New-York Tribune.

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CONFIDENCE RETURNING.

THE PEOPLE OF JACKSONVILLE BEGINNING TO TAKE HEART AGAIN.

EIGHT DEATHS AND 103 NEW CASES OF YELLOW FEVER YESTERDAY—BAD NURSES STILL CAUSING TROUBLE—CAMP PERRY TO BE ENLARGED FOR FERNANDINA REFUGEES – McCLENNY'S SAD CONDITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Jacksonville, Sept. 26.—The deaths to-day were: J. W. Breynard, Mrs. Bruxton, Charles Hattel, Jerry Newman, Mrs. A. S. Allen, Carl Johnson, a child of Alvin Buckler, and C. W. Crawford. President Neal Mitchell issued the following official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., September 26:

Number of new cases	103
Number of deaths	8
Number of cases to date	2,237
Number of deaths to date	229

The new cases are: Whites—O. H. Derby, Antonio Christopher, Martha Jenkins, child of O. C. Derby, David Lacouretta, Frank R. Osborne, jr., John R. Osborne, A. A. Wilson, M. V. Burke, Mrs. Charles Pearce, Mrs. George E. Will, Lena Pearce, Theodore Macy, Mrs. Josephine G. Macy, Eugene Linsey, Robert Miller, Mrs. M. M. Wamboldt, Miss Howard, Mrs. J. A. Lovett, Joseph Jackson, Robert Devane, Leonard Doyle, Addie Doyle, W. N. Baker, Caroline Johnson, A. P. Case, D. H. Head, William Macomber, two children of William Macomber, Mrs. Jeffries, Alice Williams. Total, 32 white; 71 colored.

Sanderson, near McClenny, has the fever, and help is asked for to-night. Much distress exists there, it is said.

Nurses occupy a good portion of public attention, on account of the bad character of some who came here to take care of the helpless sick. A case in point this morning is that of Ellen Ramsey, a white woman who nursed in the Whitney with such success and decorum that she was recommended by Dr. Vanhood to another patient. Drawing a small sum of money on account, she expended it in drink, and one of her patients had a relapse. She was arrested, dead drunk, and was placed in jail. Some slight disstisfaction seems to prevail among the "Harry" Miner nurses as to their pay. As Dr. Neal Mitchell has received no instructions on that head, he feels that he cannot move in the matter. As the nurses here have received no remittances from home, they are rather short. The labor in the department of nurses forms quite an item in the daily work of the authorities. The clerk of the Bureau of Nurses and Medical Attention has answered calls for over 700 nurses since September 13.

Many remember Pliny A. Reasoner, connected with the Sub-Tropical Exposition in Jacksonville, and since Commissioner of the Cincinnati Exposition. He returned to Manatee, Fla., on September 3, took yellow fever on the 13th and died on the 17th. His was the second death out of fifty cases.

Fernandina has twelve new cases, and three cases are reported at Ellenville. Everything possible will be done for the stricken ones, and it is hoped that Camp Mitchell will be filled in a few days, as far as its resources will admit. The Colored Executive Committee have publicly declared it "a pleasant health-giving resort, and entirely comfortable." A meeting of the city physicians having been arranged by Dr. Neal Mitchell, it was agreed that more stringent rules should be adopted relative to physicians' orders for delicacies for their patients. In future, physicians will be held accountable, over their own signatures, for all orders. From lack of goods, one of the relief stores is temporarily closed. A great deal of loud talk was indulged in, but outside of that there is much suffering caused by it.

John N. Webb is still laboring with the sick, with his "Electropoise." Some of his patients were extremely low when he reached them. The Free Masons and other orders are going day and night among the sick and destitute. Dr. P. J. Stollenwerck is the Masons' physician, and is greatly liked by his patients. St. Luke's Hospital is nearly full, and is fast recovering its good name. The first patients were taken there in a dying condition, and would have died anywhere. Colonel J. J. Daniel was better this morning. Mrs. Daniel sent her children on to Clark's Villa, Ga., and came straight here to nurse her husband. William Barr, a New-York nurse, has been taken with the fever, and several other nurses are down with it. The need of female nurses is still great. P. D. Wade, from New-Orleans, and Charles L. Deforest, from Detroit, both telegraph operators, have arrived here, and are doing good work. Deforest has had yellow fever three times, in Mobile and Memphis. Operator V. G. Shearer is smiling over the arrival of a fine boy, whom Shearer's brother operators suggest shall be named "Jack," as everything here is now "Yellow Jack."

The Finance Committee reported a total of $6,734 79 received yesterday.

