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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS PARTLY RECOVERED FROM THEIR SURPRISE.

Edmunds, Sherman, and Hoar Lead in an Attack on the President's New Attitude—They Contend that he Now has Ample Power to Do what he Asks Authority of Congress to Do—Democrats Hail the Message with Joy as a Great Political Coup d'Etat—What the Canadians Say About It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Republicans have recovered somewhat from the shock occasioned by the receipt of the President's message, and even Mr. Edmunds, who was so badly confused yesterday, is again in his usual cold-blooded condition, ready to make an adroit fight against the new attitude taken by the President on the question of our relations with Canada. The Senate was the battle ground to-day. Honest John Sherman, Boss Edmunds, Grandpa Hoar, and Bubby Hale made the great attack on the President and his message, and the loquacious Mr. Morgan took the whole Democratic argument upon his broad shoulders. Every Senator was in his seat, the galleries had many occupants, and on all hands absorbing interest was shown in the latest political sensation. At half past 5, after a hard day's fight, hostilities were suspended, to begin again on Monday morning. In the mean time the Republican Senators will put their heads together to originate a plan to escape from the dilemma in which Grover Cleveland has placed them.

Nothing was talked of in Washington to-day but the President's message. The Republican tariff bill, which has occupied general attention for several weeks past, has been effectively side tracked. There can be no doubt that the Republicans were taken completely and utterly by surprise when the message was sent in yesterday. Not dreaming of any such step on the part of the President, they were all at sea in regard to what course they would pursue, and even now they are not ready to say whether they will give the President the law he asks for or not. There is no doubt either that the Democrats, without regard to whether they were Cleveland Democrats, high-tariff Democrats, or any other kind of Democrats, hailed the message with joy as a great political coup d'état, that would thoroughly nullify the attacks made upon the party and the Cleveland Administration by the Republican Senators in the debate on the treaty. The Republicans were badly demoralized, but with that remarkable power possessed by their leaders in the Senate—men like Hoar, Edmunds, Sherman, and others, who have spent their lives in gaining experience and knowledge of how to recuperate, which they have often shown in political crises—they have managed to-day to recover much of their lost ground, or, at least, they think they have.

Last night the prevailing sentiment everywhere about Washington was that the Republicans were routed, horse, foot, and dragoons. The result of the debate in the Senate to-day shows that they still have enough of a case to make a fight. Even Democrats were compelled to admit this evening that the debate to-day was most adroitly handled by the Republicans, and that so far as certain phases of the controversy are concerned they succeeded in turning defeat into a partial victory. It was a very lively and a most entertaining day in the Senate. The cross-fire debate continued from a few minutes after 12 o'clock until 5½, and it will be promptly resumed when the Senate meets on Monday. While the Republicans had all their leaders to the front, no one except Mr. Morgan appeared to do battle for the Democrats until near the close of the discussion, when Mr. Beck made some vigorous remarks on his pet subject of the session—repeal of John Sherman on public questions. The Alabama Senator is thoroughly equipped to discuss the fisheries question. He is a logical speaker and has the subject well in hand, but it was plain to all today that he was not able to cope with such astute lawyers and experienced debaters as Edmunds, Sherman, and Hoar. Mr. Morgan was not in physical condition to stand up with them. He is completely worn out by the exhaustive work which he did when the treaty was under consideration, and while he made a good fight to-day, he allowed the Republicans to make some very telling points, and to partially close up the bad breaks made in their position by the President's sudden attack. The Democrats have no debaters in the Senate who are able to properly fight the Republicans, or, if there are such Senators, they fail to appear. Senator Gray is absent from the city. So is Senator Gorman, who is one of the most ardent supporters of a policy of retaliation. The absence of these Senators is understood to indicate that they had no knowledge of Mr. Cleveland's intention to send in the message. Thus left alone, Senator Morgan fought single-handed, and stood firmly by the side of the President in his attitude on this question.

The Republican Senators do not yet admit that they will pass the law that the President desires, but individually a number of them have expressed themselves in favor of giving the President all the power he asks for. Senator Hoar announced in his speech that he was in favor of this course, and other Senators endorsed this expression. It is possible, however, that for the present, at least, the Republicans will content themselves with proving that the President now has ample power to do just what he asks authority of Congress to do. After they have proved this fact to the satisfaction of the public they will pass a bill of further retaliation or not, just as party policy may demand. The speeches of Edmunds, Hoar, Hale, and Sherman to-day were all in the direction of proving that this power exists, and that the President knows it. The Senators held no caucus before coming into the Senate, but the leaders had consulted together over the situation, and some of them had spent a great portion of the night in preparing for the debate that took place to-day. Edmunds and Hoar confined themselves almost entirely to proving that the twenty-ninth article of the treaty, which the President argues was abrogated, is still in force. Senator Sherman went further, and argued with considerable force that whether it was abrogated or not the President has full power to retaliate to the fullest extent. If the article was not abrogated then he has the same power under the treaty. If it was abrogated, then the law of 1866 gives him not only the most absolute authority to redress every sort of grievance complained of against Canada, but that he neglects his duty in not retaliating. Mr. Sherman made decidedly the best speech of the day. He even went so far as to declare emphatically that he was greatly pleased with the President's action in sending in the message, and that he and his party would stand side by side with him in doing what the President asked power to do. But he rebuked him for failing to carry out the law, just as he failed to carry out the law authorizing him to purchase bonds.

