MEDICINE MEN.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON.

A Great Gathering of Eminent Men—President Cleveland's Opening—Secretary Bayard's Welcome Address—The Body Organized.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5.—Before the hour for the opening of the International Medical Congress every seat in Albaugh's Opera-House was occupied. The orchestra and orchestra-circle had been reserved for members of the congress. The ladies were in considerable majority in the dress-circle, and gentlemen in the upper gallery. The private boxes were filled by the wives and families of officers of the congress. President Cleveland, Secretary Bayard, and Speaker Carlisle were escorted by Dr. Cornett to seats upon the stage at 11 o'clock and greeted with applause by the audience. The assemblage was called to order by Professor Henry M. Smith, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Executive Committee. He said that to welcome the distinguished guests of the profession and show his interest in the great humane object, the President of the United States had consented to open the exercises for organization. He had the honor to announce Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America.

CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

The President arose, bowed to the vice-regal, and, when the applause had subsided, said: "I feel that the country should be congratulated to-day upon the presence at our capital of so many of our own citizens and those representing foreign countries who have distinguished themselves in the science of medicine and are devoted to its further progress. My duty on this occasion is very pleasing and very brief. It is simply to declare the ninth International Medical Congress now open for organization and the transaction of business."

OFFICERS.

The chairman of the Executive Committee then proceeded to nominate the gentlemen agreed upon by the committee to be officers of the congress. For the high office of president of the congress, he said, "the committee unanimously nominate to you one widely known as a scientific practitioner, an able teacher and medical author, Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, of Chicago."

Dr. Davis having been unanimously elected by acclamation, the chairman appointed Dr. Francis C. Duranti, of Italy, and Deputy Surgeon-General Sir William A. Stanton, of the British Military army, a committee to escort him to the chair.

Dr. John B. Hamilton, Supervising Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-hospital service, having been nominated and unanimously elected secretary-general of the congress, took his place and nominated the gentlemen agreed upon as vice-presidents of the congress, who were elected. The list contains a hundred or more names. The only American on the list are the ex-president of the American Medical Association and the Surgeon-General of the army and navy. The foreigners on the list include all who came as delegates from their respective Governments, together with many others of distinction. The president of the congress put the question and the gentlemen named were elected in the usual manner by acclamation.

A delegate: "Mr. President, I would like to ask, sir, if it is proper to elect as vice-presidents those who are not members of the Congress? I protest and move to amend."

President Davis: "It is hardly proper to interrupt proceedings now. It was impossible to know who would be here in person. Gentlemen named were notified, and all accepted places." The balance was elected, and I have the honor to invite the vice-presidents to seats on the stage.

Doctors William B. Atkinson, of Philadelphia; George Byrd Harrison, of Washington, and Henry Barga, of France, were elected assistant secretaries; Dr. E. S. F. Arnold, of New York, treasurer; Dr. Richard O. Dunglison, of Philadelphia, chairman Finance Committee; Dr. Henry N. Smith, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Executive Committee; Dr. A. P. P. Garnett, of Washington, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The presidents of the various sections were elected, and the secretary general read his report.

Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, chairman of Committee of Arrangements, announced the social programme for the congress. It included a reception this evening at the Pension Office, informal reception by the President and Mrs. Cleveland to-morrow, a lawn party by Hon. John Bent, a reception by Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, reception and ladies' banquet at the Pension Office, a visit to Mount Vernon upon a United States vessel, and excursion to Niagara Falls.

He said it was a source of regret and disappointment that the month of September had been selected for the congress, and the committee felt it their duty to explain the absence of that boundless hospitality for which Washington was so widely known. It was, he said, due to the absence from the city of so many of those who at other seasons were wont to open their doors to visitors. President Davis now introduced Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State of the United States, who welcomed the congress in the following address:

Mr. Bayard.

Gentlemen of the International Medical Congress: The pleasing duty has been assigned to me of giving expression, in the name of my fellow-countrymen, to the gratification felt by us all that you should have selected this capital to be the scene of the ninth congress and cordially to bid you welcome. The world is becoming better acquainted; social assimilation has progressed; small provinces and minor kingdoms are rapidly merging into great empires; international intimacy suffers less obstruction; the broad and powerful current of literature is silently wearing away the banks of geographical prejudice, and the spirit of a common brotherhood of mutuality and interdependence is expanding itself irresistibly over the barriers of mountains and seas, and these new and beneficent conditions give promise that the word "stranger" shall soon be obliterated from the vocabulary of civilization. You, gentlemen, will not, I hope, feel and I am sure you will not be considered by us, as strangers in the United States, for not only has the fame of many of your number, whom to name might seem invidious, long since surpassed the limits of your own lands and been recorded in the world's annals of scientific attainment; but I take leave to say that here especially will your claims for public respect and the grateful acknowledgment due to your enlightened services find prompt and hearty allowance by the populations who dwell amid the blessings of civil and religious liberty beneath the broad banner of the United States."

