New-York Tribune.

VOL. XLVIII.....No. 15,294. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1888.---TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE CORDON COMPLETED.

JACKSONVILLE GUARDED ON ALL SIDES.

NO MORE INCURSIONS OF ARMED NEGROES EXPECTED—DEATHS FIVE, NEW CASES OF FEVER EIGHTY-FIVE — ONE CASE AT GAINESVILLE—NO MORE REFUGEES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Jacksonville, Sept. 28.—The cordon around Jacksonville is complete, and is thought to be strong enough to prevent another armed band of negroes forcing themselves in. It extends from a point on the St. John's River one mile north of Wilson & Hunting's mill, westward and southward around the city to a point one-quarter of a mile south of Riverside, and from there along the north bank of the river to the point of beginning. The line is in four grand divisions, and each of these, excepting the river division, is in twelve sub-divisions, each marked by a yellow flag, which is a sentry-post. The plainest instructions have been given the chief, the captain, the four lieutenants and the twelve roundsmen. A general order now forbids them to allow any one to pass without a lawful certificate from a member of the Relief Committee or from the headquarters of the Sanitary Guard, and nothing but sanitary supplies can be taken through by the bearers of these passes. Members of the Relief and Sanitary Committees, with badges, and physicians may pass at discretion. Passes will not be issued to any one not a resident of DeKalb County.

The Grand Army of the Republic boys have a nurse of their own, Mrs. V. T. White, who served an apprenticeship during the war with the Army of the Potomac. She is postmistress at Bluffton, Mich., and has sixty days' leave of absence from headquarters. She stayed eight days in Chattanooga, Tenn., to get partly acclimated. Mrs. White is a leading member of the Women's Relief Corps, No. 8, which operates in concert with Phil Kearny Post No. 7, G. A. R. of Muskegon. Mrs. Mary Wright, of New-Orleans, has also come to act as nurse. The contributions from abroad for the sufferers amounted to-day to $10,725 25.

President Mitchell issued the following official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. to-day:

Number of new cases	85
Number of deaths	5
Number of cases to date	2,403
Number of deaths to date	242

Deaths—Jack Davies, Dr. L. T. Eddy, Miss Julia Hourihan, Miss Fanny Curry, V. Burke.

New cases—S. P. Burgoit, Willie Burgoit, Walter Burgoit, Jean Burgoit, George Honiburg, Mr. Tucker, Edward Huntley, J. C. Crews, Mrs. H. L. Hall, John F. Bowman, jr., Mrs. John Ferreria, child of J. A. Lovett, Henry L. Lilienthal, jr., Wilson Somerville, Bertie Sumerville, Nancy Agenworthy, A. J. Palmer, Fred Goodrich, Mrs. Padelford, Edward Moore, Charles Weiden, Miss Gugel, Frank Hamler, Charles Enter, F. P. Slaughter—26 white and 59 colored.

Some think that the worst of the scourge is over, and that an early winter will soon finish it.

Mrs. J. W. Ingraham, society editor of "The Times-Union," and Mr. Ingraham and two children, are reported very low at Sweetwater, between here and St. Augustine. A special locomotive went there to-day with a physician and nurses. Mrs. Ingraham is well known as a teacher and writer.

In the list of deaths published on September 25, the name of John B. Roche, sr., should have been Maurice P. Roche. John B. Roche, a son of the dead man, is now with his family at Georgia. Dr. L. L. Eddy is dead, much to the regret of all who knew him. He was from Louisville. The physicians met this afternoon and adopted suitable resolutions of respect.

Alva Herrick, who was in the last death list, leaves a little brother also sick, and the last surviving member of two families of that name. Mrs. Thomas Hoyt, of Charleston, S. C., one of the first nurses who came to Jacksonville, has recovered from her attack of fever and reported for duty again.

R. H. Elam, foreman of "The Times-Union" composing room, and S. W. Mauncy took the fever last night. There are only two more now in the office to take it. A. J. Lambert is convalescent, and Paul A. Gardner is doing well. Another fireman is sick. The telegraph operator at Fernandina is down, and the office has been closed. Mrs. T. J. Pons, jr., and child, at Sanderson, are down with yellow fever contracted at McClenny. As there are only about twenty-five people remaining in Sanderson, no alarm is felt. Dr. Gill is there from McClenny with two nurses and supplies.

Reports from McClenny only give two new cases—one white,—and one death, that of W. H. Livers. T. C. Miller is dangerously ill.

Major N. R. Gruelle is sick at Gainesville, and his is the only new case. He attended to the fumigating at all places disinfected by his men. The convalescents are all doing well. Need is reported among some refugees. P. W. Carr, pastor of the Baptist Church, will receive and distribute any help sent for the poor of his church. There is no yellow fever at Branford, nor any fever of a suspicious nature. It has been suggested that Lake City would like to keep a rumor of that nature in circulation until the cotton is all brought into the market. Branford is still quarantined against Lake City and all other towns south, and has little fear of fever, so long as there is as diligent a watch kept over and around our town as there is now. Branford is in good sanitary condition.

