shotgun and shot the Constable in the back, killing him instantly. Cole was found in the woods, and was swung up without ceremony.

Hotel-Keeper Murdered.

FONDULAC (Wis.), Oct. 17.—John FONDULAC, aged 50 years, proprietor of the Beaman House, was murdered early this morning by William Payne, colored. Payne was drunk and shot Beaman while standing at the hotel bar. Payne escaped during the excitement. Several hundred men organized in squads and are scouring the country.

Thirty-Six-Hour Snowstorm.

DENVER, Oct. 17.—A special to the "Republican" from Crested Butte, Col., says: "A snowstorm struck this locality thirty-six hours ago, which has broken all records here for this time of year. In addition to thirty-six hours' continuous downfall it is still snowing with no indication whatever of a let-up."

Single Taxers Will Help.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 17.—The local Single Tax League at its regular meeting has adopted resolutions endorsing the candidacy of Henry George, candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, tendering their support and forwarding a subscription to help defray the expenses of his campaign.

FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Extensive Devastation Wrought by Furious Flames.

The Losses Estimated at About Three Millions of Dollars.

Historic Windsor, the Beautiful Nova Scotia Town, Laid in Ashes, Nearly a Mile Square Being Swept by the Flames, and Only a Half-Dozen Structures Remaining.

HALIFAX (N. S.), Oct. 17.—Historic Windsor, one of the most beautiful towns in the province, was devastated by fire this morning. For six hours, beginning shortly before 3 a. m., the fire, fanned by a violent northwest gale, raged so fiercely that the local fire department was absolutely helpless to cope with it, and within half an hour after its discovery the Mayor began to call for outside assistance. Long before noon the town had been eaten up almost completely, the area covered by the flames being nearly a mile square. Of the 400 or more buildings occupying the section barely half a dozen structures remain. Among the buildings that escaped are the Windsor cotton factory, Kings College, the Anglican Church, the Edge Hill school for girls and the Dufferin Hotel. The latter is the only hotel left standing. No Nova Scotia town has ever been visited by a conflagration of such dimensions. Of the 3,500 people that inhabited the place few have homes of their own to-night. Over 3,000 have been taken in by the residents of the surrounding country and neighboring towns, while the remainder of the sufferers have gone to Halifax, or are sheltered in army tents erected in the vacant plots of the city.

The disaster is appalling in its extent. The fire started in a barn behind the Marine block, in the heart of the business district. The high gale prevailing carried the flames to other buildings before the firemen had time to get at work and in a short time the showers of sparks were carried in all directions, and ignited a score of buildings. The occupants of dwellings had time to hurry on some clothing and to drag some household goods into the streets, but there was no chance of saving anything that could be removed quickly enough to save it from being destroyed or damaged. The flames cut a clear way from the water's edge on the business front to the forests in the rear, bounded by Ferry Hill on the south side and by Fort Edwards on the north. The fire, which has years many handsome brick structures have been erected, but these were generally contiguous to old wooden buildings, and all went together before the furious flames. The origin of the fire is somewhat mysterious. A severe lightning storm passed over the city, and the flames burst forth, and some think the barn in which the fire started may have been struck by lightning, but many strongly suspect that the conflagration originated through the carelessness of some drunken men. When morning broke the scene was a ghastly one of desolation, with hundreds of frantic, thinly-clad and destitute men and women and children rushing back and forth through the smoky streets. Fortunately no lives were lost, although the streets were perilous with flying bricks and slabs which the fierce breeze drove about like missiles and thunderbolts. In the hurry and excitement horses and cattle in the stables were forgotten and many perished in the flames, or were suffocated from smoke.

The ruins of the fire are ablaze to-night, the smoldering embers having been fanned into a blaze by the heavy winds. The flames which cast their reflection across the river on either side as far as the eye can see. The occupants of the few houses that remain are keeping awake to-night, fearful that the fire will spring up again. The fire has destroyed some what and there is no likelihood of further disaster.