ACTORS UNWILLING TO PLAY IN THE SOUTH.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 26 (Special).—Theatrical managers all over the country are writing here requesting cancellation of their dates in consequence of the yellow fever in Florida and the blockade of railroad travel throughout the South. W. T. Keogh, manager of John E. Owen's Academy of Music here, has refused to cancel dates. In a letter to Gillette and Hayman, managers of "She," and Rockwood, manager of "Held by the Enemy," he says:

Outside of Florida and one or two towns in Mississippi there is no yellow fever. We had frost in this section to-day, and there is absolutely no danger of yellow fever on the Southern circuit. The theatrical season opened on the Southern circuit early in September, and the business has been splendid in Charleston, the best for many years. There is no trouble so far as travel is concerned.

It is understood that other theatrical managers in the South, outside of Florida, will decline to cancel dates.

THE MEMPHIS CASE ONE OF TOO MUCH LIQUOR.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 26.—Dr. Mitchell, who visited Binford at 9 o'clock this morning, found him free of fever, and unhesitatingly pronounced his sickness of last evening to be only the after affects of a big drunk.

The announcement of Binford's illness, made by Dr. G. B. Thornton, president of the Board of Health, at the meeting last night, was in fulfillment of the pledge he had made to the profession abroad that any case having the least suspicious symptoms, developing here, would be promptly given through the press. Dr. Thornton never was of the opinion that Binford had the fever. The only suspicious symptom was the fact that he had been within the infected district of Decatur, Ala., within the last twenty days.

NAVAL SURGEONS TO ASSIST.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Surgeon J. W. Ross and Assistant-Surgeon William Martin, of the Navy, have been ordered to report to Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Bureau, for service in connection with the yellow fever epidemic. They have each had experience in the treatment of yellow fever cases, and each volunteered his services in the present instance. Surgeon Ross will be placed in charge of the Government service at Fernandina, and Assistant-Surgeon Martin will act as an assistant to Surgeon-General Hamilton in Washington for the present.

Dr. Dettlaver, of the Fernandina Board of Health, asked the Surgeon-General, by telegraph, if he would permit refugees from that city to go to Camp Perry. Surgeon-General Hamilton replied yesterday that Camp Perry could take fifty or sixty refugees that day, and as many more to-day. Dr. Hutton, at Camp Perry, telegraphed that people from Fernandina wished to go to the camp, but that he could not provide for more than 100. He asked if they could be allowed to go north of the line at present. Surgeon-General Hamilton, in reply, authorized him to enlarge his quarters as fast as possible for refugees from Fernandina.

NATIONAL AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Washington, Sept. 26.—As amended and passed by the House the Senate joint resolution to aid the sufferers from yellow fever reads as follows:

That the sum of $100,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available to be expended, in the discretion of the President of the United States, in aid of State and municipal boards of health and otherwise, to prevent the introduction of cholera or yellow fever into the United States from foreign countries or from one State or Territory into another, or in the suppression of or preventing the spread of said diseases or either of them in infected districts.

WHAT THE SUFFERERS NEED MOST.

MONEY, FOOD AND CLOTHING TO BE PROVIDED—THREE MATINEES TO BE HELD TO-DAY.

The Florida Auxiliary Relief Association received a telegram yesterday from F. W. Mumby, purchasing agent of the Jacksonville Association, saying that the sufferers were still short one case of blankets. Ten barrels of syrup were sent the day previous. The Finance Committee has received from the Rev. G. K. Allen, Red Bank, N. J., $380, collected in that place, $128 being raised by collections in the churches. There was also acknowledged $96 in small sums. W. H. Haworth, contract agent of the Ocean Steamship Company, has received the following letter from D. T. Gerow, Acting-Mayor of Jacksonville:

The supplies mostly needed are staple provisions, not readily perishable, for the indigent, as bacon, lard, hominy, corn meal, flour, rice, etc., and palatable, nourishing articles for the sick, as sugar, tea, coffee, sago, corn starch, condensed milk, broth, eggs, chickens and other things in that line.

The Tribune received yesterday for the yellow fever sufferers a check of $43 from Margaret Baird, Yonkers, the amount being contributed by the "King's Daughters" of that city, and also from Joseph N. Cowles, Norfolk, Conn., a check for $35, the proceeds of an entertainment given by the Dramatic Club of that place. The total amount received to date is $593 51.

The Ladies' Relief Association held a meeting yesterday at the home of Mrs. Roger A. Pryor to complete arrangements for the matinees to be given to-day under the patronage of the Association. The benefit at Wallack's this afternoon promises much in a financial way, for the sales yesterday amounted to $1,351, with several balcony seats to spare. Mr. Moss not only furnished the theatre and gas, but also paid for his own box, as did Colonel McCaull. Many artists have volunteered their services, including Dr. Edward C. Bedloe, Mrs. Alice Shaw, Marshall P. Wilder, Harry Edwards and Kyrle Bellew.