Governor Scales, of North Carolina, has written Dr. Neal Mitchell that no more refugees from Florida will be admitted into that State.

A man at Lawtry, in South Florida, has invented a device for disinfection on a large scale. It will throw a solution into sewers as easily as on the streets. The principle is the use of superheated steam for spraying and scattering any solution.

PROVISIONS AND NURSES SENT SOUTH.

AN APPEAL FROM FERNANDINA—TO PLAY LACROSSE FOR CHARITY.

The weekly supply of provisions for Jacksonville will be sent to-day by the Florida Auxiliary Relief Association. These supplies amount to over $2,000 in value, and are carried free, as heretofore, by the Ocean Steamship Company. Frederik De Bary & Company and Charles F. Schmidt & Peters have sent several cases of champagne to the sufferers, and other firms in the city have given various articles. One nurse, Catharine Cuskar, will be sent to Jacksonville to-day. Two White Cross nurses from Philadelphia have also passed through the city on their way south. The Fernandina men in New-York are organizing themselves into a committee for the relief of their city. James Kydd said to a Tribune reporter yesterday that although Jacksonville would probably assist Fernandina when officially asked, yet the aid to be expected from this source would not be sufficient. Fernandina, he said, has a population of 3,000, of which 2,000 are negroes, depending upon their daily earnings for a livelihood. These negroes, who are not of the best class, are unable to leave the city, and so must be provided for there.

The recent action of the New-York Press Club, inspired by the death, from yellow fever, of M. R. Bowden, city editor of "The Jacksonville Times-Union," to raise a fund to be used in assisting Mr. Bowden's family and such other newspaper workers as may succumb to the existing scourge, has called forth a response from Miss Cora Tanner, tendering the services of herself and her play for a matinee benefit.

The Tribune received the following sums for the yellow fever sufferers yesterday: A Friend in New-Jersey, $25; C. C. Walbridge, Tamaqua, Penn., $10; J. B., $5; Mrs. A. Duncan, $2. The Ladies' Jacksonville Relief Association has within the past few days received $400, chiefly in small amounts. The amounts received at the Mayor's office yesterday footed up $1,560 56, making a total of $51,418 17 forwarded by Mr. Hewitt. The employes in the mills of J. S. Loomis, at Baltic and Nevins sts., yesterday subscribed $45 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, which they sent to Mayor Chapin.

The lacrosse teams of the Brooklyn and Staten Island Athletic Clubs will play a game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, this afternoon. The gate receipts will go to the yellow fever sufferers. Play will begin at 4:30 p. m.

A. H. King & Co., the clothing dealers, who announced at the beginning of the week that they would give to the relief fund 1 per cent of their total sales during the week, have sent Mayor Hewitt checks for $144 83, as the percentage on sales for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Among the subscriptions to the fund for the yellow fever sufferers that were received by Mayor Hewitt on Thursday was one of $69 38, raised by Miss Moller and Mrs. J. H. Snyder by an auction of goods given by the merchants of Hackettstown, N. J., and accompanying this was one of $44 50 given by the students of the Institute of that place.

The benefit given by Colonel McCaull and Theodore Moss at Wallack's Thursday afternoon amounts to $1,685 50. Of this $1,620 65 was realized to the yellow fever fund, to which the following letter will testify:

New-York, Sept. 28, 1888.

Hon. Theodore Moss and Colonel John A. McCaull.

Gentlemen: With heartfelt gratitude I acknowledge the receipt of $1,620 65 for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. This is but another, though particularly touching, instance of the unselfish devotion of the dramatic profession to the interests of suffering humanity.

MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR, president of Ladies' Jacksonville Relief Society.

TWO NEW CASES IN DECATUR.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 28.—"The American's" Decatur dispatch says: "Two new cases of yellow fever have been reported to-day and those doubtful. Dr. W. Black, who was reported yesterday, is still sick with symptoms of fever. All the patients under treatment are doing well with two exceptions, two white men, who are not doing as well as yesterday. J. R. Stuart, at Hanceville, was reported to be dying this morning."

YELLOW FEVER ALWAYS WITH THEM.

Havana, Sept. 28.—The following table shows the proportion of deaths in Havana in the last eight months due to yellow fever:

Month.	Total Deaths.	Yellow Fever.
January	766	9
February	592	8
March	564	14
April	467	23
May	410	26
June	490	37
July	590	86
August	630	114

COMMISSION MERCHANTS SURPRISED.