Relief measures were started in Halifax at an early hour, and this afternoon a trainload of provisions, tents, blankets, etc., arrived from the provincial capital. The troops of the General Montgomery Moore, Governor Daly, Mayor Stephen, and 100 men of the Royal Berkshire Regiment and Royal Engineers, who were brought to attend to the erection of tents and aid in the relief work.

The total losses, estimated roughly at \$3,000,000. While a number of the heaviest losers are partially insured, and some of them pretty well covered, the total insurance is calculated to be not more than half a million.

The principal losses are: C. M. Shaw's Marine block, \$17,000; W. H. Gurry & Co., \$10,000; Shaw Bros., \$8,000; Paysant block, \$18,000; Graham's block, \$20,000; Victoria Hotel, \$15,000; Blanchard block, \$22,000; C. & G. Wilson's block, \$18,000; Dimock & Armstrong block, \$22,000; J. B. Shaw's block, \$21,000; C. B. Dickson's block, \$14,000; building of Murphy & Wood, \$17,000; Commercial block, \$26,000; P. Shaw, \$12,000; C. D. Geldert & Co., \$20,000; A. E. Reason, \$12,000; Churchill's block, \$28,000; Keith's building, \$12,000; Wilson Bros., \$22,000; Gerrish block, \$21,000; Jordan's block, \$14,000; Postoffice and Customhouse, \$20,000; Empire block, \$16,000; J. Lynch & Sons, \$10,000; Avon Hotel, \$6,000; Somerset House, \$12,000; General Hall, \$15,000; Courthouse, \$19,000; Methodist Church, \$15,000; Baptist Church, \$22,000; Presbyterian Church, \$12,000; Catholic Church, \$4,000; Dr. Haley's residence, \$14,000; C. D. Wolfmuth's residence, \$20,000; King's iron foundry, \$40,000; electric light company, \$32,000; Windsor Plaster Company, \$12,000.

UNCLE SAM'S POSTOFFICE.

What It Costs to Carry the Mail Matter of this Country,

Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberger Makes His Report.

An Increase of Nearly Five and a Half Million Miles in the Star Service, so Essential to Rural Districts—Extension of Pneumatic Tubular Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The annual report of W. S. Shallenberger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, made public to-night, gives an interesting review of the principal developments in the entire postal transportation service of the United States and connecting foreign mails. It shows an aggregate of appropriations for this large part of the postal service for the current year of \$5,044,238; the probable deficiency is \$500,000, making the estimated expenditures this year \$5,544,238. This will be \$1,623,045, or 34 per cent. more than for the fiscal year just closed. The estimate for the fiscal year, 1898, is \$55,337,200, which is \$1,790,521 more than the estimated expenditures for the inland mail service in the year just closed, which was \$49,862,674, and for foreign mail service \$1,791,170, after deducting \$28,029 for intermediary service to foreign countries.

The summary of all classes of service in operation, June 30th last, follows: Number of routes, 32,491; length of routes, 470,632 miles; annual rate of expenditures, \$49,862,674; number of miles traveled per annum, 450,850,479; rate of cost per mile traveled, 11.84 cents; rate of cost per mile of length, \$106.95; average number of trips per week, 8.90.

For star mail service the estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, is \$5,495,000. Last year there was an increase of 5,330,749 miles of travel in star service, so essential to rural districts. A current year deficiency of \$300,000 is estimated for the steamboat mail service. The estimates for the fiscal year, 1898, include steamboat service, \$470,000; mail messenger service, \$950,000; transportation by pneumatic tubes or other similar services by purchase or otherwise, \$225,000; wagon service, \$780,000. Last year there was only one pneumatic postal tube in operation in the country, that in Philadelphia. Since then four more contracts have been executed in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and between New York and Brooklyn.

Concerning the new mail feature, General Shallenberger reports: "It is quite possible to carry second, third and fourth-class matter as well as first, when it can be made profitable. Extension to stations several miles distant from the main office eventually will save clerical force as well as express charges in distant cities from twelve to twenty-four hours. The most important source of revenue to the department will be the large increase of local correspondents and special delivery letters. The extension of the tubular system will be necessarily slow and probably confined to populous centers."