The Casino, at the benefit to be held there this afternoon, will resemble a floral garden. Rudolph Aronson has arranged for the construction of floral booths to be placed in the foyers, which will be presided over by "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge, assisted by the following prime donne: Miss Ella Russell, Miss Emma Juch, Miss Zelie De Lussan, Mme. Giula Valda, Miss Gertrude Griswold, Miss Lillian Russell, Miss Bertha Ricci and Miss Isabella Evesson. The following named artists have also consented to act as ushers: Joseph Haworth, E. H. Sothern, Roland Reed, L. Dockstader, Frederick Paulding, Frazer Coulter, Maurice Barrymore, Sydney Drew and Marcus Mayer. The entire proceeds of the entertainment will be handed to Mayor Hewitt, who will occupy one of the proscenium boxes.

A special performance for the same purpose will also be given to-day at Colonel Sinn's Brooklyn Park Theatre by the Madison Square Theatre Company. "Jim the Penman" will be presented.

The matinee of "Lord Chumley," at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday, in aid of the yellow fever fund, was both a financial and a social success. The receipts amounted to $900 25, which was sent to Mayor Hewitt.

The subscriptions received at the Mayor's office yesterday amounted to $1,834.03, making the total sum forwarded by the Mayor to Jacksonville $47,299 22. The subscription list at the Produce Exchange in aid of the sufferers was increased $350 yesterday, making the total collected about $4,800. The only subscription received at the Stock Exchange yesterday was $25 from F. B. Wallace & Co.

The Ocean Steamship Company (Savannah Line), Pier 35, North River, received a telegram yesterday from their Florida headquarters stating that all points are open in Florida for the reception of freight.

The Mission of the Good Shepherd (Protestant Episcopal), Raquette Lake, was closed for the season last Sunday. The congregations have been good on every Sunday, and the guides and other lake-dwellers have joined the visitors in worship. An interesting feature of the closing service was the first charitable collection ever taken in the beautiful chapel on St. Hubert's Isle. It amounted to $70, and the offering was for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers.

Dr. I. J. Gordon, who has charge of the yellow fever relief fund in Jersey City, yesterday forwarded $225 to Jacksonville, the total contribution to date. A game of lacrosse will be played on Saturday at 4:30 p. m. at Washington Park, Brooklyn, between the lacrosse team of the Staten Island Athletic Club and the Brooklyn Lacrosse Club. The gate money will go to Jacksonville, in aid of the yellow fever sufferers.

A benefit was given last evening for the yellow fever sufferers at the Knickerbocker Conservatory, No. 44 West Fourteenth-st. The entertainment was an exceedingly pleasant one and was well appreciated by the audience.

EDISON'S YELLOW FEVER PREVENTIVE.

SURE THAT THE MICROBES ARE ANIMALS AND THAT GASOLINE WILL KILL THEM.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, since the middle of the month has been conducting a series of experiments in order to discover some cheap and effective way to destroy the germs of yellow fever. "That the germs are carried in the air is a ridiculous idea, because the fever would at once spread all over a district," he said to a Tribune reporter yesterday. "And just as plainly are the germs organic and not inorganic, because their spread is always stopped by the coming of cold weather. I am therefore forced to one of two conclusions—either the fever germs must be animal organisms or they must be fungus growths.

"I believe that the fever microbes are parasites which crawl along the ground, as in several instances their spread has been known to have been stopped by street pavements. I first began experimenting in 1878 to find some chemical to destroy the Colorado beetles. I tried every kind of chemical substance on the beetles and found gasoline to be the most effective. As we have not had yellow fever germs, we have been experimenting on insects which are extremely tenacious of life. A glass jar was filled with moulding sand and at depths of 7, 16, 19, 24, 26 and 30 centimetres from the surface, little cell prisons were made with their open ends against the glass. Ants were placed in these cells and a layer of gasoline .06 centimetres in thickness was poured on the surface of the sand. The 7 centimetre ants died at the end of 15 minutes, the 16s at the end of 19 minutes, the 19s after 40 minutes, and in three hours all were apparently dead except the lowest, or 30 centimetre ants, which appeared stupefied. However, the next morning the three lowest grades had recovered. Satisfactory experiments were also made on clams, earthworms and cheese mites.

"The only way to stop the spread of the disease is to put a cordon of gasoline around the infected place. If that don't stop it, nothing can. It would cost $24 to sprinkle a street 250 feet long by 60 feet broad with gasoline, and that would kill everything in the soil. Caustic soda should be used in damp places. A square yard could be covered with caustic soda to a depth of one-eighth of an inch for 1 1-2 cents, and no organism could possibly survive it. In a room heated to 82 degrees Fahrenheit a coat was dipped in rhigoline, and in fifteen minutes the temperature of the coat fell to 23 degrees and the coat was covered with hoar frost. Now, as cold weather is known effectually to destroy the fever microbes, this would prove an effective way of disinfecting clothing, as the rhigoline will evaporate within half an hour.

