

ISELIN WILLING TO RACE

HE SAYS THAT HE WILL RACE BOAT AGAINST BOAT.

Any Yacht Course on the Atlantic Coast Would Suit Him, But He Will Not Race Lord Dunraven—The Distance and Number of Races Are Immaterial to Him—He Leaves Everything Open to the Other Side.

Boston, Sept. 13.—The following was received this afternoon by General C. H. Taylor from C. Oliver Iselin, who represents the syndicate that owns the yacht Defender:

"Brooklyn, Sept. 13. "Charles H. Taylor, Editor Globe, Boston: "Many thanks for generous offer. I must decline at present to sail Valkyrie. (Signed) "C. OLIVER ISELIN."

The Globe's yachting representative in New York telegraphed the following: "Mr. Kersey has telephoned me that the Valkyrie is being dismantled and that Lord Dunraven has made no formal reply to your proposition of yesterday."

General Taylor was asked if his offer of a \$5,000 cup for a race between Defender and Valkyrie had been definitely accepted or rejected. He replied that it had not. He had been informed that Mr. Iselin was willing to race and a reply from Lord Dunraven was expected momentarily. The general was aware that the United Press had quoted Mr. Iselin as refusing to sail against the Valkyrie, but was of opinion that if Lord Dunraven was agreeable to the match Mr. Iselin would be in honor bound to give him a race.

New York, Sept. 13.—The Sun publishes the following: C. Oliver Iselin expressed his willingness last night to race the Defender against the Valkyrie in American waters for \$5,000 a side. He said to several prominent yachtsmen:

"I will not race Lord Dunraven, but I will race boat against boat. Any yacht course on the Atlantic coast will suit me. The distance and number of races are immaterial. I will race for \$5,000 a side as many times as the owners of the Valkyrie wish to race. The courses and the distance of the races I leave to them to select."

London, Sept. 13.—Dixon Kempe, the yachting authority and author, has, at the request of the United Press, furnished the following opinion on the America's cup contest:

"As far as can be judged from the telegraphic reports the Defender won Saturday's race on her merits, but it would appear that the Valkyrie primarily lost the lead through a shift of wind. There is not much doubt that the Defender is faster on a reach than the Valkyrie, but that was expected after the poor reaching displays Valkyrie made in the Clyde. English yachtsmen agree that the yacht club did its best to keep the course clear, but it is quite evident that a motley lot of excursion steamers are quite beyond control as long as they are not amenable to any law."

The foul at the start of Tuesday's race appears to have been the fault of the Valkyrie. The Defender being close hauled, the Valkyrie did not have the right to expect that the former would give way for her, and it seems to have been not a question of room at the mark boat, but of getting over the line too soon, which caused the sailing masters of the Valkyrie to foul the Defender. It is a great pity that the race had to be awarded on a foul and not on the merits of the yachts, although in this case it seems clear that the Defender would have won but for the accident. The real relative merits of the yachts cannot, however, be accurately gauged on account of the interference both suffered from excursion steamers. Every British yachtsman will endorse Lord Dunraven's action in withdrawing from the contest Thursday and allowing Defender a sail-over to secure the cup. It was an appropriate ending to what will always be considered an abortive attempt to win the America's cup, and Mr. Iselin's generous offer to re-sail Tuesday's race would not in any degree alter the objections to all existing conditions of the cup races. It was quite right to disqualify Valkyrie for the foul."

Providence, Sept. 13.—Nat Herrshoff arrived in Bristol this afternoon. Who asked his opinion in regard to the cup contest he said to a reporter: "The thing disgusted everybody. Dunraven had no excuse for his action and, as far as I could see there was no boat, pilot boat, or any other kind of a craft interfering with the Valkyrie. The very first race settled it all in my mind. The Valkyrie was beaten and they acknowledged in their statements and in the cable dispatches to the German emperor and others across the water. The Valkyrie is a wide boat, too wide. She must be fully twenty-seven feet and one inch in her beam from the outside line. She is too broad for a choppy and lumpy sea, such as she encountered yesterday when she started off to the south in the half hour before the starting signal was given. "In Tuesday's race Valkyrie fell into one of these choppy seas and she went to wallowing about in the most alarming fashion. The crew and the whole party aboard appeared to be confused and unable to do anything. That was the time when Defender gained so much on her and came nearly beating her with only her lower sails up. "Just before the race yesterday Dunraven got into just such a sea again and while Defender moved right along through the cross-tides on her way to the starting line the Valkyrie was all in heaps again. The English boat getting into this fix with her broad beam did not attempt to start and the actions on board the Valkyrie were certainly very queer. The cup was fairly won again. The contest on Saturday last was a good one and the weather was what Dunraven and the English builder wanted. The lessons of that race were valuable ones for the syndi-

ON THE BALL FIELD.