A WELL-KNOWN FIRM POSTED AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Superintendent Howe, of the Produce Exchange, posted a notice yesterday at 3:52 p. m. from Williams, Black & Co., general commission agents, of No. 1 William-st., stating that the firm was unable to meet its engagements. The Exchange was deserted by the brokers, but among the few business men remaining down town it created great surprise, as the firm was looked upon as one of the most solid commission houses in the produce business. No statement of affairs had been prepared last night, and a member of the firm stated that they would not know the amount of their liabilities before this morning. He also said that he did not care to say anything as to the cause of the suspension, but it was learned from another source that they are heavily "short" of wheat, both on the Chicago and New-York markets. A member of the firm told another business man that they expected to be able to meet their obligations in full this morning, if no pressure was put on them after the first wheat call.

The firm, which is composed of Francis W. Williams, the founder of the business; Richard P. and Francis S. Williams, was founded in 1865, when W. P. Black was a partner. He retired from business in 1885. The firm holds memberships in the Cotton and Coffee Exchanges, but no notice of the embarrassment was given at either of these Exchanges. The firm until lately was also a member of the Metal Exchange.

RESIGNATION OF A CASHIER.

METHODS OF D. A. CHAPIN IN FALL RIVER CONDEMNED BY THE BANK EXAMINER.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 28 (Special).—Banking and business circles were excited this morning by the announcement that D. A. Chapin, cashier of the National Union Bank, had been forced to resign by the bank examiner, Mr. Getchell. The resignation was handed in at a special meeting of the directors last night, with a statement from Mr. Getchell of the condition of the bank. The directors accepted Mr. Chapin's resignation and appointed the teller, John T. Burrell, acting cashier. Mr. Burrell at once took charge of the bank. The trouble appears to have grown out of a difference of opinion between Mr. Chapin and the bank examiner as to the proper method of running a bank. Mr. Chapin was also treasurer of the Union Savings Bank, which had its office in the same rooms. He lent money from the savings bank on securities of a nature not approved by the bank examiner and without the knowledge of the directors, and covered up the transaction by transferring securities from the savings bank to the National bank, to make his accounts right for the bank examiner.

The trouble began over a year ago when the lawsuits over the bankrupt estate of William B. Durfee brought the methods of the Union Bank into considerable prominence. It appeared at the hearing in the Court of Insolvency that Mr. Durfee, who was a director in the bank, had borrowed money from the bank and pledged his bank stock as security. Mr. Chapin had in a drawer as security for the loan to Mr. Durfee the stock on which Mr. Durfee was acting as director.

The bank examiner made his regular visit to this city about a month ago and at that time made a careful examination of the condition of the bank. When he mde his unexpected visit yesterday, he found some of the securities missing and the irregularities were discovered. The amount of the irregular loans is said to be $30,000, the larger portion of which has been lent to the Beattie Zinc Company, a corporation of which Mr. Chapin is president and director, which, it is thought, will repay the loan as it becomes due. The few other loans are also to persons who are considered reliable, so that no loss whatever may occur from the loans, the wrong being in the assumption of authority and violation of law by the cashier. To provide against possible loss, Mr. Chapin has transferred (or promised to transfer) his entire property to the bank, consisting of real and personal estate, as collateral on the notes accepted by him without the knowledge of the directors. He states that the savings bank will not sustain any loss whatever, and he does not think that there will be any loss to the national bank. The bank has a surplus of about $60,000 and the directors say that this will cover all losses.

FIGHTING FOR THE EX-CONVICT.

EX-JUDGE GEDNEY GOES TO WASHINGTON IN FAILLEUR'S INTERESTS.

Ex-Judge Gedney, counsel for Oscar Failleur, the ex-convict from Belgium, who is detained at Castle Garden by order of Collector Magone, yesterday laid before that officer additional evidence in the case, with a view to obtaining a reversal of the Collector's order that the man be returned to Europe on the Etruria to-day. Mr. Gedney said that he had telegraphed to the Minister of Justice and the Librarian at the House of Representatives in Brussels for a copy of the act of the Belgian Diet under which Failleur was pardoned, which act was signed by the King, but had received no reply. He found at the office of the Belgian Consul in this city a certified copy of the official decree, which corroborated Failleur's sworn statement and also the fact that the only condition required for his release was a certificate of his good conduct while in prison, which he obtained.

The Collector after reading the new testimony referred the case to the Secretary of the Treasury. The papers are accompanied by the letter of the Collector, stating that he believes Failleur not to have been pardoned, and that he was liberated upon the condition that he would come to America. Mr. Gedney left last night to lay his case before Secretary Fairchild.