"Experiment has shown that after the gasoline has been applied for ten minutes it sinks into the soil and there is no danger of its becoming ignited. A whole year has been wasted, which should have been given to experiments on the means of checking yellow fever at the South. I shall have a microscope costing $1,500 or $1,600 in a few days to use in these investigations. If the blocks where the fever broke out in Decatur and Gainesville had at once been surrounded by a cordon of gasoline or caustic soda, $500 expended in this way in each place would have prevented the panic."

THE SOUTH AS A WINTER RESORT THIS YEAR.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—General Manager Jeffrey, of the Illinois Central Railroad, speaking of the attitude of that corporation toward the people in the yellow fever district, said: "Our policy is one of liberality and kindness. We realize that the interests of the communities on the railroad are identical in every respect with ours."

"Will the result of this outbreak of yellow fever prevent the usual winter immigration to the South even after yellow fever is all stamped out?"

"Yes, I think it will, to some extent, lessen the number of visitors in Florida, although there would be really no danger in their going to their accustomed resorts after the epidemic subsides. One fact that ought to be borne in mind is that in the Lower Mississippi Valley, that is, from Cairo to New-Orleans, there has not been, and is not now, a case of yellow fever outside of Jackson, Miss., and there has not been a new case in that city since last Sunday morning."

"At what would you estimate the loss to the South by this outbreak and consequent scare?"

"It would be difficult to tell. Every community is affected. They have an embargo placed on their traffic. For a week provisions have been stopped in transportation. Passenger travel, except that of refugees, has almost ceased, and it is evident that the suspension of commerce and business for a week, and perhaps for two or three weeks longer, will run the loss probably up into the millions, when estimated for all interests."

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

A CLEW THAT LEADS TO AN AMERICAN.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT MADE BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY IN LONDON.

London, Sept. 26.—The coroner in summing up at the inquest in the case of the last woman found murdered in Whitechapel stated to the jury that shortly after the details of the last sitting of the jury had been published, the sub-curator of the English Pathological Museum had informed him that some months ago an American had visited him and asked him (the sub-curator) to procure a number of specimens of a certain part of a woman's body. The visitor stated that he would willingly pay 20 pounds each for specimens, his object being to issue an actual specimen with each copy of a book, upon which he was then engaged. The sub-curator promptly informed the applicant that it would be impossible to comply with his request. The American still urged the feasibility of procuring the specimens, and said he wanted them preserved in glycerine, instead of spirits, in order to keep them flaccid. The request had been repeated at another institute. The sub-curator had promptly informed the Scotland Yard authorities of the facts in his possession. The coroner expressed the hope that greater publicity would tend to elucidate the mystery, and that the publication of these facts in the American press would assist in throwing light on the subject.

RIOTOUS ITALIAN LABORERS.

DEFRAUDED OF THEIR PAY THEY BECOME VIOLENT—TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 26.—The sudden departure of Shirley and Corbett, the Hereford Railway contractors, resulted in a strike of the laborers engaged in its construction. Among them, and forming a majority of the unskilled labor, are 400 Italians. The company is unwilling to make good to them their pay, having already given a check for the purpose to the defaulting contractors. The Italians threatened yesterday to detain an engine with its driver and fireman, but were finally prevailed upon to release them at the extreme end of the line. However, they tore up some rails, threatened to damage other property, and to loot stores. Their excitement increasing during yesterday, a requisition was made upon the magistrate to call out the volunteers, under Colonels S. Hope and Taylor. This has been done, and troops are rapidly assembling at Sawyerville, and will be placed at different points on the line.

The Italians are assembled at Panquetteville, on the border between Canada and the United States. Yesterday they chased a track-laying gang working on the Canada side, and the latter were obliged to take refuge on the American side.

Montreal, Sept. 26.—Five thousand rounds of ball ammunition were forwarded to Colonel Pope, of the 58th Battalion, this morning.

CHAMBERLAIN AND DAVITT ON THE STUMP.

London, Sept. 26.—Mr. Chamberlain addressed a crowded Unionist meeting at Nottingham to-night. He repeated the usual arguments touching the Irish question.

Mr. Davitt, speaking at a meeting at Accrington, said he had received censure from all parts of the Kingdom on account of his recent criticisms of the Liberals, but from nobody had he received stronger censure than from Mr Parnell, who in a private interview had said that as the Liberals had agreed to include the Irish land question in the Home Rule scheme it was unfair to upbraid them for indifference regarding evictions. He admitted the fairness of Mr. Parnell's attitude, but nevertheless he thought that explanation failed to justify the apathy shown by the Liberal party.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—Several adherents of the Empress Victoria who have been privileged to compare the extracts from the late Emperor Frederick's dairy published in the "Deutsche Rundschau" with the original dairy state that they agree.