Results of the Games in the Big League Yesterday.

At Washington—Washington won two games from Brooklyn to-day owing to the fault of the latter to connect successfully with the pitching of the home team twirlers. The score: First game—Washington . . . 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 *-4 Brooklyn . . . 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 -3 Hits—Washington 13, Brooklyn 4. Errors—Washington 3, Brooklyn 1. Batteries—Mercer and Maguire; Stein and Grim.

Second game—Washington 1 3 1 0 1 0 1 1 *-8 Brooklyn . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 -3 Hits—Washington 6, Brooklyn 6. Errors—Washington 1, Brooklyn 2. Batteries—Anderson and McGuire; Daub and Burrell.

At St. Louis—The Cleveland took another step pennantward to-day by defeating the locals with ease. The score: St. Louis . . . 5 0 4 0 4 1 8 0 *-7 Cleveland . . . 0 0 4 0 1 8 0 *-18 Hits—St. Louis 16, Cleveland 18. Errors—Ehret, McDougal and Reitz; Young and Zimmer.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg won a good close game from Cincinnati to-day. The score: Pittsburg . . . 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 *-4 Cincinnati . . . 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 -3 Hits—Pittsburg 8, Cincinnati 7. Errors—Pittsburg 1, Cincinnati 7. Batteries—Gardner, Foreman and Merritt; Rhens and Vaughan.

At Louisville—Weyhing was in no condition to pitch to-day and was batted at will. The score: Louisville . . . 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 -3 Chicago . . . 1 2 2 0 0 6 0 4 *-15 Hits—Louisville 12, Chicago 19. Errors—Louisville 4, Chicago 1. Batteries—Weyhing and Warner; Parker and Kiltredge.

At Baltimore—The Bostonians played two games with Baltimore to-day. The score: Baltimore . . . 5 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 *-5 Boston . . . 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 -3 Hits—Baltimore 14, Boston 10. Errors—McMahon and Robinson; Nichols and Ryan.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia easily defeated New York this afternoon. The score: Phila . . . 2 1 0 8 0 0 6 1 0 -18 New York . . . 0 1 0 5 0 0 1 0 -2 9 Hits—Philadelphia 18, New York 16. Errors—Philadelphia 3, New York 4. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Clarke, German and Wilson.

Ran Down by a Cable Car.

Baltimore, Sept. 13.—The bus in which the Boston ball players were returning to their hotel from Union Park after to-day's games was run into by a cable car at the corner of Eutaw street and Madison avenue. Several of the players were thrown to the ground. Second baseman Harrington received bruises about the head and legs. Michael Gavin, the driver, had a wrist broken. The other members of the team were considerably shaken up, but not seriously injured. Harrington's injuries will probably keep him out of the game during the season.

Mrs. Fleming's Case.

New York, Sept. 13.—Charles W. Brooke, of counsel for Mrs. Fleming, who is under indictment for murder in the first degree, to-day filed a brief with Judge Fitzgerald of the general sessions on the mooted point whether an indictment found by a grand jury while another inquiry before the coroner's court was pending, could be declared void. An answer to the brief, citing several parallel cases in which such indictments were sustained by various courts was at once filed by Assistant District Attorney Battle in the same court.

In a Critical Condition.

Waterbury, Sept. 13.—William O'Donnell, who was injured by the explosion of a carbonic acid gas tank at the bottling works of J. J. McAuliffe on Bank street yesterday, is still at the hospital in this city and is in a critical condition. The physicians think that he will not recover.

Forged Checks.

