

Oregon's Perambulating Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The Southern Commission is preparing their final report, which will be transmitted to Congress by the President, along with eleven special reports upon the different countries which have been forwarded from time to time to the Secretary of State. These reports being addressed to Congress cannot be furnished for publication without violating official courtesy, but they have been briefly forwarded by dispatches sent from time to time to the Secretary of State... The detailed reports are very voluminous and contain not only the views and conclusions of the commission, but also statements taken by stenographers from nearly all the prominent merchants engaged in the foreign trade in the nine countries visited, giving the result of their observations and opinions as to the best methods of promoting trade between those countries and the United States. It was the practice of the commission at the cities visited to invite before them the prominent merchants who were supposed to be friendly disposed towards the United States and to secure from them all the information possible relating to the trade of their own countries with the United States and its commercial rivals and to ascertain from them the reasons why our country had so small a share of the South American commerce. The various topics upon which direct inquiry was made was the furnished in a separate report by Mr. Frelinghuysen, late Secretary of State, bore upon a close intimacy between the United States and other Republics of this hemisphere. They embodied a series of propositions which were accepted by every one of the governments except Chile. The twelve reports which were submitted to Congress will make two or three thousand pages, including information furnished by 250 or more merchants interviewed. The commission have been constantly employed since the 13th of last September, when they met for organization in New York. They have since visited 22,000 miles and officially visited nine different countries. Colombia, Nicaragua and Honduras were omitted because of the revolution. Bolivia could not be visited because her ports were blockaded, and Paraguay and Brazil were passed over because of instructions sent by Secretary of State to the commission to return by the 1st of last September. The commission report that a great deal of interest was shown everywhere in South America in the work, and even in Chile, where the government did not show much cordiality to the United States, the citizens were hospitable and the merchants did everything in their power to facilitate the commission's work.

Financial.

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The Preller Murder Mystery.

LONDON, August 19.—It is stated that Maxwell, who is the murdered Preller at St. Louis, is the son of a professional school master at Hyde, near Manchester. LONDON, August 20.—Hugh Brooks is doubtless identical with Maxwel. He was formerly a clerk in the office of Brown & Ainsworth at Stockport. About eighteen months ago he passed an examination and commenced the practice of law at Hyde, but not with little success. In January, last he announced that he had an important law suit in Dublin which required a primary visit to London, and he left Hyde, taking with him a tricycle and photograph apparatus belonging to Dr. Sidebottom of Hyde, having evidently sold his own effects to pay creditors. Shortly after Brooks departed the curate of Hyde, who had been an intimate friend of Hugh, also left town and the two men were seen together in Paris, where they were giving photographic sittings. The description given of Maxwel's elimination of the murdered Preller, a portrait which is not only a fair one, but exactly tallies with Hugh's style. It is notable that Maxwel sold a tricycle in Boston, and that the number of the watch he sold to a jeweler in St. Louis agrees with the number recorded in the books of the watchmaker as that of a watch he had sold to Henry Brooks. A portrait of Maxwel published in a Washington paper exactly resembles Brooks. Hugh was about five feet six inches high, and had dark monastic and square chin, with supercilious air and drawing voice. It is certain that Hugh and Preller became acquainted in England and sailed for America together, and it is equally certain that Hugh was short of funds. The fact that Hugh dabbled in medical experiments makes the chloroform story plausible, and writers reached Hyde which were dated at St. Louis a couple of days prior to the murder, one containing an extra card addressed to Hugh's former sweetheart. The case has aroused much excitement at Hyde. PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—W. A. Shaw, a stenographer employed in the office of Wayne & McVeigh, has through the aid of a newspaper editor in America, the alleged murderer of Preller at St. Louis, identified the accused as Hugh Brooks, a former acquaintance at Hyde, Leicester, England. Mr. Shaw last saw Brooks in August, 1884, when on a visit to his parents, who reside near Hyde. Brooks then had an office as solicitor in Leicester, England, and was engaged in a lawsuit. He was much devoted to magic lanterns, and apparently was accustomed to make experiments. He had many notable eccentricities, and in personal appearance was strange looking, his eyes were dark and his hair gray. He had a general habit of smoking cigars. His father had been summing at the law of Wight, and during his absence the son spent money extravagantly, and to cover his expenditures he forged his father's name to a note for £300. On account of this mischief he left Hyde and went to Dublin, afterwards drifting to America.