The amount reported withheld from the Pacific railroads on account of transportation is \$1,312,023; estimate for railroad transportation for the fiscal year 1898 is \$39,350,000. No estimate for special freight service is committed, as it is stated that the service in general will be better if the special facility appropriation is discontinued. The estimate for electric and cable car service is \$375,000, and 130 applications for establishment of new service of this character are on file.

The report makes an important position as to newspaper mail and a plan to make the profits on short mails offset the long runs.

General Shallenberger says: "There seems to be no good reason why the great bulk of legitimate newspapers carried by the Government at a great loss to remote places should be permitted to be taken away from the mails by railroad and express companies wherever there is a short haul that would make the carriage of them profitable to the Government. The carriage of newspapers, packages, etc., by railroad and express companies for the year have been justified, perhaps years ago, when the railway mail service was less efficient, but with our present facilities such as may be easily abandoned, I am convinced that the department should carry the great bulk of newspaper matter that has been for years held from the mails and sent in baggage cars and special express trains."

A COLOSSAL EYE.

Scientists Will Gaze Through It On Things Hitherto Unseen.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—After many months of preparation the Yerkes astronomical observatory, situated near Williams Bay, Wis., will open its colossal eye Thursday, and with its 42-inch aperture of renown will gaze on things hitherto unseen in all-perceiving space. The exercises preliminary to the formal dedication will begin Monday.

THE INDIAN MINTS.

"Times" Believes Government Has Decided Not to Reopen Them.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The "Times," in its financial article says it believes that the Cabinet has decided to decline to reopen the Indian mints, or to enter an international monetary conference. It says: "We do not know exactly what Mr. Wolcott proposed, but there is no doubt that the opening of the Indian mints was the concession most seriously pressed. The Indian Government, supported by the India office, strongly protested against this policy, and the home Government must have felt bound in this year of serious trouble for India to indorse this position. In order, however, to meet the views of sympathizers with bimetallism in the Cabinet, an intimation may very likely be given that the Government is prepared to consider any further or alternative proposals."

The "Times," commenting editorially in approval of the Government's decision, says: "President McKinley has now redeemed his election pledges, and may turn with a pleasant sense of discharged responsibility to the serious work of financial reform. As to the Government's offer to consider alternative proposals, we may perhaps be allowed to hope that an indulgent attitude will not be abused, and that before again distracting the Government and the public, bimetallists will be careful to see that they have invented something really novel and practicable."

The "Standard" says, editorially: "The strong bimetallist minority in the Cabinet has shown itself sufficiently influential to delay for the present any pronouncement fatal to the success of Mr. Wolcott's mission. The game of coyness initiated by the bank with the connivance, if not, at the instigation of some of the Ministers, is apparently to be still played, and the public is to be kept in the dark as to the real attitude and intentions of the Government."

KENNEDY ACQUITTED.

He Will Probably Not be Tried Again for Train Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 17.—John F. Kennedy, who has been on trial in the Criminal Court for the past week, charged with being the leader of the Chicago and Alton train robbery at Blue Cut in December last, was acquitted to-day. Nine ballots were taken. The first resulted eight to four for acquittal. The verdict was reached last night, but was not delivered to Judge Wilford until 10:30 o'clock this morning. Kennedy is under indictment for participation in the Alton robbery that occurred on October 23d, last, also at Blue Cut, but the evidence against him is slight, and he will not be prosecuted again.

TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

ELGIN (Ill.), Oct. 17.—The body of Albert Hammers, an official of the Modern Woodmen, who disappeared several weeks ago, and for whom all Woodmen Camps had been searching, was found to-day in an abandoned mill, a few miles north of here. He had taken his own life.

ONLY FORTY-TWO SAVED.

TERRIBLE SCENES AT WRECK OF THE TRITON.