Waterbury, Sept. 13.—A swindler, who has been representing himself to be an agent for the publishing house of Butler & Alger of New Haven, has been passing worthless drafts on that firm here. This afternoon C. P. Butler of the New Haven firm, learning of the doings of the fellow came here, but failed to learn anything of the swindler's identity.

Wreckage Drifts Ashore.

Chatham, Mass., Sept. 13.—Lots of wreckage came ashore to-day on the beach between Orleans and Chatham. A quarter-board marked "A. Heaton." The log-book of the same vessel and the vessel's stern bearing the name "A. Heaton, New York," came ashore at North Chatham. Later the vessel's cabin drifted down near Chatham Bars and was boarded by fishermen, who anchored it. They partly explored it, finding some clothing, a watch, clock, quadrant and other things. Some think the vessel was sunk by collision.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

MATTERS BROUGHT UP AT LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

Mr. Whitney Presided in the Absence of the President—Recommendations for Transfers of Teachers—Mr. Hewlett Granted a Three Week's Vacation—Crowded Condition of Several Schools—Registration at the Various Schools—Winchester School to Open September 23

The regular meeting of the board of education was held last evening, all the members being present except Mr. Avis, Mr. Betts and Mr. Morgan. In the absence of President Avis, Mr. Moran moved that Mr. Whitney take the chair. The motion was carried. It was then voted to reconsider the recommendation of the committee on supplies in regard to supplies and apparatus for the chemical and physical laboratory at Hill-house High school be reconsidered, and the recommendation was referred back to the committee.

The committee on schools, after recommending the ratification of several transfers and appointments of teachers reported at the previous meeting, made the following recommendations: That Sister Augustine Grady be appointed a teacher in one of the new rooms at St. Francis' orphan asylum at a salary of \$350 per annum, and Sister Pauline Ragan as a teacher in the other room at a salary of \$450 per annum; the temporary assignment of Miss Mary G. Harigan to the position as extra teacher in the Washington district; the transfer of Miss Anna McLoughlin to the substitute list as extra teacher in the Strong street school; that Miss Ella G. Stein be granted a leave of absence for six months on account of ill health; the transfer of Miss Margaret Egan from the substitute list to the position of extra teacher at Hamilton school; the transfer of Miss Annie Hinty from the substitute list to the position of assistant teacher in room 1 at the Oak street school; that a leave of absence until January 1, 1896, be granted to Miss Annie Brennan, and that the two series of standard literature known as "Classics for Children" and "Riverside Literature" be added to the list of supplementary text books.

The committee reported that owing to the crowded condition of the Cedar street school it became necessary to transfer the children from room 4 of that building to the neighboring schools in order to accommodate all the children in grade 1 of that school; that it was necessary to open two additional rooms at the St. Francis orphan asylum; that Miss Mary Elicock had not accepted her position as teacher in Welch school, and that Miss Clara M. Dowd declines her appointment as teacher in Welch school; the resignation of Miss Ida Schneeloch from the position of substitute teacher, and that owing to the crowded condition of Hamilton school it became necessary to open an additional room, and recommended that Miss Nellie McGinness be transferred from the position of extra teacher in Hamilton school to fill the position of teacher in said additional room. The reports and recommendations were accepted and adopted.

The finance committee recommended that a vacation of three weeks be granted to the clerk of the board, Mr. Hewlett, and the vacation was granted. The committee on special instruction recommended the transfer of Mr. B. A. Lanfest from the position of teacher in the position of manual training teacher in the Boardman Manual Training school to the position of teacher in mechanical drawing in place of Mr. C. L. Kirschner, resigned, and also recommended that his salary be increased from \$1,000 to \$1,100 per annum.

The transfer of Miss Margaretta T. Simpson from the Fair street kindergarten to the Welch kindergarten was recommended.

A communication was read from Chas. D. Hine, secretary of the state board of education, calling the attention of the local board to the communication some time ago regarding the turning over to the state board of the various state teachers' salaries, that the salary from the state and city may be paid together. Mr. Day, secretary of the board, was empowered to communicate with Mr. Hine in regard to the matter, and the board appeared to be willing to comply with the request if the teachers would be satisfied with that method.