Disastrous Fire.

PORT WASHINGTON, August 21.—A fire causing a loss of over \$100,000 broke out on the steamer Colorado, lying off Plum Beach near here, this evening. The flames spread from the Colorado to the following ships, all of which were burned to the water's edge and sunk: The Minnesota, Susquehanna, Congress, South Carolina, Iowa, Lotta and Grant, all with the exception of the two last formerly belonging to the U. S. navy. They had been condemned and were bought from the government by Stanzard & Co., who were to break them up for the old iron and planks they could get out of them. The fire broke out on the Colorado, where men were at work burning up planks to get the iron spurs. On the right of the Colorado was the Susquehanna, to which the flames spread rapidly and before either it or the Colorado could be towed on the flames spread to other boats. All but the Lotta, the Lotta was red for miles around. The heat was so intense that it was impossible to get anywhere near the burning ships, while the cracking of the flames sounded like the sharp crack of musketry. The flames were left on the deck and bulwarks of the ship and ate their way up the shrouds into the rigging. The picture now presented of eight burning vessels, outlined against a bank of inky clouds, was one long to be remembered. The fire burned so fiercely that within three hours nothing was left of the once defense of the United States but a few charred planks and floating timbers. The hulls sunk at once to the bottom, going down with a hiss and gurgle amid a cloud of steam from the water as it swept over the burning wrecks. The Colorado was the first to sink and as she went down she carried a mass of lumber, the Minnesota topped over on the Congress and together they sought the sandy bottom of the Sound. The Susquehanna burst loose from her moorings and at one time various fishing crafts anchored along the shore appeared to be in danger. She floated about fifty yards from shore and after trembling for a moment keeled over and sank. The South Carolina and Iowa followed her to the bottom in short order, but before going down the flames spread from the Lotta, the Lotta, Grant and Fair Play, lying near the shore, and they, too, sank.

Bank Defaulter.

PORT WASHINGTON, August 19.—A startling rumor spread through the city to-day to the effect that the late John Nichols, vice president of the City National Bank, whose death occurred last Monday at the bank, was a defaulter to a large amount. Immediately after his demise the officers of the City National Bank called a meeting of all the other bankers in the city to investigate the affairs of the bank. The committee appointed reported that they find Vice President Nichols to have been a defaulter to the amount of about \$30,000, but the committee consider the bank sound. The outside indebtedness of Nichols on individual names is but \$20,000, although rumors are current that his private indebtedness is much larger. His funeral yesterday was the largest ever witnessed in this city. The body will probably be exhumed to settle the question whether or not he succeeded. Ft. Worth, Texas, August 20.—Sensational disclosures in relation to the affairs of the late John Nichols, Vice President and Treasurer of the City National Bank, resulted in a run on that institution to-day. As soon as the doors were opened a steady stream of anxious depositors fied through the bank, and about one o'clock, seeing that the bank was paying every one who applied, quietly began to disperse, and the run ceased. Some business men made large deposits to show their confidence in the bank, and matters seemed to be progressing favorably for the bank, when, about two o'clock, the sunburst again appeared, the bank's doors were closed and the following notice was posted: This bank has suspended by order of the Comptroller of Currency as per telegram. WASHINGTON, August 20.—To A. M. Britton, President of the City National Bank: An examiner has been ordered to take possession of and examine your bank. Close the doors and hold all assets as they are until his arrival. Signed, J. S. LANGWORTH, Deputy Comptroller of Currency. The action of the Treasury Department in the defalcation and received the above reply. Britton and a number of other bankers in the city immediately framed a telegram to the Comptroller, asking him to rescind the order closing the bank, but just as their protest was being telegraphed they received a forged check for \$1,000, also a note for \$5,000, and concluded to allow the doors to remain closed until a thorough examination was made. Nichols was also City Treasurer, and an examination of his accounts to-day revealed the fact that he was a defaulter to the city of Fort Worth to the sum of \$13,290. His bonds are responsible men, and the probabilities are that the city will lose nothing. Included in his shortage to the city are \$5,000 in city bonds which are missing, and \$30,000 in Warren county bonds of 500 each, aggregating \$150,000 market value. These are supposed to have been sold in the bond market, but the fact is that they were not. It was also discovered that Nichols, in his capacity as Vice President of the City National Bank, had borrowed \$133,000 from three other banks in the city. These loans were immediately paid by the City National Bank. It is believed that Nichols has by this means secured the loss of his shares in the bank and in other corporations in which he was stockholder. As near as can be estimated to-night, the shortage of Nichols to his bank and city of Fort Worth aggregates \$75,000. His insured loans from outside parties will bring him a total of \$100,000 or over. He owned considerable valuable real estate here and at other points in Texas, but it is believed that everything was mortgaged to secure the outside loans, the aggregate of which no one knows. There no longer exists a doubt but that Nichols committed suicide. The physician says the symptoms of his death indicate trichinosis. No explanation as to how the dead banker lost all of his money is yet forthcoming. It is said that he was interested in silver mines and other hazardous enterprises.