Mr. Morgan's argument was, as usual, a long one and its main point was that the Republicans had endeavored to set a trap for the President, and had he attempted to carry out the retaliation act of 1887 by restricting Canada in any way except with regard to fish, he would have been doing an unconstitutional act and been in danger of precipitating war. Mr. Morgan read from the report of the majority of the Foreign Affairs Committee on the treaty to prove that in that report the President was threatened with impeachment should he do just what the Republican Senators taunt him with cowardice for not doing.

The most noteworthy testimony brought out by the Republicans in the debate to support their claim that the twenty-ninth article is still in force was the official communication from Secretary Bayard addressed to Senator Reagan, and on file in the Committee on Interstate Commerce, in which Mr. Bayard clearly and emphatically states that the article was not abrogated.

To-day's skirmishing closed with a very amusing and somewhat undignified personal controversy between Messrs. Sherman and Beck. The treaty was entirely lost sight of while the Kentucky Senator accused Sherman of being a friend of trusts, a defender of the sinking fund, the father of the law perpetuating the life of the bonds, and as almost wholly alone responsible for the condition of the country to-day, with its huge surplus and high taxes. Sherman and Beck fought for an hour without referring to the President's message, and afforded their colleagues and the galleries great amusement, although little light was thrown on the difficulties of the present situation. When Sherman showed that his party was proud of its attitude on the treaty, that Harrison would be elected, and that the Republicans would take care of the honor of the country there was an outburst of applause in the galleries. It was repeated when Beck charged the Ohio Senator and his colleagues with being engaged in robbing the poor people for the benefit of the bondholders. The spectators were promptly given the perfunctory warning that if they again offended the dignity of the Senate, which demands utter silence, they would be ejected, and order was thus restored.

During the debate Mr. Hoar offered the following resolution, which was laid over for the present:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not in his judement incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate copies of all communications, if any, addressed by his direction to the Government of Great Britain remonstrating with that government against the wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens by the action of the Canadian Government in refunding to vessels and cargoes which pass through the Welland and other Canadian canals nearly the entire tolls if they are destined to Canadian ports, while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage, and the breach of the engagement contained in the treaty of 1871, whereby Great Britain promised to the United States equality in the matter of such canal transportation; also copies of any demand made by his direction upon Great Britain for the redress of such wrongs, and the replies of Great Britain to such communication and demand.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill identical in terms with that introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Wilson, to give effect to the President's message on the treaty.

Before the motion to refer the message to the Committee on Foreign Affairs was being voted the Senate adjourned until Monday. Senator George has the floor, and will then make a speech in support of the proposition that the twenty-ninth article of the treaty is no longer in force.

That the interest taken in the President's message is widespread, and by no means confined to those in political life at the national capital, is evidenced by the fact that telegrams have been pouring into the White House all the evening commending the President for the stand taken by him. These telegrams are from all parts of the Union, and many of them are from well-known business men. A large part of the signatures are those of men of Irish birth. Over 125 telegrams have been received, and some of them have half a dozen signatures. The following are some of the despatches:

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—I have just received and hastily read your message. I am amazed at the course of the Senate. It seems to throw us back into the disturbed condition which existed before the treaty was negotiated.

Your statement of the facts appears to be perfectly just and fair. I think you are entirely right in asking the instruction of Congress in the matter and that your suggestions are manly and patriotic.

LUCIUS ROBINSON.

NEW YORK.—Your message is a clear and comprehensible document, and worthy the attention of every American citizen. EUGENE KELLY.

NEW YORK.—I congratulate you on behalf of the entire business community. Your message is a masterpiece of dignity and statesmanship. HERMAN OELRICHS.

BUFFALO.—I congratulate you upon your patriotic message to Congress which shows the dignity of the American flag. All good citizens will sustain. JAMES MOONEY.

PHILADELPHIA.—Your message on the fisheries has the true American ring. WM. J. DOUGHERTY.

To Col. Lamont: COLUMBIA OCEAN BEACH, N. J.

Please convey to the President my warmest congratulations on his magnificent message. Republican bluster is offset by Democratic business. WILLIAM MCADOO.

To the President: CHICAGO.