DEATH FROM AN EXPLOSION OF NITRIC ACID.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 28.—Engineer Alfred Miller, of the steamer Eolus of the Newport and Wickford line, died this morning on the steamer from injuries received yesterday by the nitric acid explosion which occurred in the vessel's cargo. Miller was in the engine-room near by and was compelled to breathe gases from the acid. He stopped the engine and turned on the fire pumps before leaving his post. He was fifty years of age and had been with the company since 1876. He served in the war as engineer. He leaves a widow and two children now in New-York State.

FINDING A DESERTED BALLOON.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 28.—A large silk balloon, with its car deserted, was captured on Cumberland Hill this morning, where it caught among the trees. The address, "Carl Myers, Mohawk, N. Y.," was found on it, and a piece of a Buffalo newspaper pinned to the basket, on which was pencilled, "Met our death in the clouds."

KILLED BY "BOSS" BUCKLEY'S GANG

LAWLESSNESS AT THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A REPUBLICAN INSPECTOR OF ELECTIONS KILLED, AND TWO COMPANIONS SHOT DOWN—THE MURDERER ARRESTED—POLLING-PLACES ROBBED AND BALLOT-BOXES STOLEN—SCENES OF TERROR IN THE STREETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—The reports of a deadly fight in the Republican County Committee rooms last night were so conflicting that it was well toward midnight before accurate details could be secured. Most of the eye witnesses were so excited or biased that they told conflicting stories. Rumors of the crime spread through the city, and attracted a desperate crowd that has not been equalled since Kearney led his "Sand-Lot" brigade to the top of Nob Hill to loot the palaces of the railway millionaires. Thousands of excited and armed politicians thronged Kearney-st., in front of the Republican headquarters, while a larger crowd surged around the old City Hall, where the wounded and dying victims were lying. The entire police force was needed to preserve order, and prevent the threatened lynching of Harrington, the author of the trouble.

The shooting grew out of the intrigues of a Democrat, "Boss" Buckley, to overthrow the Republicans in the municipal election. To do this Buckley has organized so-called Independent Republican clubs, several of which are managed by men like Harrington, who occupy Democratic official positions as a reward for betraying their party two years ago. Buckley found a great increase in the Republican strength this year owing to protection, and so he decided to nullify the Republican primaries by ballot-box stuffing and lawlessness at the polls. Since the days of the Vigilance Committee nothing more shameful has been seen than the attacks made yesterday by Buckley's hirelings upon the officers of several election precincts. One officer was intimidated by pistols, and the ballot-box was stolen. Others were severely beaten when they resisted the forcible seizure of their rooms, but the worst case was in a precinct where the officer in charge had a lighted kerosene lamp thrown at his head, and suffered terrible burns by its explosion. The ruffians who attacked him burned the ballot-box, and tried to burn the house.

At half-past 7 o'clock the climax of the day's lawlessness was reached at the Republican Committee rooms. David Donohue, inspector of elections in the Fourth Precinct, to save the ballots took the ballot-box to the Republican headquarters to count the votes. When he entered and gave the box to the secretary, Harrington, who was standing near, protested against receiving the votes of the precinct, as he claimed that the election was illegal. He indulged in coarse abuse of several Republican managers, when a Fire Commissioner, Martin Kelly, ordered him to keep silent. He paid no attention, and when Kelly made a movement to approach him he suddenly drew a revolver and fired. Kelly fell with a bullet in his foot. Then Harrington deliberately turned and shot down Donohue, who had balked his plans by bringing in the ballot-box. Some one in the crowd then fired, wounding Harrington in the neck, when he again raised his pistol and shot Antone Christensen, a friend and supporter of Donohue. At the same time Harrington received another bullet through the chest. That he did not do any more injury was due solely to the fact that he had emptied his revolver. He flung aside the weapon and tried to escape, but was arrested. Donohue, who was rolling in agony on the floor, was taken to the hospital, where he died in twenty minutes. He identified Harrington as the man who shot him. Christensen was badly wounded, and to-day is in a critical condition, with small prospect of recovery. Kelly will soon get well. Harrington himself is dangerously hurt, and the bullet wound in his chest may prove fatal.

The Republican Committee have issued a card laying the blame for the riots at the polls and the murder at their headquarters to "Boss" Buckley's gang. That they have good ground for this charge is shown by the fact that over 100 of Buckley's gang were identified yesterday as active among the lawless mobs that attacked the polling places. The general sentiment here is that the outrages will stimulate all law-abiding citizens to unite against Buckley and rid the city of him and his ruffians.

AN INTERNATIONAL RAIL TRUST.

ENGLISH ASSERTIONS THAT MR. CARNEGIE HAS JOINED A COMBINATION DENIED.