The "Freisinnige Zeitung" states that the publishers of the "Deutsche Rundschau" promised to supply further extracts from Frederick's diary to-day. The Government being apprised of the fact, prohibited the issue.

A PLANK BED FOR JOHN REDMOND, M. P.

Dublin, Sept. 26.—The trial took place to-day of John Redmond, Member of Parliament for Wexford, who, together with his brother, William Redmond, Member of Parliament for Fernraragh, and Edward Walsh, was arrested at Wexford for offences under the Crimes Act. The accused member was found guilty and sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment without hard labor.

REBELS REPULSED BEFORE SUAKIM.

Suakim, Sept. 26.—The rebels to-day made an attack upon the water fort. They were repulsed with severe loss by the heavy artillery fire of the British. One British gunner was killed. The gunboats continue firing into the rebel camp. Deserters report that there is much sickness in the camp. Cholera has broken out in Khartoum.

ARABS AND BLACKS UNITED.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—Advices received by the German Planters' Company from Zanzibar state that the rising extends along the whole coast. The Arabs and blacks have united. The plantation at Lewa belonging to the company has been twice attacked. Each time the attack was repulsed. Several officials of the German African Company have been murdered.

SPAIN BUILDING WAR VESSELS.

Madrid, Sept. 26.—"The Official Gazette" publishes decrees ordering the construction of a cruiser of the first-class at Cadiz, of one of 7,000 tons at Carthagena and one of 7,000 tons, another of 3,000 tons and four torpedo boats at Ferrol. These are in addition to the three new cruisers now being built at Bilbao.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE AT PARIS.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The court has adjourned the hearing on the petition to wind up the business of the Paris American Exchange to enable the concern to go into voluntary liquidation, which will be arranged under the supervision of the court.

THE CROPS OF FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The French Grain Congress reports that the harvest exceeds all expectations.

WANTON MURDER BY A NEGRO.

Louisville, Sept. 26.—At Scottsville, Ky., on Saturday Monroe Wilkinson, a negro, entered a building where religious services were being held and broke up the congregation by drawing a revolver. Barry Merriman, an aged and respected colored man, led him out of the church and remonstrated with him. As he turned away Wilkinson shot him in the back, killing him instantly. The murderer fled, but a posse of white and colored men pursued and captured him. The negroes wanted to lynch him, but a white man took Wilkinson behind him on a horse and carried him safely to the jail at Scottsville. On Sunday night two attempts were made by a party of about forty negroes to take Wilkinson from the jail and hang him, but they were driven off.

CORNELL FRESHMEN WIN THE RUSH.

Ithaca, Sept. 26 (Special.)—The most exciting rush ever held at Cornell University occurred to-night between the sophomores and freshmen. Fully a thousand students were out parading the streets and shouting before the rush and more than half that number participated. About 8 o'clock the cane was given to the chosen champions from each class, who were stripped for the fray. The rush lasted nearly an hour and was finally won by the freshmen.

TO REFINE OHIO PETROLEUM.

Buffalo, Sept. 26 (Special.)—W. H. Pitt, professor of chemistry in the Buffalo High School, has discovered a process for refining Ohio petroleum, which till now has refused to give up its extra charge of sulphur. He has already refined 200 barrels here. The process is covered by patents. In August a company was formed having $250,000 stock and with George H. Van Vleck as president, but though the company was incorporated the object did not get out.

THE SEA SERPENT IN GEORGETOWN HARBOR.

Charleston, S. C. Sept. 26 (Special).—Captain Hubbard, of the steamer Planter, plying between Charleston and Georgetown reports that the sea serpent was seen in Georgetown Harbor on Thursday half way between the port and the bar.

A LUCKY ELEVATED WRECK.

TWO TRAINS CRASH TOGETHER, BUT NO ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

AN ENGINE AND TWO CARS PRACTICALLY DEMOLISHED—A THIRD CAR KNOCKED OFF THE TRACK—MANY PASSENGERS THROWN FROM THEIR SEATS AND SOME OF THEM BRUISED.

There was a serious accident on the Sixth-ave. elevated road last evening during the busiest hour, but with the usual luck that attends misfortunes of this kind on this road, there was no loss of life. There was plenty of opportunity to kill and maim a large number of people, and it is remarkable that every one escaped.

The accident happened at the intersection of Ninth-ave. and the Boulevard, just above Sixty-fourth-st. At this point there is a switch, which is used to convey the Ninth-ave. trains which do not carry passengers above Fifty-ninth-st. from the up track to the down track. This switch runs for about two blocks between the two tracks, and after an uptown Ninth-ave. train lets its passengers off at Fifty-ninth-st. the train is run up to the Sixty-fourth-st. switch, and is there sidetracked and held until the down track is clear and safe, and it is then run to the Fifty-ninth-st. station on the down track. Then, after taking on passengers, it is started downtown.