Your message is received with universal approval by the people. I congratulate you. FRESKINE M. PHELPS.

PITTSBURGH.—The Randall Club of Pittsburg sends congratulations, and glories in the wisdom and patriotism that prompted your message of yesterday to Congress. J. PRESLEY FLEMING, President.

STRATON, Ill.—Congratulations are due you from every American citizen for your wise and patriotic message on the fisheries question.

The Rev. H. A. O'Kelly, Dennis Fielding, Michael Purcell, N. W. Cummings, Daniel Heenan, Patrick Barton.

LOOKS UGLY TO THE ENGLISH, BUT THEY DON'T FEAR WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The *St. James's Gazette*, commenting on President Cleveland's message to Congress, says:

"The position is awkward and unpleasant for both countries. The retaliation threatened is so illogical and unreasonable that it is difficult to understand its precise cause and meaning. Two plausible explanations occur. It may have been intended to influence votes or merely to induce Canada into granting the American demands. There is no doubt that the latter is a serious one for Canada. Not merely local affairs are concerned, but imperial interests are also involved. England must and will supply proper safeguards for her Canadian interests. We must await the next step. It is difficult to suppose that the matter will be allowed to end otherwise than in a perfectly friendly manner.

The *Globe* says that President Cleveland makes a strong case against Canada, and surmises that Canada will doubtless be able to show equally a good case. If the Canadians had rejected the treaty, it says, it would be easy to understand why Mr. Cleveland should ask for retaliation. But it cannot understand why Mr. Cleveland, generally a just man, should punish Canadians for the act of the American Senate. It asks if Mr. Cleveland has attempted a bid for the Irish vote.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* suspends opinion upon the real significance of Mr. Cleveland's message, but says it looks ugly.

The *Star* (T. P. O'Connor's paper) says it has no fear of a war over the matter, but is of the opinion that serious friction is certain to result.

The *Morning Post* thinks that the comity of nations demanded that an invitation be sent to England to reconsider the matter before proceeding further. It deprecates President Cleveland's refusal to believe that the majority of Americans desire to act in an unfriendly spirit, and trusts that the majority of the Representatives will endorse the view that the talk of reprisals is premature.

The *Daily News* says: "Things are bad enough, but not so bad as to justify the faintest breathing of a rumor of war. Lord Salisbury mainly is responsible for the result in having sent Mr. Chamberlain to Canada."

CANADIAN COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—Retaliation is heard on every side here to-day, and little else is talked of. As a rule, members of the Cabinet are reticent as to what action the Dominion Government will take. The Hon. Charles Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, says that while he regrets that President Cleveland has seen fit to suggest a retaliatory policy toward the Dominion, Canada is now in a position to exist independent of the United States, and that, while the carrying into effect of such a policy might, for a while, cause considerable inconvenience and possibly loss, it would in the end prove of the utmost advantage in building up inter-provincial trade. Foreseeing the possibility of such a measure being resorted to, the Government last session asked Parliament to vote $1,000,000 toward the construction of Sault Ste. Marie Canal, which will now be pushed to completion. During the past twenty years the aggregate volume of traffic which has passed through the United States in transit, in bond, to or from Canada to foreign countries reached the value of $736,000,000. It is more than probable that Canadian importers will at once order their goods, which were being imported from Liverpool via the United States, to be sent direct to Halifax or Montreal.

The Minister of Justice, who took part in the fishing treaty at Washington as adviser of the British Commissioner, prefers not to express a decided opinion until he has more fully weighed the President's message.

Sir Adolph Caron, Minister of Militia, says he cannot understand what the United States expects to gain by legislation outlined in the President's message. Certainly no coercive measures, he says, will move the Dominion Government to relax in carrying out their policy of protecting their country and enforcing the terms of the treaty of 1818. The truth is, neither the public nor the Government here were prepared for the President's message, which dropped like a thunderbolt in the political arena, and at this early hour, in the absence of Sir John Macdonald, other members of the Cabinet have no idea of what course will be followed. In the mean time a large staff of officers have been put to work compiling statistics bearing on the question to show what would be the ultimate result to the trade and commerce of Canada if retaliation becomes a live issue, that the Cabinet may be possessed of this information when they meet next week to discuss the matter.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—The news of President Cleveland's message to Congress yesterday, and the action thereon, causes quite a stir here, but the general impression is that it is not justified by anything that has become known since he refused to put into force the provisions of the retaliation act passed at the last session of Congress. There is a disposition to look upon it as a party movement in United States politics, and some question whether if the Senate passes it the President will enforce it.