Pittsburg, Sept. 28.—Information has reached here of the formation of an international rail pool. The trust was formed at Glasgow and includes England and the continent. Andrew Carnegie, who was present, promised co-operation on the part of the American combine in the endeavor to advance and maintain prices. "The English Labor Tribune" of the 15th instant, which is authority for this, says:

"The announcement of the proposed formation of a syndicate of steel rail-makers of this country and the continent for the regulation of orders and prices, is a matter of first importance. The impending establishment of this syndicate is at once an assurance that one great branch of British industry is now, after a period of great depression, to occupy a better position, and an indication of the extension of the revival which is now becoming apparent in all the home centres of the iron and steel trades. Belgium, Germany and France are united with our own rail-makers to prevent the continuance of the unnaturally low prices which have so long prevailed, and the new syndicate is promised an existence of five years.

"Andrew Carnegie, one of the most prominent of American rail producers, has promised that the American Manufacturers' Association will do everything in its power to assist the syndicate in improving the trade."

An official of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. said that they have received no information from Mr. Carnegie about the international combine. He said it would be a benefit to American manufacturers to have prices advanced abroad, as competition would be less bitter and the market would stiffen in this country. The American Association was formed in 1885 to maintain prices by restricting the output. It includes the Pennsylvania, Cambria, Edgar Thomson, North Chicago, Joliet and St. Louis steel works.

Pittsburg, Sept. 28 (Special).—The statement in "The English Labor Tribune" is said to be without foundation by Mr. Carnegie's partners in this city. A member of the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. today stated that, in the first place, Mr. Carnegie is opposed to such combinations.

"Then," he added, "there is no necessity for the steel rail manufacturers to enter into any pool. Rails are now selling at $30 a ton. At such a low figure England cannot at present compete with us. Of course, the selling price in this country is away below what it should be, but it is keeping out foreign rails."

Mr. Carnegie and William R. Jones, his manager at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, will sail for home on the Umbria on Saturday. Mr. Jones will come at once to Pittsburg, and Mr. Carnegie is expected here after stopping in New-York a few days.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL BAREEN OF RESULTS.

Chamberlain, Dak., Sept. 28.—The general council of all the Indian Agents and their leading chiefs with the Sioux Commission which began last Saturday at the Lower Brule Agency, dissolved last night and the commission started for the East to-day. The commissioners had no authority to treat with the Indians and were compelled to refuse any discussion to their demands for changes in the bill. Delegations from each of the six agencies composed of the agents and their leading men will now visit Washington and there the Indians will have an opportunity to present to the Government authorities their wishes. Throughout the council the best of feeling prevailed.

JUDGE THURMAN TO VISIT INDIANA.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Judge Thurman will make four speeches in Indiana, as follows: Shelbyville, October 15; Peru, October 16; Fort Wayne, October 18; Bvazil, October 20. The cold that Judge Thurman caught on Lawyers' Day at the Ohio Centennial is nearly gone, but the weather of the present week has been such as to prevent him from accepting several invitations to speak at local meetings. This afternoon he gave some time to a New-York artist, who is securing busts of the various candidates.

THE STOKES WILL TO STAND.

DECIDING AGAINST HENRY DALE.

SURROGATE RANSOM CONFIRMS REFEREE MILLER'S REPORT.

END OF A LONG CONTEST—MORE THAN $1,500,000 TO BE FREED BY THE DECISION—MRS. DALE, THE WIFE OF THE CONTESTANT, DIES BEFORE THE END WAS REACHED—POINTS RAISED IN THE COURTS.

The long contest over the will of James Stokes has ended, the last suit in the case resulting in an adverse decision to the claims and objections of Henry Dale, who married a daughter of Mr. Stokes. Surrogate Ransom in his decision confirms Referee Miller's report, which overrules all the objections and charges of fraud brought by Henry Dale against the administrator, Anson Phelps Stokes, and the other executors of the estate. The Surrogate decides that every one of Mr. Dale's fifty-two objections is unwarranted and unfounded. Among other things, the objections attacked the validity of certain gifts of property and an interest in the firm of Phelps, Stokes & Co., made by Mr. Stokes in his lifetime to his sons, James and William, on the ground that they were fraudulently obtained. The decision frees some $1,500,000 in cash and securities now remaining in the hands of the temporary administrator to be divided among the seven heirs.

The case was brought before Surrogate Rollins on February 25, 1886, and on June 3 of the same year Charles E. Miller was appointed as referee to pass upon Mr. Dale's objections and charges, and thus over two and a half years have been consumed with protracted delays. The case has been set down for argument or examination on sixty separate days, and out of this number the contestants succeeded in getting forty-five adjournments. Only four witnesses were examined. The main controversy over the validity of the will and codicil was decided against Dale in 1885 by Surrogate Rollins.

James Stokes was formerly a member of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and at the time of his death, August 1, 1881, was one of the firm of Phelps, Stokes & Co. He left a fortune estimated at from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 to be equally divided among his children. The will was contested on the usual grounds by the invalid daughter and her husband, Mr. Dale. The major part of Mrs. Dale's share had been left in trust for her and at her death to go to her children, or in the event of her dying without children to revert to the Stokes family.