Ravages of a Cyclone.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 25.—Charleston was struck by a cyclone this morning and one-fourth of the houses in the city are unroofed. Parts of the spires of St. Michaels and St. Matthews churches were blown down, and the spire of the Citadel square Baptist Church is demolished, and wharves and warehouses are badly damaged. At Sullivan's Island, two steamers are aground, and the new Ashley river bridge, now constructing, is swept away. Four vessels which arrived yesterday are wrecked. The telegraph wires are down, and there are cars running. The city is becoming a floating city. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. The merchants are already rebuilding. The phosphate works near the city are but little injured, except the Atlantic, which loses its acid chamber. AUGUSTA, Ga., August 25.—There is nothing but a storm from Charleston to-night with rain by head westerly. About 9 o'clock the storm was north-easterly and at 10 o'clock a. m. turned to the southeast. A schooner was blown across the northern railroad track at the wharves in Charleston and now obstructs that road, and there are cars running. The wharves were unroofed and a main left bent to-night with tin for repairs. It is reported that the battery in Charleston is demolished. The storm commenced at 1 o'clock this morning. One fatality is reported on Sullivan's Island, where a large number of Augusta people are summering. SULLIVAN ISLAND, August 25.—The hurricane last night and this morning was terrific and destructive. A number of houses on Sullivan Island were blown away. The New Brighton Hotel had over one hundred guests and great fears were entertained for their safety. About 9 o'clock in the morning the wind reached its greatest velocity. At that hour, while the hotel people were at breakfast, the casino fell with a great crash. Fortunately all the rooms in the building had been vacated. There were grave apprehensions that the dining-room and main building would succumb to the violence of the storm. At 9 o'clock the wind changed to the southwest. When the casino fell it was thought that the maximum of the storm was from 65 to 70 miles an hour. The main building of the hotel is intact, having stood the storm without serious damage. At 1 o'clock it was entirely over. The loss to New Brighton is \$30,000. There has been a very general destruction of property on the island, which was in the main submerged, but when the wind changed the water receded. SAVANNAH, August 25.—The storm this morning did but little damage in the city or to the rice plantations. At Tybee a dwelling house was blown down, but no one was injured. JACKSONVILLE, Florida, August 25.—At Mayport yesterday there was a violent storm. The dwelling house was blown down and Mrs. Gilbert's husband was injured. All the guests in the house, about thirty women and children, were exposed for hours to a furious driving wind and rain. The news from Fernandina shows that great damage was done to buildings, boats and shipping, and the guests at the Strathmore Hotel were obliged to be driven into town for refuge. No lives were lost. FREDERICK, August 25.—For the third time this summer a heavy storm swept over Frederick county to-day. The Cacocin river, running through Middletown valley, was so full that it overflowed its banks everywhere that offered obstruction. Barns, bridges and dwellings were demolished, and fully \$15,000 damages was sustained. Several of the bridges have twice been swept away within the past three months, and much of the loss falls on poor farmers who can ill afford it. Considerable damage was done to growing corn throughout that section of the State.

Indians Starving.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Adjutant General Drum to-day received a dispatch from the officer commanding in New Mexico saying that the Southern Utes in that Territory were starving; that they had no supplies and were unable to procure any, and that unless food was immediately procured for them they would go on the war path. These are the same Indians that a few weeks ago were reported to be without food and in a starving condition. Temporary relief was afforded them by drawing on the military stores.

A Large Funeral.