A few minutes before 7 o'clock last evening an uptown Ninth-ave. train which left South Ferry about 6:30 o'clock, stopped at the Fifty-ninth-st. station, and all the passengers got off. The train was drawn by Engine No. 45, and it ran up to Sixty-fourth-st., the last car being above the switch. The signal was then given to the switch-tender in the signal-box, near Sixtieth-st., to open the switch.

THE SWITCHMAN PULLS THE LEVER.

He pulled a lever which opens the switch and at the same time turns a red light on an iron post in front of the switch, so that it can be seen by the engineer of a train approaching from the south. The engineer of the Ninth-ave. train received a signal from the conductor that all was clear in the rear, and he started the train slowly backward upon the switch. The Ninth-ave., train was closely followed up to the Fifty-ninth-st. station by a Sixth-ave. train, which turned into Ninth-ave. at Fifty-third-st. This train had to stop and wait for the Ninth-ave. train to let off its passengers at Fifty-ninth-st., and when the Ninth-ave. train pulled out from the station, the Sixth-ave. train came up and stopped. Only two or three passengers got off, and it did not remain standing more than thirty seconds. It followed on after the Ninth-ave. train, running at about half speed. Nearly all the seats were taken in the Sixth-ave. train, and in some of its four cars there were passengers standing in the aisles.

The Sixth-ave. train had five blocks to run before reaching the switch where the Ninth-ave. train was leaving the up-track, and it moved over this short distance at a speed that appeared dangerous to several people who saw it from the street below. The Sixth-ave. train should have come to a full stop at Sixty-third-st. in obedience to the red light at Sixty-fourth-st., but instead of doing this it kept on swiftly moving toward the train which was approaching it upon the same track. It has been often demonstrated in railroading that two trains cannot pass each other on the same track, and in this instance there was no exception to the rule. The Sixth-ave. train, going at nearly full speed, crashed into the side of the Ninth-ave. train with terrible force, and the result was disastrous, at least to some of the rolling stock of the company.

HOW THE WRECK WAS MADE.

At the time of the collision one car of the Ninth-ave. train had passed on to the switch, and the engine was driven between this and the next car. There were four cars on this train, driven by Engine No. 56. The crash was terrific, and the air was filled with splinters, the sound of breaking glass and the screams of passengers. There was no one on the Ninth-ave. train, except the brakeman, and in the forward car of the Sixth-ave. train there were only a few vacant seats. The fourth and third cars of the Ninth-ave. train were turned on their side, and fell partially upon the switch and down-town track. The weight of the third car was sustained by a heavy girder that braces the up and down town tracks.

It is a wonder that both cars did not fall into the street. The front and rear trucks of the fourth car were thrown in an opposite direction from that in which the car fell and carried away a part of the railing that guards the foot path along the up track and fell into the street about ten feet from the elevated structure, within about two feet of the horse-car track of the Boulevard line.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A HORSE-CAR.

A car was passing at the time filled with people and the truck fell just behind it. It was a narrow escape and the passengers left the car and ran wildly around screaming as if they had been hurt. Dennis Mahoney, the car driver, was also affected by the confusion and whipped up his horses and dashed madly away.

Engine No. 45 was turned so that the body of the engine rested on the track, and the wheels swung in mid air on both sides. Some of the tubes connecting with the boiler were broken, and the roar of the escaping steam added to the excitement. "Ben" Matthews was the engineer and John Ellin the fireman. They were badly shaken up, but escaped without serious injury. Matthews was thrown from the engine and landed on the front platform of the car behind. His face and hands were cut slightly by broken glass. Ellin came within an ace of being dashed into the furnace, the door of which was open. The other two cars and engine on the Ninth-ave. train stayed on the track, and were not much damaged.

PANIC ON THE SIXTH-AVE. TRAIN.

In the Sixth-ave. train there was the wildest confusion. Passengers were thrown out of their seats and were sent sprawling over the floors. The car immediately behind the engine received the greatest shock. It was raised bodily from the track. When the wheels left the rails it toppled over toward the right side, and only for the railing which the company put up reluctantly a short time ago, and the heavy iron switch-post on which was the signal light, it would have fallen into the street. It stopped at an angle of forty-five degrees, and the passengers were thrown to the right side of the car and were thoroughly mixed up.

Everybody shouted and yelled, and in the efforts to get out of the car the weaker ones were trampled upon. Fortunately there were only a few women in the car, but they had a hard time of it, as the men seemed to have forgotten the chivalrous treatment that should be accorded to women and left them to their fate. There were some brave spirits among the men, who, after leaving the car and seeing that there was no immediate danger, hastened back and half carried and dragged the women to a place of safety.

Carlotta Paxton, a young woman, who is said to work at Macy's and lives at One-hundred-and-first-st. near Ninth-ave., was carried out in a fainting condition. She was injured in the back, but after she had been restored to consciousness, she declined to go to a hospital, and went home with friends.