A communication was also read from Mrs. M. S. Breen, principal of the Fair street school, and signed by ten teachers of that school, protesting against the soap factory nuisance across the street from the school. Some time ago this matter was presented to the board of health, which notified the board of education to show reason why the factory was a nuisance. The board last evening voted that a committee appear with counsel before the board of health and present the matter. Superintendent Kendall notified the board that the Winchester avenue school would be ready to be opened Monday, September 23.

Mr. Kendall also read a list of the estimated attendance in the various districts, with the seating capacity of each. The list is as follows: First number and pupils being given in the first number and the seating capacity following: Hill-house High school, 747, 742; Boardman Manual Training school, 145, 208; Webster district, 1,112, 1,115; Eaton district, 1,083, 1,087; Wooster district, 922, 1,061; Hamilton school, 1,020, 1,022; Dwight district, 556, 559; Winchester district, not counting the additional seating capacity of the new additions, nearly completed, 860, 838; Lovell district, 1,191, 1,179; Washington district, 619, 625; Day district, 876, 1,590; Welch district, 1,110; numbers are only as now estimated. The exact numbers will not be obtainable before a month.

Mr. Kendall announced that he had

appointed Mr. Rowe temporarily in Malcolm Booth's place, Mr. Booth having resigned to accept the position of principal in the Dayton High school, Dayton, O. The board then adjourned.

CAPTAIN SUMNER'S SENTENCE.

He Has Been Suspended for Six Months With a Reprimand.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The navy department to-day made public its action in the case of Captain George W. Sumner, lately in command of the United States cruiser Columbia, who was tried recently by court marshal at the Brooklyn navy yard on the charges growing out of the injuries sustained by his vessel in docking at Southampton in July last.

The first charge was culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty. The court found him guilty in a less degree than charged, in that he did not fully perform his duty in having proper preparations made of the docking and seeing that the supporting docks were in proper condition for receiving and sustaining her weight. The court ignored that portion of the charge alleging that as a consequence of failure the boat was subjected to severe strains, causing damage to her hull, and necessitating repairs costing about \$1,000.

The captain was found guilty of the second charge, of suffering a vessel of the navy to be hazarded in violation of the navy regulations. He was found guilty also of the third charge, neglect of duty, and the specification under that charge was proved, namely, that he paid the charge of docking without protest.

The sentence of the court is as follows: "To be suspended from duty only for a period of six months on waiting orders pay, and to be reprimanded by the honorable secretary of the navy." The action of the department has been stated to Captain Sumner, with a copy of the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court. He is informed that the public opinion of these in general order is regarded as a sufficient compliance with that portion of the sentence calling for a reprimand by the secretary of the navy.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY HAS BEEN GRANTED TO GRIGGS AND MARSHALL.

Honolulu, Sept. 7, via San Francisco.—The Hawaiian legislature, which has been considering the question of granting a pension of \$4,000 annually to Princess Kaiulani, has postponed further consideration of that matter until next session. There is a strong feeling among the adherents of the republic favorable to such action, and it is not improbable that a pension will be granted by the next legislature. Executive clemency has been extended to Grigg and Marshall, two of the men convicted of complicity in the recent royalist revolt and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. They have been pardoned under the condition that they leave the country. Reports which have reached the city concerning the filibustering expeditions alleged to be fitting out at various places against the Hawaiian republic are discredited here. The only objective point on the islands against which an expedition could move with success would be Honolulu, for here is the seat of government, but the presence of an American man-of-war would discourage such an attempt. If, however, a successful landing should be made at Diamond Head, where the arms of the royalist insurgents were landed, it would be impossible to take the city of Honolulu by surprise. Within five minutes after an alarm signal would be posted on every important street corner, each under a commander, and the city would thus be strongly guarded and defended.

It is understood a report has been sent out that before his withdrawal from the Hawaiian mission Mr. Thurston had frequent interviews with Secretary Gresham upon the subject of annexation and that at these interviews Mr. Thurston refused to entertain the idea of disturbing the relations of the alien element and of adopting the contract law in Hawaii. Mr. Thurston denies the truth of these reports and says that Secretary Gresham always refused to discuss the question of annexation with him.

BOND SYNDICATE STATEMENT.