Before the trial ended Mrs. Dale died childless, from the malady which had for years made her life one of suffering. Her estate was willed to her husband. He married a wealthy lady, but pushed his claims and the will suit under his first wife's name.

It is learned that William Stokes, one of the executors, has taken steps to prevent Mr. Dale from receiving any more money from the estate, as the will has a clause forfeiting the share of any legatee contesting the provisions of the instrument.

A CIVIL SUIT BEGUN AGAINST BEDELL.

HOW HE SPENT THE DAY IN THE TOMBS PRISON—A COMPANION IN DISGRACE.

When Warden Osborne, of the Tombs, was asked about the condition of James E. Bedell yesterday, he unfeelingly remarked that the forger was "confined to his room." Keeper Smith, of Tier 1, Old Prison, has taken a liking to Bedell and says the prisoner seems naturally to adapt himself to his surroundings. The "confidential clerk" was cheerful yesterday, his good temper being due in great part, however to the presence of his cell-mate, a green-goods man named John Townsend. The latter is a gentlemanly-looking fellow, who has the suavity necessary to his art of gulling innocent people, and the limited space he is allowed to occupy in the world at present does not fetter the exuberance of his spirits. He entertains Bedell with stories of ingenious swindling schemes, and is pleased when Bedell shows intelligent appreciation.

The forger wanted his customary cock-tail yesterday morning when he arose, but the Tombs is a prohibition house, and all Bedell received to stimulate him was a dose of bromide. Later in the day, Charles G. Bedell, the forger's brother, called at cell No. 3 and the two had a long talk. C. G. Bedell then left the prison to arrange for counsel to aid the prisoner at this morning's hearing. He returned in the afternoon, but too late to be again admitted. Early in the day the prisoner wanted to have Dr. Allen called, but the request was denied. Instead, Prison Surgeon McGee gave Bedell the necessary medical attention.

Shortly after 4 p. m. a lawyer's clerk called and served papers on Bedell in a civil suit. The clerk was from the office of Root & Strong, of No. 45 William-st., of which Elihu Root is the senior member. A keeper conducted the young man into the corridor outside Bedell's cell. "Here's a visitor for you, Mr. Bedell," he said. When the forger came to the grating the papers were handed him. He opened and glanced at them, and his jaw fell. Neither spoke, and the clerk came out. It is said that the papers were served at the instance of Shipman, Barlow, Lerocque and Choate. They wish to recover all they can from the wreck, and as Bedell still has something like $150,000, they take this means of doing so. The clerk would not say what the contents of the papers were, and Bedell would not be seen.

EFFORTS TO RELEASE FIELDEN AND SCHWAB.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—The cases of the two imprisoned Anarchists, Samuel F. Fielden and Michael Schwab, it appears have not yet been entirely given up by their attorneys, Mr. Salomon and W. P. Black. These attorneys have been carefully studying the records of the Supreme Court, and claim to have discovered vital errors in them. Last night Attorney Salomon started for Ottawa, where the Supreme Court is now in session, armed with the joint affidavit of himself and Captain Black, which he will file this morning. The affidavit states that in the decree of the court it is set forth that the defendants in person were present in court during the argument and the rendering of the opinion refusing them a new trial. This they claim is not true and will ask the court to amend its record in that particular. If that order is issued, it is claimed that the prisoners' attorneys will take further steps which they hope will result in securing their clients' release.

DEVELOPING NEW OIL TERRITORY.

Titusville, Penn., Sept. 28 (Special.)—It is not generally known, but it is, nevertheless, a fact that extensive oil developments are being made in Elk County. The territory is in Highland township, beginning seven miles south of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad. Since the first of this month active operations have again begun, and no less than fifty new derricks will be up in thirty days. The wells are drilled 2,200 feet deep, and when finished flow from twenty to fifty barrels per day. The oil is of superior quality. A pipe line is being laid there from the Kane District.

A NEW RESTRICTION ON IOWA LIQUOR MEN.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 28.—Judge Given, of the District Court, struck another blow at the Liquor-sellers of Iowa yesterday. The prohibitory law has been evaded in many counties by sellers who have claimed to be agents of Chicago men and to be selling liquor in original packages, and several cases against such dealers are in the courts. Judge Given decided in such cases that the right to bring liquors into the State does not carry the right to sell indiscriminately, and that the original package must be defined as the package of the distiller with the Government stamp attached, and cannot be construed to mean packages put up by dealers with the express intention of evading the laws of the State.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN VARIOUS PLACES.