EMPIRIA, Kansas, August 24.—Hon. J. K. Wullop's funeral at the Methodist church took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with an immense audience filling the church and adjacent streets, many people coming from the surrounding country. The interest manifested in the case surpasses all precedent here. Mrs. Wullop retained an easy, cool, well-possessed bearing, and the attendance at the house yesterday might be called a levee, for she continues to assert her entire innocence. She did not attend the funeral at the church, as her presence might have given rise to great excitement. The coroner's jury met again this morning and took the testimony of Dr. L. D. Jacobs, physician who attended Mr. Wullop. It developed nothing new or startling. An analysis by Dr. Gardner of the stomach and other parts of Mr. Wullop's body did not determine the presence of arsenic or other poison, and he has taken the parts to Kansas City for more complete and exhaustive analysis. The coroner's jury after hearing Dr. Jacobs' testimony adjourned until Tuesday morning. The reports from New Orleans as to the standing of the Wallace family there are very conflicting. Mrs. Wullop, see Minnie Wallace, remains at her residence in care of the sheriff, and has so far been treated with entire respect. The mystery of the case seems to deepen and interest intensifies hourly.

Peruvian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—U. S. Consul H. M. Brent, at Callao, has made his annual report to the Department of State on the condition of affairs in Peru. Mr. Brent says: "I am unable to chronicle any improvement or advance in the financial and commercial condition of Peru. Ardent opposition to the government of Iglesias still continues in the south and north, and the mercantile and agricultural interests in these sections are in possession of the rebellious faction, obeying the orders of Gen. Caeceres. Their ports are closed to commerce. The immense and fruitful interior coast of Lima, whence Peru's ready demand for supplies reached the capital in normal times, is now and has been almost uninterrupted since the departure of the Chileans in 1883. Since the conflict and disorder no one from these sections ventures to send his beaves, wool, ores and other merchandise to the coast, for fear of seizure and confiscation on the way, and the store houses of Lima are filled with goods vainly awaiting the advent of purchasers. Lima merchants have countermanded their orders sent abroad. The local demand is comparatively insignificant and exports are decreasing." Consul Brent then speaks of the decrease of revenues consequent upon this stagnation of business, and of the numerous burdensome imposts on imports still further restricting trade, and as an example of increased cost says that tobacco which in the United States costs 50 cent a pound is raised in value to \$1.50.

Civil Service.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Hon. D. B. Eaton, chairman, and Chief Examiner Lyon, of the U. S. civil service commission, are in the city. They called upon and had a long conference with the chairman of the local board of examiners this morning for the purpose of determining on the best plan of filling the four vacancies in the board caused by resignations. After the interview closed Eaton said to Reporter that the vacancies would soon be filled, whether upon the recommendation by the collector of customs or by the civil service commission direct he did not say. As the time for which three of the resignations was to expire has not yet arrived, the board is now in working order, and a meeting was held this afternoon and arrangements made for holding an examination of applicants.

Meeting of ex-Union Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—The National Association of ex-Union prisoners began its 12th annual session to-day. The following committee on credentials was appointed: Comrades Butler, Rippe and Stark. Before the committee had concluded its labors reports of the officers were handed in. In his report the president here advised that there has been no very marked progress in the advancement of our organization during the past year. While our hopes of extending our organization so far as to include all ex-prisoners with complete State organizations has not been fully realized, much practical work has been accomplished that must produce good results in the immediate future. We have regular chartered associations, either State or local, in fifteen States, as follows: Pennsylvania, 9; Michigan, 7; Ohio, 5; Indiana, 2; Colorado, 2; Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland, Virginia, California, Kansas, and the District of Columbia, making a total of 37 organizations in all. The treasurer was absent and his place was occupied by Dr. G. A. Gesler, of Fremont, Ohio. The report showed that \$31,116 had been received during the last term. The meeting then adjourned and the members were escorted through the U. S. Mail by comrades of the Pennsylvania State Association.

Death of Ex-Governor Fenton.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 25.—A special issue of the Evening News from Jamestown, New York, says that Governor Fenton dropped dead in his office, in the First National Bank, at 2:45 this afternoon. He was apparently in good health. Hear disease was the supposed cause of his death.

Fatal Accidents.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 24.—Captain D. S. Baker, agent and general D. M. D. of the New York, Providence & Boston railway, was run over and killed to-night in the yard at Stonington.

Terrible Tragedy.