It Has Fulfilled Its Obligations and is Not Bound by Rule.

New York, Sept. 13.—In respect to the gold engagements in this city to-day for shipments by to-morrow's steamer the United Press is authorized by the bond syndicate to make the following statement: The impression has become general that members entered into an agreement to maintain the \$100,000,000 reserve until October 1, and that upon that date said obligation will cease and determine. Such is not the case. The bond syndicate fulfilled all its obligations to the government in June, and has not since been bound in any way to the treasury. It is true it has from time to time since June paid over various sums in gold coin to the treasury which have sufficed to maintain the reserve, but it has done so voluntarily and will continue so to do in the same spirit and for the same motive.

So far as October 1 is concerned it has no relation to the action of the bond syndicate, and it will deposit gold until November 1 and December 1 and January 1, if necessary, and if existing conditions make it feasible to do so. But neither the bond syndicate nor anyone else can control the elements. But the idea that its relations to the treasury situation will be any different on or after October 1 is erroneous and should be corrected.

FAVOR LIBERAL PENSIONS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF EACH STATE AT THE ENCAMPMENT.

It Protests Against a Policy Which Would Deprive the Widows Made for the Soldier's Widow and Orphan—A Spirited Debate Regarding an Act Imposing a Penalty for Violation of the Veterans' Pension Law—Indianapolis Will be the Headquarters.

Louisville, Sept. 13.—When the delegates to the G. A. R. national encampment reassembled to-day several hundred failed to respond to the roll and the absentees were roundly scored by Colonel Lawler, who objected to the drudgery of the work being left for a few. The report of the committee on pensions composed of one report from each state was listened to with profound attention. In part it was as follows:

The G. A. R. in national encampment convention speaking not in its own behalf nor in anywise for its own interests, but for its needy, worthy, and suffering comrades, who, in the days of their youth gave to their distressed country all that they had and held dear in order that the nation might be preserved intact and that the sunlight of liberty might shine undimmed and throughout the land, appealing to the people solemnly protest against a policy which would deprive, diminish or impair the liberal provisions made during the past thirty years for the men who had borne the battle and for his widow and orphan in recognition of the sacred trust imposed upon them by the immortal Lincoln and the unselfish services rendered. A grateful people had striven for a third of a century to measurably relieve the sufferings of its distressed veterans and make recompense for the trials they endured and the services they rendered. Wise and liberal construction had prevailed, in accordance with recognized legal principles applicable to remedial legislation so that the remedy sought to be provided should be finished and the trust so imposed and recognized fully and faithfully carried out as the years have passed, the smoke of battle blown away, and the war itself become a memory, a generation has come on, "knew not Joseph" and in some quarters the soldier has come to be looked upon somewhat in the light of a burden instead of a great and patriotic privilege as he should still appear when viewed in his true character. Defering to this view—wholly unworthy of a great and patriotic people—constructions have been given to laws by and under which burdens and restrictions have been imposed upon those ill-able to stand up under them, and the just provisions authorized have been grudgingly doled out as though laws passed in the interest of the pensioners as just recognition of the obligations of the country were criminal laws to be strictly construed and the beneficiaries thereof were public enemies or parasites seeking unjust admission to the treasury of the United States.

The representatives of the people in congress, recognizing the deep sentiment of gratitude which justly pervades the entire community when removed from the insolence of office solemnly declared by appropriate legislation that a pension once granted upon acceptable and accepted evidence constituted a vested right of which the possessor could not be deprived except by due process of law and we insist that this salutary and patriotic provision shall be carried out with the utmost good faith to correspond with the high character of the obligation recognized as owing. No nation that is unmindful of its duties to its defenders can expect that hearty, ungrudging loyalty which is the pride and glory of the American soldier and we demand for our comrades that just treatment that the country gladly concedes. No niggardly cutting down of pensions under the guise of reissues; no partial and grudging allowance that cut here and spare there will meet the full measure of due that the country owes its surviving heroes. Nothing short of full measure dealt with an honest hand and a liberal heart will ever meet the approbation of the American people and for this we confidently appeal to the grateful, patriotic sentiment of the whole people and earnestly believe that our appeal will not be in vain. Receding from no position heretofore taken, reaffirming all our previous declarations on the subject we specially demand a liberal and just construction of the laws passed for the benefit of the pensioners to the end that his declining years may not be harassed with debts, born of distrust or the difficulties thrown around him by a rigorous and restricted construction of laws passed in the effort to relieve his necessities.