The Number of Lost Estimated to Have Been No Fewer Than a Hundred and Fifty.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—The gunboat Maria Cristina, which left this port yesterday for the scene of the wreck of the coasting steamer Triton, bound from Havana to Bahia Honda, Pinar del Rio, which sank yesterday morning between Domicia and Mariel, has returned, accompanied by the tugboat Suey, which went with her. The two vessels arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the gunboat having on board nineteen and the tugboat twenty-three of the members of the lost ship's company, of whom thirteen are civilians and soldiers. The whereabouts of the others of the company are unknown. The Triton struck the rock during a heavy rainstorm. Her cargo shifted, and fifteen minutes later she sank in 120 fathoms of water.

A scene of terrible confusion and panic ensued as soon as the passengers learned the disastrous news. The crew would struggle to rush for the boats. The first boat that was lowered capsized immediately and all of its occupants were drowned in the whirling waters. The next was struck by an enormous wave and turned over, throwing outboard the frail craft right again and right who had been thrown out regained it.

"Some were good swimmers and kept themselves afloat for hours; others floated about for twenty-four hours on planks. Four soldiers on planks whom the strong currents carried east of Havana, opposite Moro castle, were saved by a pilotboat going toward Cardenas. They declare that last evening there were many others near them on planks, but when this morning came all these had disappeared. Some of them probably became food for sharks. The bodies of the men who were rescued all heart-rending stories of the scenes during the terrible quarter of an hour before the Triton sank. An army captain, wife and daughter went down together, locked in a last embrace. A mother with twins 15 months old drifted helplessly away on the crest of a great wave. All the other ladies and children were drowned.

CALIFORNIA'S SOLDIER BOYS.

Good Words Spoken For Them at Washington.

Captain Carrington's Report on the Matter to Secretary Alger.

Drill and Discipline Better Than Ever Before and Personnel and Discipline of the Guard Have Both Improved in a Marked Degree—He Recommends That the Troops be Supplied With 1884 Model Remington Rifles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The annual report of Captain Frank De L. Carrington, First Infantry, the regular army officer detailed as inspector of the National Guard of California, for the last fiscal year, has been received by Secretary Alger. It shows that the guard is in very good condition and Captain Carrington's summary of the efficiency of the men is complimentary to them as an organization and as individuals.

The authorized strength of the guard is, according to the report, 6,368, and the organized strength of officers and men is 3,678. Of this number 65 per cent. attended camp during the past summer. A large portion of the report is devoted to plans for the mobilization of the guard in case an emergency call is made upon them that will require rapid concentration. It says: "The guard can be concentrated at San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles in twenty-four hours for service in the State, and at San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego in from five to ten days for service outside of the State. Provisions have been made for supplying an increase of ammunition and a system of emergency calls for assembling the troops has been adopted and tested.

"Arrangements have been made with local dealers for furnishing stations at short notice and the companies and regiments have listed means of transportation in the immediate localities available for field service. Eighty per cent. of the guard would probably turn out for sixty days of service should occasion arise for their use. The places first mentioned are railroad centers, and the first two have good water facilities. They are also labor centers and are therefore liable to be the scenes of labor troubles. There are sixteen companies in San Francisco and eight in Los Angeles. Within a radius of ninety miles eight more companies could be landed in the city within four hours. Sacramento has two companies that could be assembled in four hours and fifteen companies in six hours. Surrounding towns that could be landed in two hours are from four to eight hours. Los Angeles has five companies that could assemble in two hours and eleven companies within a convenient distance to reach the city in from three to six hours. San Francisco, however, is the best point for concentration in the State. The Presidio would make an excellent place for a camp ground for mobilizing a large force, and the market for supplies is best at that point. Los Angeles, also, affords good markets for supplies, with fine camping grounds and excellent railroad facilities. San Diego is a good point for concentration of the troops for a movement on to Mexican territory. In case of emergency 250,000 rounds of ammunition could be supplied at San Francisco; at other points of concentration only small quantities could be had. Although enough could be shipped from San Francisco to reach camp as soon as the troops."