CHICAGO, August 23.—The Daily News' Springfield, Ill., special says: This city is greatly excited over a double, and what may turn out to be, triple murder, which occurred in broad daylight to-day on one of the principal streets. This morning Leonard Gardner, who spent the night in jail for wife beating, procured ball and was released. He immediately armed himself with two revolvers of a large calibre and became loud in his threats against Policemen W. J. Camp and Fred. Gall, who arrested him. About noon-time Gardner saw two officers approaching to arrest him on the street. Hastily entering a hallway, he opened fire. Officer Camp fell dead. Gall returned the fire rapidly, and in a moment Gardner fell, pierced with three bullets. He died instantly. Officer Gall fell with two bullets in him. It is not thought likely that he will recover.

Murder and Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 23.—A special to the Journal from Salem, Ind., says: Fred. Berkey, Jr., son of one of the leading citizens of the place, while intoxicated appeared on the streets and began an indiscriminate fusillade. He fired nine shots, aiming at whoever happened to be in range. Laura Klerler received two balls, one in the wrist and one in the shoulder. Wm. McClanahan was shot through the hand. W. S. Percise sustained a flesh wound in the thigh. Jordan Payne received a ball through the body, just below the heart, and will probably die. The railroad engineer, and Kate O'Leary, sister of the supposed murderer, was so seriously wounded by a pistol shot that she will probably die. It is believed almost certain that O'Leary killed his mistress and attempted the life of his sister, as shortly previous to the shooting the trio were seen together drinking beer. O'Leary has not yet been found. The wounded woman, who is recovering, says anything whatever about the affair. The occurrence assumes an historical aspect in that Cornelius O'Leary is a son of Mrs. O'Leary whose fractious cock kicked over the lamp that started the fire that burned Chicago.

Execution of a Murderer.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 21.—Joseph Petneyke this morning suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of Mrs. Pauline Frontzheim, June 1st, 1883. The crime was first discovered when the husband of the victim returned home from his day's labor and found the mutilated corpse of his wife lying in a pool of blood upon the floor, her brains being beaten out with the blunt end of a hatchet. The examining physician testified that over twenty blows had been dealt with the weapon. The murderer was captured on the following day in Albany. The prisoner admitted having killed the woman, and put in a plea of self-defense. He claimed that she sought an interview and urged him to elope with her, but upon learning that he was already married she flew into a rage and drew a revolver upon him. He defended himself with the hatchet. After the commission of the crime he hid the house of everything in the shape of jewelry or money. The theory of the prosecution was that he went to the house merely for the purpose of robbery, but that being confronted by the woman, he felt compelled to put her out of the way. The prisoner was a handsome, finely proportioned man, twenty-five years of age, and came to this country when he was eighteen years of age.

Convent Burned.

DUBLIN, August 25.—The Ursuline Convent at Waterford, Ballinacree county, burned to-day. All the inmates escaped.

Knights of Labor.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—V. T. Powderly, Grand Master Workman, Knights of Labor, arrived here to-day and this evening had a conference with a number of the leading Knights of Labor here in reference to the Washab strike. Nothing definite was determined upon, and a further conference will be held to-morrow, at which the committee ordered from St. Louis will be present, and it is thought a plan of action will be adopted. NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—A special to the Democrat from Meridian, Miss., says: It is currently reported that the Knights of Labor have ordered a strike in the shops of the Queen & Crescent City railway, to take effect this night. It is said the men will refuse to work unless it is believed that a portion of the force has determined to work no longer. It is also said that enough engineers will quit work to render it impossible for their trains to go out to-night.

American Bar Association.

SARATOGA, August 19.—The American Bar Association assembled here to-day in its eighth annual session. The annual address was made by President John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky. He spoke in favor of advancing the science of independent judgment, and of promoting a thorough administration of justice, and urged the necessity of a uniformity of legislation throughout the several States. The members of the General Council, one from each State, were chosen. A resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee to report to that action, if any, the Association should take in working order, and the necessity for legislation for the relief of the U. S. Supreme Court for its overplus business.

Crop Prospects.

BALTIMORE, August 19.—The Baltimore manufacturers Record will publish to-morrow nearly five pages of special reports, covering the whole of the South, showing the prospects of crops and the outlook for business in that section are remarkably good. The acreage of cotton, corn and tobacco crops is the largest on record, and the reports are almost unanimous in stating that the yield of these crops, as well as the smaller crops, excepting wheat, will greatly exceed the best crops ever before produced in this country. It is also shown that the crops have been made at a lower cost than at any preceding year.