So far as putting in force the President's recommendation is concerned, it is considered quite possible, and, while it would be a serious inconvenience to the winter travel of Canada especially, it would not have the effect the President anticipates. The International Railway and the New Brunswick Railway system afford a double outlet from the upper provinces to the sea, which can easily be utilized, placing Canada in a position of independence. Of course, to resort to this roundabout railway route, instead of the direct one through the United States, would be the cause of much delay and inconvenience to importers from Great Britain and shippers of produce in the Atlantic ports, but it could be put up with so long as retaliation is confined to the lines indicated in the President's last message. Railway men say that, while it will be a cause of serious inconvenience, it will result in the building up of Canadian ports, such as Halifax and St. John, at the expense of American ports.

The *Gazette* (Government organ), commenting on the message, says:

If Congress gives President Cleveland the power he asks, and he uses it, the ordinary international trade between the two countries will not be at all affected. Merchandise and passengers will pass to and fro as at present. Goods from European countries will be carried through Canada to the United States in bond as now. Merchandise will be transported as usual from the West, even to the Eastern States, and vice versa, over Canadian railways. But our winter trade will be put to inconvenience. It will be impossible for any class of goods suitable under the United States laws to be imported into Canada via Portland, Boston, or New York. On those ports the chief inconvenience will lie. They will be the first to move for a reversal of the enactment.

TORONTO, Aug. 24.—Referring to President Cleveland's retaliatory message, the *Mail* says:

We are free to admit that the step Mr. Cleveland advises Congress to take would be a grave one for us, that it will inflict losses, especially in the winter season, upon the producers and consumers of the older provinces, and prove a serious blow alike in winter and summer to the Canadian northwest, which is now on the point of obtaining a competitive route to the East through American territory. But the President is entirely and egregiously mistaken, we think, in supposing that the people of Canada can be coerced into a surrender of their fishery or any other rights. We venture to add, too, that he will not increase his own reputation among intelligent Americans or the reputation of the United States among other civilized communities by recommending a course of action which in his conscience he must regard as utterly barbarous. We, in Canada, can afford to treat it with equanimity. We shall be hurt, perhaps severely hurt, but spirited and intelligent people are not to be overawed, still less brought to their knees by the poor sort of weapon the President has taken in hand. The Cabinet at Ottawa will, no doubt, be summoned at once to consider the situation, and it is safe to say they may trust the people to give them united support in upholding the dignity and welfare of Canada.

The *Globe* says:

It is one of the points of superiority of our political system over that of our neighbors that our Chief Magistrate is not every four years under the necessity of "playing to the gallery." President Cleveland passes for a man of solid common sense, but in his message he descends to what is plainly electioneering claptrap, designed to outbid the Blaine-Harrison combination for the anti-British vote. We suppose it would be foolish for Canada to deem herself insulted by anything said in the United States in the hurly burly of leap year. The only dignified course for us, negotiations for a settlement having failed because American political exigencies required them to fail, is resolutely, but without unnecessary offensiveness, to maintain our rights, be the consequences what they may.

THE FISHERMEN LIKE THE MESSAGE.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—The President's message was much commented on by fishing vessel owners on its arrival in this morning's paper. The news soon spread in all directions, and a crowd of vessel owners congregated in the Merchants' Exchange talking over the matter. It was the general opinion among business men that no one here wanted retaliation as outlined in the message, and that an embargo placed on Canadian fish and the same treatment as Americans receive would be all that would be required to settle the difficulty between the two countries. On the other hand, the men who man the vessels are unanimous in their opinions that what the President has proposed is just right. Some of the skippers think the treaty should not have been rejected, because it could have been amended so as to make it satisfactory to all concerned.

A SURPRISE TO THE PEOPLE OF MAINE.

PORTLAND, Aug. 24.—The President's message was a surprise to the people of Maine who had hardly made up their minds as to what was likely to be done after the rejection of the treaty. It produced a sensation, the like of which has not been known here since the stories of seizures in 1886, when the Canadians took the Doughty and other vessels. As a rule public sentiment is in support of Cleveland, though a few fishing owners can be found excessively partisan in politics, who say that the document was gotten out for political effect on the Maine election.

IT PLEASES INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—The leaders of the Indiana Democracy not only regard the President's message in relation to the fisheries question as a statesmanlike document, evincing the kind of political courage to win approbation, but they feel that it effectually answers the Republicans who have charged that the Administration and the British Government were in close sympathy. At the Democratic State headquarters this morning the message was commented on most cheerfully and approvingly. S. P. Sheerin, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, and Mr. Jewett, Chairman of the State Committee, were particularly happy. Both sent congratulatory telegrams to the President. It is believed that the message will be helpful to the Democratic campaign in Indiana.

MR. HEWITT'S EYES NOT ON CANADA.

He's Looking After the Apple Women and Other Necessities of this Great City.