Joseph Sweezy, who lives in One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. near Eighth-ave., was injured also in the back, but went home after resting for a few moments in Schleckter's drug store, at Sixty-fourth-st. and Ninth-ave.

There were many others who were slightly injured, but as they did not linger near the accident, their names could not be learned. All the other cars of the Sixth-ave. train kept the track, and no one was injured in them, as far as could be learned. The fireman on Engine No. 56 was scalded.

TRAVEL GREATLY DELAYED.

A wrecking engine and car was run from Ninety-ninth-st. to the wreck immediately after the accident, and Colonel Hain took charge of the removal of the broken timbers and righting the cars. The two cars that rested on the switch were righted first and left on the sidetrack, and the engine and Sixth-ave. car were placed in position on the track. All travel was stopped on the road for nearly an hour, and was much interrupted for two hours more, but during this time tickets were sold to Harlem, when there was no way to get there in any reasonable time.

Some of the passengers on the wrecked train walked back to Fifty-ninth-st., and others who were more excited climbed down the pillars to the street. All along the route when the train stopped there was great disgust among the passengers, and many of them left the trains and took the horse-cars home.

At midnight the employes of the company were still at work on the wreck, and no trains were passing on the up track. By using a switch at Eighty-first-st. passengers were taken to Harlem at a late hour, but even this was done with vexatious delay.

THE OFFICIALS RETICENT.

Colonel Hain and all the officials of the company who could be seen refused to talk about the accident, and many of them said that there had not been any accident.

Among the latter class was a gateman at Fifty-ninth-st., the station nearest the accident. Every one who could give accurate information about the cause of the accident had been silenced by the threat of instant dismissal.

It is said by some that the fault was with the switchman, but John R. Hawley, who saw the trains crash together, says that the red light was on the switch-post in full view of Engineer Matthews, and if this is so, he alone is responsible. It is said that the engineers try to see how close they can pass to the Ninth-ave. cars at this point, and that on this account there have been many narrow escapes from accidents before.

THE EXPLOSION MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

MR. BRAEM AND THE POLICE THINK IT WAS CAUSED BY A LEAK IN THE PIPE.

Workmen were busy in Henry M. Braem's handsome house at No. 15 East Thirty-sixth-st. yesterday afternoon, repairing the ruin wrought by the explosion which happened the night before. A Tribune reporter's inquiries there and at the Thirtieth-st. police station, did not result in eliciting any information so definite as to settle beyond a doubt the real cause of the explosion. The police are loath to entertain any bomb theory. Captain Reilly does not hold this suspicion to be worthy of grave consideration. He said that no doubt gas had been escaping freely, and, as happened in hundreds of other cases, some one lit a match, causing a damage of $6,000 or $7,000 to furniture and house fittings.

Lucas, the porter, says that he thought he smelled gas before the explosion, but that he tried all the jets and could find no escape. He was, he states, winding the clock when the explosion took place, and he was hurled ten or twelve feet across the floor. The Consolidated Gas Company, according to its secretary, does not deem an investigation necessary, as it had been established that there was no leak outside of the meter, and if any one was to blame it was the occupant of the house. Mr. Braem thinks there must have been an escape of gas in the butler's pantry, and when the porter lighted the gas jet in the back parlor where he went to wind the clock, the explosion was the result. He does not think the porter was at fault. All the circumstances considered, along with the fact that Mr. Braem has not, to his knowledge, any enemy who would resort to such a method of injuring him as bomb-throwing, this seems to be one of those mysterious cases of gas-leakages followed by explosions, of which it is by no means a solitary instance in this city and elsewhere.

A MISTAKE OR AN ATTEMPT AT SMUGGLING?

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—Forty-five bales of wool, shipped from Toronto, Canada, to Thomas Lee & Co., wool merchants of this city, are under seizure at the United States Appraiser's storehouse. In two of the bales a pair of blankets were found wrapped up, and the entire shipment was seized on the ground that there was evidently an intention to smuggle them. Mr. Lee is visiting Canada on a pleasure tour, and while at Toronto purchased from John Hallam, a wool merchant, the shipment of wool. Mr. Lee also purchased four pairs of blankets, and had the bill made out separately, and recorded, it is understood, in the custom house manifest which accompanied the goods. The customs inspector had been advised by the Niagara Falls Custom House of the fact that two of the bales contained blankets. The warehouse bond made out at Niagara Falls contained, it is said, nothing about the blankets. The firm of Thomas Lee & Co. have received the invoices, and if the Custom House manifest was made out to correspond with them, namely, two distinct bills for the wool and blankets, there is every reason to believe that a mistake was made in the shipment. A member of the firm says Mr. Lee sent word to J. W. Hampton, the firm's Custom House broker, to have the blankets entered at the Custom House and duty paid on them according to the schedule.