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DUBLIN, August 25.—The Ursuline Convent at Waterford, Ballinacree county, burned to-day. All the inmates escaped.

The Preller Murder Mystery.

LONDON, August 19.—It is stated that Maxwell, who is the murdered Preller at St. Louis, is the son of a professional school master at Hyde, near Manchester. LONDON, August 20.—Hugh Brooks is doubtless identical with Maxwel. He was formerly a clerk in the office of Brown & Ainsworth at Stockport. About eighteen months ago he passed an examination and commenced the practice of law at Hyde, but not with little success. In January, last he announced that he had an important law suit in Dublin which required a primary visit to London, and he left Hyde, taking with him a tricycle and photograph apparatus belonging to Dr. Sidebottom of Hyde, having evidently sold his own effects to pay creditors. Shortly after Brooks departed the curate of Hyde, who had been an intimate friend of Hugh, also left town and the two men were seen together in Paris, where they were giving photographic sittings. The description given of Maxwel's elimination of the murdered Preller, a portrait which is not only a fair one, but exactly tallies with Hugh's style. It is notable that Maxwel sold a tricycle in Boston, and that the number of the watch he sold to a jeweler in St. Louis agrees with the number recorded in the books of the watchmaker as that of a watch he had sold to Henry Brooks. A portrait of Maxwel published in a Washington paper exactly resembles Brooks. Hugh was about five feet six inches high, and had dark monastic and square chin, with supercilious air and drawing voice. It is certain that Hugh and Preller became acquainted in England and sailed for America together, and it is equally certain that Hugh was short of funds. The fact that Hugh dabbled in medical experiments makes the chloroform story plausible, and writers reached Hyde which were dated at St. Louis a couple of days prior to the murder, one containing an extra card addressed to Hugh's former sweetheart. The case has aroused much excitement at Hyde. PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—W. A. Shaw, a stenographer employed in the office of Wayne & McVeigh, has through the aid of a newspaper editor in America, the alleged murderer of Preller at St. Louis, identified the accused as Hugh Brooks, a former acquaintance at Hyde, Leicester, England. Mr. Shaw last saw Brooks in August, 1884, when on a visit to his parents, who reside near Hyde. Brooks then had an office as solicitor in Leicester, England, and was engaged in a lawsuit. He was much devoted to magic lanterns, and apparently was accustomed to make experiments. He had many notable eccentricities, and in personal appearance was strange looking, his eyes were dark and his hair gray. He had a general habit of smoking cigars. His father had been summing at the law of Wight, and during his absence the son spent money extravagantly, and to cover his expenditures he forged his father's name to a note for £300. On account of this mischief he left Hyde and went to Dublin, afterwards drifting to America.

Knights of Labor.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—V. T. Powderly, Grand Master Workman, Knights of Labor, arrived here to-day and this evening had a conference with a number of the leading Knights of Labor here in reference to the Washab strike. Nothing definite was determined upon, and a further conference will be held to-morrow, at which the committee ordered from St. Louis will be present, and it is thought a plan of action will be adopted. NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—A special to the Democrat from Meridian, Miss., says: It is currently reported that the Knights of Labor have ordered a strike in the shops of the Queen & Crescent City railway, to take effect this night. It is said the men will refuse to work unless it is believed that a portion of the force has determined to work no longer. It is also said that enough engineers will quit work to render it impossible for their trains to go out to-night.

American Bar Association.

SARATOGA, August 19.—The American Bar Association assembled here to-day in its eighth annual session. The annual address was made by President John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky. He spoke in favor of advancing the science of independent judgment, and of promoting a thorough administration of justice, and urged the necessity of a uniformity of legislation throughout the several States. The members of the General Council, one from each State, were chosen. A resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee to report to that action, if any, the Association should take in working order, and the necessity for legislation for the relief of the U. S. Supreme Court for its overplus business.

Crop Prospects.

BALTIMORE, August 19.—The Baltimore manufacturers Record will publish to-morrow nearly five pages of special reports, covering the whole of the South, showing the prospects of crops and the outlook for business in that section are remarkably good. The acreage of cotton, corn and tobacco crops is the largest on record, and the reports are almost unanimous in stating that the yield of these crops, as well as the smaller crops, excepting wheat, will greatly exceed the best crops ever before produced in this country. It is also shown that the crops have been made at a lower cost than at any preceding year.

Execution of a Murderer.

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