Romeo, Wis., Sept. 28.—Fire last night destroyed the saw-mill, boarding-house, two dwellings, blacksmith shop and 9,000,000 feet of lumber owned by William Van Hoosear. Loss, $125,000; insurance unknown.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28.—Fire this morning destroyed the Ohio Falls Leather Tannery. The loss is estimated at $125,000. One hundred and twenty men are thrown out of employment. Insurance in sixty-two policies covers the loss.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—The large furniture warehouse of Wilkinson & Co., No. 15 Lake-st., took fire this morning and will be a total loss. Loss on building $35,000, stock $60,000; insurance $40,000. The foreman and a boy were burned to death.

Carlisle, Penn., Sept. 28 (Special.)—The large barn owned by L. M. Fleming, near Shippensburg, with all this year's crop, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss estimated at $8,000 with light insurance.

Jamestown, Dak., Sept. 28.—Reports of prairie fire losses are coming in from every direction, and the worst fears will be more than realized. Between Jamestown and Lamoure a strip of country fifty miles wide was devastated. Among the latest losses reported, the largest are: W. B. S. Trimble, 2,000 bushels of wheat; Warren, near Ypsilanti, 400 acres of wheat in shock. Hundreds of small farmers sustained losses ranging from $100 to $1,000. Nearly all the hay in the south part of Barnes County was destroyed, and the same may almost be said of wheat.

ITALIAN LABORERS STILL VIOLENT.

THEY DEFY THE MILITIA FOR ONE HOUR.

TRACK-LAYING ON THE HEREFORD RAILWAY AGAIN INTERRUPTED.

Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 28.—The Italians continue very aggressive. At the Sawyerville Junction to-day they carried their obstruction so far as to again prevent a continuance of the track laying, which was being carried out under the protection of the military, and it had to be suspended for about an hour. Colonel Cope was obliged to order bayonets fixed; but rather than adopt extreme measures he granted them time to reconsider their action, and wiser counsels prevailed. Work was then resumed. A few of the Italians have consented to go to work if permitted by their compatriots.

This afternoon a proposition was received from C. Marlotte, an Italian in Montreal, to the effect that if the company would guarantee the wages due, the men would go to work, to which a reply was given by W. B. Ives, the treasurer, that the company have a right, under existing circumstances and by the terms of the contract, to take possession of the railway and plant and use the same to complete the road, charging all expenditures to the contractors. It is pointed out that all the expenses of the strike must come practically out of the men; that the company will not guarantee again to pay what has already been paid in good faith; that the company is financially unable to make good the amount to the men; that the company is prepared to employ men and pay the men weekly, if so desired, and that after the completion of the road, the company will hand over for division among the creditors all that may be due still on the contract.

Advices received this evening from the American end of the road say that Italians armed with guns drove off the sub-contractors who were endeavoring to work on the American section, and chased them into Canaan, Vt. Owing to a variety of circumstances, the military have not yet reached the border. The quickest route is by way of the United States, but this, of course, is impossible to men in the uniform of the Queen. It seems probable now that some of these Italians will be left out in the cold in the matter of future employment, as the company is arranging with some Finlanders to replace them.

FRENCH MINISTERS IN COUNCIL.

Paris, Sept. 28.—A Council of the Ministers was held to-day, at which October 15 was fixed as the date for the meeting of the Chambers. Admiral Krantz, Minister of Marine, declared that he would not agree to additional reductions in the Naval budget.

M. Viette, Minister of Agriculture, reported that the grain harvest amounted to 96,000,000 hectolitres, against an annual average yield of 108,000,000 hectolitres.

There was a debate between the Ministers on the question of introducing in the Chamber of Deputies, at the beginning of the session, a bill for the revision of the Constitution, but no result was reached.

REBELS CLOSELY INVESTING SUAKIM.

London, Sept. 28.—Advices from Suakim state that there was heavy firing between the rebels and the British forces until midnight last night. Deserters report that the rebels suffered severely, one shell killing seventeen of them.

An official dispatch from Suakim says that the rebels are extending their trenches daily, that the fire from the garrison fails to dislodge them, and they must be driven out by assault. Reinforcements are urgently demanded.

INDIANS REDUCED TO CANNIBALISM.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Winnipeg, Man., says: "A terrible tale of starvation and destitution among the Indians comes from the Athabasca and Peace River country. It comes in the form of a petition to the Minister of the Interior for Canada and is signed by the Anglican Bishop for that diocese, six clergymen and missionaries, and several justices of the peace. It sets out that owing to the great mortality of the beavers and other small game, the Indians both last winter and this summer have been in a continual state of starvation. The petition says that on account of the starvation and consequent cannibalism a party of twenty-nine Cree Indians was reduced to three in the winter of 1886. During last winter among the Fort Chippewyan Indians, between twenty and thirty starved to death, and the death of others was accelerated by want of food. Many Indians—Crees, Beavers and Chippewyans—at almost all points where there are missions or trading posts will certainly have starved to death but for the help given by the traders and missionaries at those places."