Comrade Sample of Pennsylvania declared that the report did not go far enough. The encampment should demand the restoration of every veteran dropped from the rolls with the payment to him of every dollar of which he had been unlawfully deprived. This sentiment was cheered, but the report was adopted.

There was a spirited debate over a resolution praying congress to pass a law imposing a penalty for violation of the veterans' pension law. The committee reported against the resolution, but General Adams of Massachusetts, Mr. Anderson of Washington, Corporal Tanner of New York, and Mr. Townsend of Ohio made forcible speeches in its behalf. The opposition contended that it was proposed to ask for such legislation as had been branded as class legislation and, therefore, null and void. The resolution was adopted by a large majority. A batch of resolutions went through with little discussion.

A resolution on Memorial day, which was an indirect reference to the dedication of the Confederate monument at Chicago last May, caused considerable discussion. The resolution was intended to condemn the dedication of what was termed the most sacred day of the year to the G. A. R. men, and this excited unfavorable expression of opinion. One delegate, pointed to Mr. Watterson, said yesterday that both the Confederate and Federal dead were comrades on the "other side of the dark river" now, and insisted that it was not appropriate for the encampment to notice such an incident. Ultimately the resolution was withdrawn.

The matter of admitting to the G. A. R. the members of the Sons of Veterans was reported favorably. The discussion of the resolution showed so much opposition that its supporters had it referred to the committee on rules to be reported upon at the thirtieth national encampment at St. Paul. An adverse report was rendered on the proposition to establish permanent headquarters for the organization, but in favor of accepting an offer to store the archives in Independence hall, Philadelphia.

The list of officers was completed by the selection of J. B. Whiting of Wisconsin as surgeon general and T. C. Cliff of Utah as chaplain. Then each department announced its member of the council of administration. The commander-in-chief, General Walker of Indianapolis, and his associates were installed with the usual exercises, and at 2:30 the encampment adjourned sine die.

The new council of administration includes the following: Connecticut, A. D. Sanborn, New Haven; Maine, S. B. Snipe, Bath; Massachusetts, H. W. Downes, Boston; New Hampshire, E. A. Badger, Lakeport; Rhode Island, Charles A. Barbour, Bristol; Vermont, E. W. Jewett, Swanton. The first meeting of the new council was held this evening. Commander-in-Chief Walker announced the appointment of General Irvin Robbins of Indianapolis as adjutant general. At 10 o'clock to-night the bugle was sounded for the march of one of the most brilliant bands ever given in the south. Eight thousand citizens and visitors participated in the function. General Walker, Mrs. J. A. Logan, ex-Governor Simon Buckner and Mrs. Wallace of Chicago gave a reception to the encampment officials and delegates while the festivities were in progress. The exodus of visitors was on in earnest all day, but tens of thousands whose faces are turned towards Chattanooga and Chickamauga will remain over until Saturday or Sunday. In every respect the encampment has been a success. General Walker to-night issued general order No. 1, announcing headquarters at Indianapolis.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE

AN UNEXPECTED IMPROVEMENT IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

There is a Quieter Tone in Dry Goods Jobbing Circles—Fall Trade is Opening Freely in the South—Continued Activity in Iron and Steel—Sugar Crop in Louisiana is Lower Than Last Year.

New York, Sept. 13.—Bradstreets will say to-morrow: The week is characterized in trade circles by an unexpected but no less pronounced, improvement south and southwest. This is reflected at markets from which supplies are distributed to those regions. Relatively unfavorable features are found in a quieter tone in dry goods jobbing circles; a check to seasonal trade throughout the central west, due to the unusual heat; low prices for men's wear woolsens, and an unsatisfactory outlook, due to depressed quotations abroad; only moderate orders for domestic woolen manufactures; cancellation of a few Nebraska general merchandise orders at Chicago, and the somewhat critical position of the American tin plate industry, owing to the heavy advance in price of tin plate bars, without a corresponding increase in the price of tin plate.