SCIENCE DEMOCRACY.

If letters be republican, science is surely democracy, whose domain is penetrated and traversed by no royal road, but is open on all sides and equally to all who with humility and intelligence shall watch and wait for the light as it is gradually disclosed by Divine Providence for the amelioration of mankind. In this democratic republic the brotherhood of science can best realize its universality, for here you will find institutions for the promotion of science in every department, and in no one more conspicuously than in that of medicine and surgery, the most important of which are the voluntary gifts of private citizens, men who, in the great majority of cases, were painfully limited in their associations with science and letters, and who began life at the lowest round of fortune's ladder; but thanks to the noble equities of our political system, rose without "invidious bar" to the highest level of material success and public usefulness. To the public spirit and benevolence of such individuals is due the endowment on a scale that princes may envy, but have never surpassed, of the schools of science, colleges, and universities open for intellectual training and advancement of all who desire to share and are competent to receive such benefits.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

Your congress is held, gentlemen, in the closing year of the first century of our national existence, and what has been here accomplished in the line of scientific edification and equipment owes comparatively little to official or governmental assistance. To no system of prescriptive privilege, but to individual energy, enterprise, and generosity we owe what, under God, we now possess of such things, and non-interference by the Government has proved the promotion and not hindrance in our advancement. Busy in every department of industrial pursuit, engrossed with diversified occupations, hurrying with breathless energy that has left its traces upon the physiognomy of our people, yet, believe me, we are not deaf to calls of humanity nor lacking in appreciation and grateful respect for votaries of science.

GUARDIANS OF SANITATION.

We welcome this congress as the guardians of the sanitation of nations. In your profession we recognize the noblest school of human usefulness and in the progress of development of the laws of cure mitigation of suffering, prolongation of human existence, and efforts to discover the true principles and conditions by which life can be made "worth living." We have learned to appreciate our debt to those whose highest reward is the "still small voice of gratitude" and the consciousness of benefaction to the human race. Gentlemen, I confidently promise your convention a worthy audience—not alone members of your profession here assembled nor the limited number whom this building can contain, but that vaster audience to whom upon wing of electrical force your message will be daily borne far and wide to listening ear of more than sixty millions of American citizens. Sure am I that your message will be worthy, and equally that your thought and deliverances will be welcomed by the continent. The closer relation of mankind which modern invention has induced has been necessarily accompanied by the increased dissemination of disease, and the need is obvious of frequent international conference that in the grand sweep of scientific observations new discoveries in the healing art may be promptly tested and applied in counteractions.

Forgive me if, as one of the great army of patients, I humbly petition the profession that in your deliberations nature may be allowed a hearing when remedies are proposed, and that her *vis medicatrix* may not be omitted in computing forces of cure, and that science may be restricted as often as possible to sounding the alarm for nature to hasten, as she surely will if permitted, to the defence of the point assailed.

A SIMPLE DUTY.

My duty is very simple, and I fear I I have already overstepped its limit, for there was indeed little more for me to say than to repeat the words of the ancient dame whose cottage was close by the battle-field of Waterloo, and being somewhat deaf and hearing the sound of the artillery when the famous pounding was hardest, thought she heard some one knocking at her door, and simply said, "Come in."

This may seem an unscientific illustration of auscultation and percussion, but you need not make half the noise of Wellington or Bonaparte, and I can assure you the American people will hear you and heartily say to you as I do for them, "Come in."

The welcome was acknowledged and responded to briefly by Dr. William Harris Lloyd, Inspector-General, Royal Navy, on behalf of Great Britain; Dr. Leon Laforte, of Paris, on behalf of France; Professor P. G. Unna, of Hamburg, on the part of Germany; Senator M. Semmola, of Naples, for Italy, and Sir Charles Reyner, of St. Petersburg, representing the Government of Russia. Dr. Unna spoke in German and Drs. Semmola and Laforte in French.