WIGGINS KNOWS IT ALL.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., says: "Prof. Wiggins, in an interview last night, said that the cause of the yellow fever in the South was purely astronomical. On June 19, 1881, he said, the planets were in the same line and the earth had yielded to the tendency to approach the sun, and since then cyclones, earthquakes, floods, cholera and yellow fever had devastated our planet. The advance had been only a few miles, but the increased solar attraction contracted the earth's surface, causing floods. The unequal shrinkage caused earthquakes. The atmosphere had become denser and consequently held more carbon and its compounds in solution, producing microbes and thus cholera and yellow fever. Several planets were in perihelion at the same time in the years 542 and 1665, and millions of people then perished by the plague and black death. All the planets, the Professor added, were passing through the same severe ordeal."

THE DISASTROUS FIRE AT CRONSTADT.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—Sixteen persons perished in the fire at Cronstadt yesterday. The building destroyed was a lofty wooden tenement. The staircase was burned away, and a number of the inmates leaped from the windows to the stony street to escape the flames and were mortally injured.

HANLAN BEATEN BY KEMP.

Sydney, N. S. W., Sept. 28.—The race for the sculling championship between Peter Kemp and Edward Hanlan was rowed on the Paramatta River to-day and was won by Kemp. After a half-mile had been rowed Kemp took the lead, which he maintained to the end, finishing easily, ten lengths before Hanlan, in twenty-one minutes and twenty-five seconds.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK'S PASSAGE.

London, Sept. 28.—The Inman Line steamer City of New-York, which arrived at Queenstown to-day, made the passage from Sandy Hook in seven days and twenty-three hours. Her circulation pumps were defective and for four days only the starboard engine could be worked. She met severe gales during which two passengers were thrown to the floor and had several ribs broken. During the gales another passenger became insane and it was found necessary to put him in a strait-jacket.

UNDER THE PERPETUAL SNOWS OF THE ANDES.

Valparaiso, Sept. 28, via Galveston.—The Transatlantic Telegraph Company will open to the public its new direct telegraph line between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres on October 1. This is an iron pole line in connection with forty miles of cable laid under the perpetual snows of the Andes, and will insure communication between Buenos Ayres and London, via Galveston, inside of one hour and a half.

JUDGMENT ON DE BAUN DEFERRED.

Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 28.—Charles J. De Baun, the defaulting cashier of the Park National Bank, of New-York, was brought before District Magistrate Rioux this morning to hear judgment in his case. Judgment, however, was deferred, and the prisoner was further remanded for eight days.

SERIOUS EFFECT OF A STRIKE OF BOYS.

Baltimore, Sept. 28 (Special).—Seven hundred workmen are thrown out of employment, and the glass and bottle manufacturing establishments here are shut down by a strike of boys. The men cannot work without the aid of the boys. The latter's wages average from $2 70 to $3 30 per week. Swindell Brothers, in order to prevent their boys from leaving them early in the spring, as they generally do, have a system of deducting twenty-five cents a week from their wages and paying it to them in a lump at the end of the season. The little fellows requested that the "premium" be paid to them every three weeks, instead of at the end of the season. This the firm declined to do, and the trouble culminated by a general strike of the boys, ninety of them quitting work. One hundred and sixty boys at Baker Brothers & Co.'s, who complained of the same grievance, also went out, and the works shut down.

FOSTER STILL A FUGITIVE.

ANOTHER FALSE MORTGAGE FOUND.

PRESIDENT ORR ISSUES ANOTHER NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—THE SHERIFF HAS ATTACHMENTS AGAINST FOSTER'S PROPERTY—DETECTIVES FAIL TO FIND THE MISSING LAWYER—WHO ARE HIS "NIECE" AND HER COMPANION?

The additional developments made yesterday in regard to the fraudulent mortgage transactions of William R. Foster, jr., by which the Gratuity Trust of the Produce Exchange, whose counsel he was, has been swindled out of large sums of money, were not of a reassuring character. Another forged instrument in the shape of a mortgage for $25,000 was discovered by the trustees of the fund after they had been in session for several hours. The result of their investigations was made known to the members of the Produce Exchange by a notice posted there soon after the trustees adjourned. It was as follows:

To the Members of the Exchange.

Gentlemen: I beg to report that the cursory examination of all the mortgages of the Gratuity Trust, both in New-York and Brooklyn, has been concluded. A further fraud in New-York of $25,000 has been developed, making the aggregate about $193,000 in all. The whereabouts of William R. Foster, jr., have not yet been discovered. Attachments against the property of Foster have been procured and are in the hands of the Sheriff. Respectfully,

A. E. ORR, President.

HAVE ALL THE FORGERIES BEEN EX