TO SEIZE HOUSES UNDER A LIQUOR LAW.

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 26.—Attorney-General Hallowell has brought an action in the District Court to have the fine and costs in the Stewart whiskey case made a lien upon the Timmermeyer Building, in which the liquor was sold. Stewart was sent to the county jail a year ago for over seventeen years for selling 208 glasses of beer in violation of the Murray law. At the time no further penalties in the case were enforced, but now the action is again renewed. The fine amounts to $20,800 and the costs to over $6,000, all of which, it is claimed, by Hallowell, can, according to the law, be collected from the property. This is the first of the confiscations, as they are called, to be undertaken under the same law, eight of which, it is said, are already prepared to be made this week.

CONVICTS SHOT BY A GUARD.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 26.—Five white convicts made a break for liberty here yesterday. The convicts were under lease to the Missouri Pacific and the five were taken by one guard some distance from where the main body was at work. The guard was armed with a double-barrelled shotgun. He killed John Davis and "Chris" Wells. The third he pursued and captured. The other two swam the Trinity River and disappeared in the timber.

ONE OF THE HARWOOD TRAIN ROBBERS SHOT.

Floresville, Tex., Sept. 26.—Captain J. T. Rankin, United States Marshal, and Deputies West, Van Riper and Yglesias killed Bill Whiteley here last night. Whiteley was one of the men who attempted to rob a train near Harwood on September 22. He was also in the McNell and Flatonia train robberies, and was concerned in the robbery of the bank at Cisco. He and Barber killed Deputy Sheriff Stanley, of Williamson County.

SUICIDE TO EVADE HIS CREDITORS.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 26.—William Van Dermont, of Sandy Creek, this county, was to have married Miss Frances Mattison to-day at that place. He had contracted some debts in the village, and on being asked for pay started out to get the money. He was watched and on attemping to leave the village was cornered by officers. He then drew a revolver and shot himself through the heart.

A RAILROAD VICE-PRESIDENT KILLED.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26.—A dispatch to "The Evening Wisconsin," from River Falls, Wis., says: "Oliver S. Powell was instantly killed in the machinery of his sugar mill this morning. He was vice-president of the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern Railroad."

LOSSES BY FIRE IN VARIOUS PLACES.

Canton, D. T., Sept. 26.—At 11 o'clock last night fire started in the third story of the Syndicate Block. In less than two hours one whole block was destroyed, including the Dakota Loan and Trust Company, the post office and fourteen business houses and the Merchant Hotel. The loss is estimated at $100,000 and the insurance is light. The proprietor of a grocery store went crazy from excitement.

Hudson, Sept. 26.—At an early hour yesterday morning fire broke out in the Burden Iron Mines, below this city. The flames are 800 feet from the opening and are fed by scaffolding, railroad ties and timber supports. It will no doubt burn for several days.

SENTENCED FOR WEARING DRESSES.

Providence, Sept. 26.—Frank Norcross was sentenced in the Eighth District Court of Olneyville last night to three years in the State workhouse for wanton behavior. He had been at work as a domestic servant in Auburn in woman's attire. Norcross is the man who created a stir in Boston several years ago, when he was married to a man. He said he had always preferred woman's clothing and woman's work, and that he had worn female garb for many years. He lived out as a domestic in Boston for a time and was arrested for pocket picking in Chelsea, when the discovery of his sex made a sensation.

HARRISON ON THE SURPLUS.

WHY THE DIRECT TAX SHOULD HAVE BEEN REPAID.

THE STATES LIKE PARTNERS IN A FIRM—JOHN A. BINGHAM, OF OHIO, ONE OF THE GENERAL'S VISITORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Indianapolis, Sept. 26.—General Harrison's visitors to-day, comprising three delegations, numbering in the aggregate nearly 4,000 people, represented all classes of voters. The extremes of early youth and advanced age were more largely united than in any crowd that has yet assembled in University Park. From one Indiana County (Tipton), which gave a Democratic majority of over 300 at the last election, came more than that number of young men, who will vote for the first time this year, and in a large delegation from Elkhart County, in the extreme northern part of the State, there were nearly as many first voters. Many Tippecanoe veterans also came from the same counties, and the delegation from Columbus, Ohio, was composed entirely of gray-haired men, who were voters in 1840, with the exception of the Foraker Club, which accompanied them as an escort. Among these old-time Republicans, who were as enthusiastic followers of the grandfather, as the first voters of to-day are of the grandson, were several men who attracted special attention. One of them, familiarly called "Uncle Billy" Jones, who came with the Tepton County delegation, has been a citizen of Indiana since territorial days, and although now eighty-seven years old, is still active enough to deliver Republican speeches. Another was Emory Hillery, age ninety, who came with the