The most bullish report comes from St. Louis, where there are many country buyers, and all lines of staple merchandise are active, with the railroads making freer purchases, and the manufacturing industries pressed to keep up with requirements. Kansas City, too, also a distributor to the west and southwest, reports unusually prompt mercantile collections and relatively enormous orders placed with the wholesalers for shoes, dry goods and hardware. At the south fall trade is opening up more freely than anticipated, with marked improvement in business and increased confidence as to the outlook at Jacksonville, Atlanta and Augusta. The improvement in iron has had an influence in Birmingham and throughout the tributary region, evidence of which is found in the temporary inability of Birmingham wholesalers to meet the demand for hardware and groceries.

Aside from the firmness of cotton goods prices, which is a feature in trade circles north and east, the most conspicuous movement is the continued activity in iron and steel, highest quotations yet reached having no effect in restricting demand. Present rate of production of pig iron exceeds 200,000 tons weekly, the largest in our history, at the rate of more than 10,000,000 tons per annum. Lake cities report improved demand for general merchandise, stronger lake freights and request for tonnage active. At Chicago relatively more orders are received from the south and southwest than ever before. Revised estimates from Texas point to only half a cotton crop, but trade is active, and the outlook favorable because of a greater relative increase in the price of cotton than the reduction in output. Louisiana sugar crop is reported from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. smaller than that of last year.

Gross railway earnings of 127 railroads for August aggregate \$43,139,642, a gain of 1.6 per cent. over August a year ago, when there was a gain of nearly 1 per cent. over August, 1894. hmfwoofuwuivstronvso 123456 12345666666

Good gains are shown by the eastern, granger and trunk lines in the order named. The coal roads show the only important decrease, although earnings of the central western, southern and southwestern roads show a falling off from August last year. Of the 116 systems, embracing 127 roads, 71 show gains and 45 losses compared with August last year. For eight months the total earnings of 122 roads aggregate \$302,062,728, an increase over last year of 4.2 per cent. when there was a falling off of 14 per cent. from 1894. Decreases for eight months are shown by the grangers and the Long Island road, but in each case the falling off is only a fraction of 1 per cent., while the central western and coal roads, mostly bituminous carriers, show the largest gains.

The gradual increase in bank clearings during the past few weeks brings the aggregate nearly to the billion dollar mark again, \$988,000,000, about 11 per cent. more than last week, 18 per cent. more than in the corresponding week one year ago and 25 per cent. more than in the second week of September, 1894, but as compared with the corresponding week in 1892 the falling off is 9 per cent., and as compared with the like week in 1891 the decrease is 15 per cent. The tendency to reaction in prices, particularly among food staples continues with further liquidation in wheat, Indian corn, pork, lard and sugar.

Reactions are reported in prices for cotton and hides. On the other hand higher coal prices have appeared at New York and Philadelphia and the prospect is for further advances all along the line. In addition to higher quotations for cedar prices of all standard varieties of cotton goods are higher and tend upward. Then there is the \$4 advance in steel rails, the latter now being on a parity with quotations for steel billets.

Failures this week numbered 213, as compared with 223 in the second week of September, 1894. Exports of wheat from the United States and Canada, both coasts, flour included as wheat, amount to only 1,810,000 bushels this week compared with 2,260,000 bushels last week, 2,789,000 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago. This week's total exports are a little more than one-half the corresponding shipments three years ago and about one-quarter the exports in the like week of 1891.

The Washington wheat crop as reported from Seattle will turn out better than earlier stated. The advances from Oregon and California are that continued rains have damaged hops and wine and table grapes.

Died of Heart Failure.

A colored man by the name of Henry Coleman was picked up on Fair street about 2 o'clock this morning by Officer Sessler, suffering from heart failure. Dr. Park was called and ordered his immediate removal to the hospital. After reaching the hospital Coleman died as he was put on the bed.

Quite a Spell of Weather.

The drop of the mercury in twenty-four hours from 8 o'clock Thursday night to 8 o'clock last night was exactly 24 degrees. The change was, however, very agreeable although many overcoats were noticed being worn last evening, and trolley parties had closed cars with windows and doors shut. The change of weather was like a transformation from July to October.