A SUN reporter asked Mayor Hewitt for his opinion of the President's message. "I will not talk about it," said Mr. Hewitt. "I have been misrepresented so often by some newspapers in regard to my attitude toward the President that I do not care to pass any criticism on him. These newspapers have repeatedly charged me with being an enemy of the President, and one paper has even gone so far as to say that I habitually tried to make him appear a liar. Under such circumstances I don't care to say anything. Besides I have enough to do to mind my own affairs—to look out for the apple women and the other local business that comes under my notice as Mayor."

Mr. Richard Croker said yesterday that President Cleveland's message would insure him 50,000 majority in New York city.

"It will give him big gains in Maine," he said, "and even if he does not carry that State, such a revulsion of sentiment will be shown there that he will sweep the nation."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tammany Hall organization the following resolution was offered by Mr. Croker, and was unanimously adopted:

The Democracy of the city of New York, assembled in Tammany Hall, cordially approved the views expressed and the measures recommended by the President in his recent message to the Congress of the United States, urging the adoption of such retaliatory measures toward the British provinces in Canada as will secure protection for our trade and respect for our national dignity.

We strongly urge our representatives in Congress to aid in the speedy enactment of such laws as will equip the President with ample power to punish Canadian aggression, and secure for our citizens engaged in trade with Canada the same privileges which our country has extended to the Canadian subjects of the British empire.

We commend to the approval of the people of the United States the dignified, firm, and patriotic position assumed by the President in this controversy, and we congratulate them on the possession of an Administration which has thus shown its capacity to uphold the honor of our flag, and to maintain in its fullest dignity the citizenship of the American republic.

Chairman Grant was directed to transmit the resolution to the Committee on Organization for the action of that body.

SOLID FOR WARNER MILLER.

Result of the Republican Assembly District Conventions in Kings County.

Republican Assembly Conventions were held last night in the twelve districts in Kings county for the election of 66 delegates to the State Convention, with this result:

First—S. V. White, Franklin Woodruff, Jas. C. Sleight, J. S. T. Strauahan, D. M. Burley.
Second—J. W. Birkett, M. J. Dady, Asa W. Tenny.
Third—E. E. Porter, John A. Fordham, G. H. Berwin, George Kennath, Alford J. Newton.
Fourth—W. C. Herbert, S. A. Avila, J. W. Pichner, H. K. Davis.
Fifth—Benjamin F. Tracy, George S. Nichols, Jr.
Sixth—Thomas B. Hobby, Robert M. Johnston, Walter O. Dallas, W. Maddison, Thomas J. Mauier.
Seventh—Louis E. Nicot, Michael Buchanan, John Reitz, Abraham Hiller.
Eighth—D. W. Bimore, Thomas Falks, George W. Harmer, F. F. Williams, William A. Booth, Adrian M. Suydam.
Ninth—W. H. Leavcraft, Charles Small, Peter Hess, W. C. Cusick, C. Hockemeyer, George T. Jacobs, Fred A. Shroeder, John French, T. A. Cronin.
Tenth—John H. Kemble, John Pullman, George Buchannan, W. H. N. Cadmus, Philip Zaft, Jr., James Barnes.
Twelfth—Charles M. Nevins, George W. Moore, Isaac B. Brown, Richard R. Wheeler, John Miller, H. A. Martense.

The delegation from Kings county will be unanimous for Warner Miller for Governor.

The most significant feature in the Republican primary election on Thursday night was the wresting of the control of the machine in the Twentieth ward from Quarantine Commissioner John A. Nichols. It was erroneously reported that the Nichols faction had scored another victory, but when the returns were counted it was shown that the Quarantine Commissioner's iron rule over the ward association had been overthrown. The result was not expected, as Mr. Nichols had joined his forces with those of Col. W. H. Beard, a Republican politician of wide experience in managing primaries, and with a large personal following.

Eleventh District—E. B. Bartlett, H. A. Belden, S. H. Field, William A. Colson, Samuel Fender, Joseph R. Hacker, Ernest Nathan, Richard Hassard, James R. Skinner, E. H. Hobbs, Joseph Van Wyck.

Mayor Hewitt On the American Party.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Mayor Hewitt, in a letter to Leonard Wales of Baltimore, by whom he was nominated at the recent Convention of the American party, says: "If you had consulted me, I should have asked you to refrain from using my name, inasmuch as I do not consider the present time propitious for the organization of an independent party. In my despatch to the Chairman I stated distinctly that I thought the issue in this campaign was 'revenue reform,' and I do not think that any other question would have a chance of serious consideration by the people. The time will come, however, when the question of home rule will have to be settled, and I have no doubt that it will be settled in favor of the doctrine that "America should be governed by Americans." I have no political aspirations whatever, and I feel that I am already too old to be considered a possibility in '92. In the mean time I hope there will be a healthy growth of public sentiment, and that it will be possible to carry on the Government without the institution of a special party designed to vindicate a single proposition; but, if necessary, I should not feel disturbed if a single issue were thus presented to the people.