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Over 4,000 People Partake of Its Communion in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—The most largely attended communion service ever held by the Christian Church in this country was conducted in Tomlinson Hall this afternoon, when over 4,000 souls partook of the loaf and wine. The service was the leading feature of the Sunday programme of the Christian convention, which is in session at this city led in the service, and short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Jabez Hall and the Rev. J. J. Spencer. Thirty-two deacons distributed the loaf and wine, and about ten gallons of wine were used. It is claimed that the service was one of the largest ever held at a communion service in the history of the church.

Over 2,000 people are here to attend the opening of the convention of the Foreign Christian Missionary Convention in Tomlinson Hall to-morrow.

Six cities are competing for the next year's convention, with chances favoring Kansas City.

DAUNTLESS SLIPS OFF.

Supposed to Have Gone on Another Filibustering Expedition.

SAVANNAH (Ga.), Oct. 17.—The famous filibustering steamer Dauntless steamed away from Tybee in a southerly direction Saturday and has not returned.

It is supposed that she is on another filibustering expedition and will meet a vessel at sea which will transfer to her a cargo of munitions of war for the Cuban insurgents.

Haggins' Sale Concluded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The sale of J. B. Haggins' Rancho del Paso yearlings at Morris Park was concluded yesterday. The prices were low, and several of the lot were led out of the ring without a bid. Those sold were as follows: Brown colt by Tyrant-Baby, F. J. Parker, \$100; bay filly by Fitzjames-Jewelry, Mr. Thompson, \$100; chestnut colt, Golden Garter-La Toquera, J. A. Bennett, \$500; chestnut colt by Uncle Jess-Lena's First, W. C. Rollins, \$100; bay colt by Fresno-Martine, H. J. Manning, \$100; chestnut colt by Golden Dawn-Nodaway, W. E. Knapp, \$100; bay colt by Tyrant-Red-Rose, Mr. Grady, \$150; brown colt by Water Cross-Shasta, W. B. Jennings, \$75; chestnut colt by Golden Dawn-Nodaway, W. E. Knapp, \$100; brown colt by Tyrant-Red-Rose, Mr. Grady, \$150; chestnut colt by Rousseau-Viola, E. Johnson, \$100.

Suspended Payment.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), Oct. 17.—C. C. Pinckney, Jr., manager and holder of the controlling interest in the Farmers' Mining Company, the Wapoo mills, the Horse Shoe mills and Magnolia Milling Company, suspended payments on Saturday. According to the best information obtainable the liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$200,000. Mr. Pinckney has as yet made no statement of assets. He has considerable property.

Shot Himself Through the Head.

BUTTE (Mont.), Oct. 17.—John W. Baller, formerly assistant U. S. Marshal, killed himself this morning by shooting himself through the head.

Exciting Incident.

Revenue Practice Ship Salmon P. Chase Goes Aground.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), Oct. 17.—The United States revenue practice ship Salmon P. Chase came into Charleston harbor early this morning after an exciting incident just off Fort Sumter. The bark falling to mark all buoys went aground on Cummings Point shoal.

The situation looked serious for a few minutes, but the prompt arrival of assistance from the city averted trouble. The Chase was pulled off by the tug Cecilia and towed to an anchorage in the stream by the revenue cutter Colfax. The Chase will remain here until all danger of yellow fever is past in Florida.

Town Wiped Out by Fire.

HALIFAX (N. S.), Oct. 17.—The town of Windsor, the seat of Hantz County, thirty-five miles from this city, was wiped out by fire to-day. Few buildings in the town were left standing, and 5,000 people are homeless. Windsor is situated on the Dominion Atlantic Railway on the western coast of the province, and is the seat of Kings County. So far as known no lives were lost.

A Prominent Lawyer Ill.

FORT SCOTT (Kan.), Oct. 17.—Judge J. McClevery is seriously sick at his home in this city with a complication of stomach and organic troubles, from which it is feared he will not recover. Judge McClevery has for many years been one of the leading lawyers of Kansas. In 1894 he was the Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.