JACKSONVILLE'S EPIDEMIC.

14 NEW CASES OF YELLOW FEVER AND TWO DEATHS YESTERDAY.

The Streets and Sewers Washed Out by a Heavy Rain—A Scarcity of Vegetables Compels People to Live on Canned Goods.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 24.—Last night's heavy rain swept the streets clear and thoroughly washed out the sewers. A high wind prevailed all night, and this morning it was quite cool. While it makes the temperature far more pleasant, yet the change is decidedly unfavorable to assist in checking the ever. Last night's heavy list excited considerable surprise this morning, but no excitement is disclosed. The people have settled down to a calm realization of the gravity of the situation, and the fever must show a heavy ratio of fatality before any panicky feeling can be developed. The number of cases in the Grand Union Hotel, three yesterday, has made a serious impression upon the citizens, and its destruction is inevitable. The papers here advocate the use of the torch when all other measures fail. There are two or three centres of infection here, and these are to be depopulated and burned, if necessary, as it is now recognized that pecuniary cost must not be counted in a contest for human life.

The official bulletin up to 6 P. M. for the past twenty-four hours reports 14 new cases and 2 deaths—Frank Marini and Mrs. Lucy Post. Discharged, Fred Davis. Total cases to date, 78; total deaths, 12; under treatment, 50. It is reported again on good authority that there are many cases yet unreported. This is what keeps the people unsettled.

More people are seen in the street now than for several days past. Carriages, too, are numerous, and the stores still open do a good local business. Many people have secured houses belonging to winter visitors located a few miles out in the pine woods, where they sleep, leaving here late every afternoon, in this way they are exposed to a minimum of danger. The reporters and special correspondents are exposed about as much as any one else, but they are so busy that they don't take time to think of the danger. They frequent the Board of Health office, where suspicious cases are called hourly, and at night have to be out after nightfall to secure the official bulletin. The doctor from the Sandhills Hospital has to be seen daily, too, for news from the patients, perhaps just after he has come from the bedside of a patient dying from yellow fever. They grow familiar with all the symptoms of scourge and talk familiarly with the doctors about the black vomit and other fatal signs, and even ride out to the hospital guard tent with the house surgeon, so as to get all the points for which the readers outside desire.

The food question is starting up again. The supply of vegetables continues to be limited and very inferior. Good vegetables would sell rapidly and well, and now is an excellent opportunity for some enterprising person to work up a good business. But the country people fear to come in. Fresh vegetables and fruits are needed now more than at other times, and through lack of them the people are compelled to depend upon canned goods almost wholly. The Board of Health, not satisfied with holding their meetings with closed doors and excluding newspaper representatives, now propose to keep from the public the names and the places of yellow fever cases, and only give the number. They say it is done to save the anxiety of friends and relatives, but it will have the contrary effect. Judge L. M. Jones, who was seen to-night, was quite indignant, and said he would be one of the first to appear before the Board and tell them what a mistake they had made.

At the meeting of the Auxiliary Association to-day little was done save to receive voluminous reports from the committees. President Daniel read a communication from Gov. Perry saying that he had been advised by the Secretary of War that there were no wall tents which could be spared, but he could probably obtain ordinary tents for our purposes. The Governor also made some practical suggestions in regard to building cheap cottages in place of putting up tents. This communication was referred to the Relief Committee. Attention was called to reports current that the Georgia authorities intended shutting down on Jacksonville refugees, and that they were discussing such plans with Surgeon-General Hamilton. A sharp discussion ensued, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That if any such action is contemplated to stop at Waycross refugees from Jacksonville who are seeking temporary homes at such places as not only have not quarantined against them, but have opened their doors and invited them to come, it is the sense of this committee that such a course would be unprecedented, wholly unnecessary, and, under the circumstances, opposed to the ordinary dictates of humanity; that, in our opinion, not only should the people of Jacksonville be permitted to pass without detention to points where they can find refuge without involving the public health, but others, but they should be encouraged and aided to do so.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to the higher authorities, and take such action in the premises as to him may seem advisable for the protection of our people.

"It is the law in epidemics," said a physician this morning, "to move as little dirt as possible during the period of sickness. The four things which should be observed are fumigation, isolation, disinfection, and segregation of suspects. As long as these instructions are observed the danger is considerably lessened."

Putting Up the Price of Coal.

At a meeting of the representatives of the coal companies yesterday it was decided to advance the price of coal westward to figures representing the increase in tolls, to take effect as soon as these increased tolls are charged. At the Pennsylvania Coal Company's office it is stated that the coal producers will reap no benefit from this advance. On the contrary, it is feared that the railroad companies have advanced rates so much to far-off points in the West that it will be difficult to get as good a net result from total sales of coal as is got now.

The railroads having thus advanced the carrying price of coal ten and fifteen per cent. from the tidewater coal fields to Eastern ports, the general Eastern sales agents, or wholesale coal dealers, met yesterday at the Washington building and advanced the price of coal at the shipping points sufficiently to pay the increased tolls, that is, from twenty-five to fifty cents a ton, according to distance. The local retail dealers will probably follow suit.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—At a meeting of the Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Exchanges to-day the prices of coal for the line and local trade were advanced fifteen cents. The September prices at the mines are as follows: Broken, $2.65; egg, $2.65; stove and nut stove, $2.80; and chestnut, $2.65. Pea coal was left unchanged at $1.25. Besides these increased prices the new tolls will go into effect on Sept. 1, so that the net advance to the consumer is twenty-five cents per ton.

Thrown from a Buckboard and Killed.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Minnie Wilson, wife of the Rev. J. O. Wilson, pastor of the Methodist Tabernacle in Philadelphia, was thrown from a buckboard wagon on a rocky road in the North Woods yesterday afternoon and so badly injured that she died at 8 o'clock last evening. The body was brought here this evening and is being embalmed by Undertaker Holmes. Mrs. Wilson is a daughter of Peter A. Welch of the New York firm of Welch, Horne & Clark, dealers in chemicals. She was 28 years old.

Mr. Welch, wife and family were of the party, and saw the accident. The horses attached to the buckboard occupied by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, nurse, three children, and driver ran away. All were thrown out. Mr. Wilson had his left shoulder dislocated, and was badly bruised. Mrs. Wilson was thrown violently against a rock. Her leg was broken and her skull fractured. After the accident she was carried three miles on a litter to the nearest house, where she died. The whole party was out on a fishing excursion.

Accidents to Freight Trains.

An oil car in the middle of freight train 662, on the Erie Railroad, jumped the track just as the train was coming out of the Bergen tunnel on its way to Weehawken at noon yesterday, and in a moment the other cars were piled on top of it on the edge of a steep embankment. Almost all of the cars carried large tanks of oil, and the tanks burst. The oil flowed into the meadows. Besides the oil cars, six box freight cars, loaded with barrelled oil, were wrecked, and their cargo went tumbling into the meadows. The train was brought to a standstill just as the tender of the engine left the track and slid sideways toward the embankment. No one was hurt. The damage is about $30,000. The road was blocked for several hours. It is supposed that the accident was caused either by the spreading of the rails or by a defective switch frog.

On Thursday night, while a freight train was between Hollis and Queens, Long Island, it broke in two and afterward came together. Two cars were smashed.

Is Marriage a Failure?

Mona Caid's sensational article on Marriage; a thunderbolt in British society; some very peculiar theories elicited by its publication. See to-morrow's *Sunday Mercury*.—*Adv.*

EX-PRESIDENT SALOMON OF HAYTI.

He Tells the Story of his Abdication, and Predicts Anarchy and Bloodshed.

The steamer Cienfuegos of the Ward line, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, had on board Gen. Felicie Salomon, ex-President of Hayti, whose abdication and flight from Port-au-Prince two weeks ago was announced by cable at the time. He had with him his wife and 5-year-old daughter; his sister, Mme. Emelie Pierro; Gen. A. S. Lafontant and wife, and Capt. Vicenti Mestre, an intimate friend and a citizen of this country. The whole party, except Capt. Mestre, spent the night aboard the Champagne of the French line, on which they were to sail to-day for Havre. They will go to Paris, where Gen. Salomon intends to buy a residence and spend his remaining days.

The story of the revolution, as told by Gen. Lafontant and Capt. Mestre, is briefly this: In 1886, President Salomon was reelected to a second term of seven years. There were many aspirants for the Presidency, the chief of whom were Boisrond Canal, who had a strong Liberal following in Port-au-Prince, and Gen. Telemaque, a Liberal leader of the north of the island. These continued their opposition after Salomon's election and won over to them Gen. Herard, Military Governor of the island, who till then had been Salomon's strong partisan. With Herard's defection, the trouble began, which would have resulted in warfare had Salomon been able to hold his ground. The revolutionists incited the people to rebellion by tales of huge sums of money which Salomon was alleged to be sending from the country for his own use, and by deeds of violence which they laid at his door.

On July 4, the Chamber of Deputies was set on fire and burned to the ground, and six days later the buildings of the War and Interior departments, the Court House, the Government printing office and the Bishop of Hayti's house were burned. This was done by the revolutionists, the General's friends claimed, but it was charged to him by his enemies and a great public clamor was raised against him. Before this he had resolved to abdicate, and in June ordered the attendance of the Governors of the provinces to accept his resignation on Sept. 2. But so great was the disturbance aroused at this time that he could stand it no longer than August 10.

Before he left his Secretaries of War and the Treasury had taken refuge in the English consulate, his Secretary of the Interior had disappeared altogether, and his Secretaries of Justice and Foreign Affairs had barricaded themselves in their houses. He and his family were allowed to go aboard the British man-of-war Canada in peace, and their New Orleans saw them off. The Canada took them to Santiago de Cuba, where they caught the Cienfuegos.

Gen. Salomon is six feet six inches in stature. He sat dejectedly in a steamer chair on the upper deck of the Champagne last night. His short, white hair was in strong contrast to his dark face. In spite of his 75 years, he looked a really powerful man.

"I deny emphatically the charges of sending $3,800,000 out of the country," said he through an interpreter. "All I have or ever will have is the remnant of my private fortune. I wish the American navy had been in the neighborhood of Port au Prince during the trouble. As it was, your Consul, Thompson, acted honorably and nobly by us. The whole trouble came of trenchery. But let us see what they will do now that I am gone. I left once, and they had to call me back. They will have bloodshed and revolution from this time. There is no President or Government in Hayti now, and neither Canal or Telemaque will convene Congress for fear the other will get the Presidency."

Mme. Pierre and Mme. Lamontant are very dark, but have straight hair and thin lips. Baroness Salomon, the General's wife, is a petit French woman with fair skin, bright eyes, and long wavy hair. Gen. Salomon was educated in Paris, and lived twelve years there. He has held many high offices during the past fifty-four years under the monarchy and republic.

The party intended to spend the night at the Hotel Martin at Ninth street and University place, but could not get rooms there or at several other hotels. They attributed the refusals their color. Capt. Mestre said, but at the Hotel Martin a reporter was told that every room was taken.

DRUNK, THE DOCTOR SAID.

An Unclothed Woman Screaming at a Window in Fortieth Street.

At 8 o'clock last evening people living in the rear of the second story brick house, 121 West Fortieth street, were startled by the spectacle of an unclothed woman standing in one of the upper windows of the house frantically crying for help.

A gentleman living on Forty-first street told Policeman McMahon, and McMahon got into the house. He found the woman lying on the floor of the upper room. There was nobody else in the house. She was shouting "Murder!" at the top of her voice and calling for her husband and brother. Beside her on the floor was a valise half packed with men's clothes, and more clothes were scattered about the room. The house was comfortably furnished.

McMahon concluded that the woman was mad, and an ambulance was summoned. The woman utterly refused to clothe herself or to get into the ambulance. She was wrapped up in a cloak and carried to the station in a closed carriage in charge of Officers Smith and McMahon.

At the station house she repeatedly screamed for her husband, and frantically accused her brother of injuring her. The ambulance surgeon said she was not insane, but drunk. She was locked up in a cell, after she had given her name as Annie McDonald and her residence as 121 West Fortieth street.

The present tenant of the house 121 West Fortieth street is Philip McDonald, who is said to be a bookmaker. No member of the household turned up last night to throw any light on the mystery.

Another Fight Between Whites and Negroes in Louisiana.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, La., Aug. 24.—An encounter between negroes and whites occurred on Thursday afternoon in Bayon Martin, nine miles from St. Martinsville. The whites had learned that the negroes were arming themselves with rifles, which had been secreted in the house of a negro named Albert Narcisse. About 250 whites surprised Narcisse and his brother walking in a field. The two negroes ran to the house and attempted to barricade it. They were fired upon and committed to surrender, after Narcisse and a 10-year-old boy had been shot. Thirty guns, all new and heavily loaded with buckshot, were found in the cabin. It is not known what was done with the two men captured. Trouble between the whites and blacks is also feared above Breaux Bridge, as the whites have called upon the negroes to surrender their arms. They probably will not comply with the demand.

A Wharf Falls with 500 Persons on It.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 24.—As the steamer Wilmington, from this city, with an excursion party on board, was about making a landing at Newcastle at 8 o'clock tonight, the whole wharf went down with a crash, carrying three hundred people with it. The scene that followed was indescribable. The crowd shrieked and fought its way back. Just at the edge of the water the front of the wharf collapsed, and those in it pitched into the struggling mass from pitching into the water. No one was even wet, but many fainted, and several women were badly bruised in the mad rush for safety.

BROOKLYN.

The Rev. John Conway, the Rev. James H. Barden, the Rev. John H. Kenny, and the Rev. Francis McCarty were ordained priests yesterday in St. James's Cathedral. The services were conducted by Bishop Loughlin.

Joseph Capevitz, an Italian rag picker of 66 Adams street, called at a saloon in Pearl and Water streets yesterday and tendered a counterfeit $5 bill in payment for a pint of beer. Mr. Nagel, the proprietor, refused the bill, and when the Italian started to run he drew a revolver and covered him with the weapon until the arrival of a policeman, who placed him under arrest. The prisoner is supposed to be connected with the gang of Italian counterfeiters arrested in this city on Wednesday night.