President Davis having called one of the vice-presidents to the chair, proceeded to deliver his opening address.

The presiding officer proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Davis, which was enthusiastically accorded, and then announced the congress adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

There has been but one case of friction in the proceedings so far as has been learned. Some days ago a committee invited Dr. Francisco Durante, of Rome, to answer in the name of Italy to the welcoming address. Later, when Senator Semmola arrived, he claimed it as a right that he should make the response representing the Government of Italy. The committee felt constrained to make the change, and notified Professor Durante. This gentleman is much offended, and has withdrawn from the congress. He claims that he and not Senator Semmola is the representative of the Italian Government.

THE INVADING ARMY.

In round numbers it is estimated that the invading army of doctors and families accompanying them now contains about 5,000 individuals. The work of registration is still in progress, and the exact figures are not yet attainable. Of these nine tenths are Americans.

The papers to be read will cover every subject of interest to the medical profession.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

and all of the papers read will be printed in English, French, and German. There will be thirteen papers on General Medicine; thirty-two on General Surgery; forty-three on Obstetrics; fifty-seven on Gynæcological subjects; forty one on Anatomy; fifteen on Physiology; nine on Pathology; twenty-one on Ophthalmology; thirty-four on Climatology; forty-seven on Psychological Medicine and Nervous Diseases, and seven on Dental and Aural Surgery.

Evaded the American Cruisers.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 5.—A Victoria (B. C.) special to the *Pioneer Press* says: The sealing schooner Pathfinder arrived yesterday afternoon, having on board 2,377 sealskins. During the time she was in Behring sea she only spoke one vessel, and did not learn of the seizure of sealing schooners until she arrived here. She is the second vessel that has evaded the American cruisers. Another schooner is reported in the straits.

Respects to Gladstone by Americans

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, September 5.—Many noted Americans paid their respects to Mr. Gladstone at Howarden yesterday and attended the church where he read the lessons of the day. After service the path from the church-door was lined on both sides by American visitors, who greeted Mr. Gladstone with much warmth. Mr. Gladstone returned each greeting cordially.

TWO SENATORS AT IT.

MAHONE SUING RIDDLEBERGER FOR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Senator Riddleberger on the Stand—Some Spicy and Rich Developments Brought Out.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WOODSTOCK, VA., September 5.—The first of two suits by William Mahone against Senator Riddleberger was tried in the Circuit Court here to-day. It was on a bond for $500, dated July 16, 1881. W. E. Craig, of Staunton, was counsel for Mahone. Mahone's deposition stated the bond was for money loaned the Senator. Senator Riddleberger was put on the stand and said every statement made by Mahone was untrue; that he had not met nor conversed with Mahone in 1881; that this bond was not given for money loaned him by Mahone; that he did owe Mahone $700, loaned him in 1876 when a Tilden elector, but Mahone was not suing on that.

MONEY FROM MAHONE.

He had received money from Mahone, but every cent of it had gone to pay campaign expenses. He had not stolen a dollar of the fund, and hoped that every man could say the same. Mahone had once asked witness to insure his life for Mahone's benefit, and witness replied that he would rather insure it for the benefit of some one else, and that if Mahone had carried the Legislature that elected John Daniel to the United States Senate witness would never have been sued. Two years subsequently to the date of the bond witness had been requested to put $500 in the Richmond *Whig*, but had declined on account of extreme poverty.

A TILT BETWEEN THE SENATOR AND COUNSEL.

Then turning to Craig, said: "Now tell how much you put in." "I waive all objections to anything the Senator may say," said Mr. Craig. "I am glad you do not object to my telling the truth," retorted the Senator. "Go on," said Mr. Craig. "I will go on without you telling me," said the Senator. And again, during Mr. Craig's questionings, he said: "I am sworn; you are not. Put me in your place and take mine." Senator Riddleberger, after reading a letter handed him by Mr. Craig acknowledged it as his own. It was dated from this place, July 17, 1881, one day later than the date of the bond, and was written, like it, in violet ink. It was read in court, and proved to be long and sprightly.

MAHONE'S POINT.

The point dwelt on by Mahone's counsel was as follows: "General, I received the draft on you yesterday and devoted much of yesterday to applying it. Thank God, I now have no obligations but to one—yourself. I saw Randolph Tucker Monday, and he assured me I would get my fees in the railroad cases in the winter, and you may look for a prompt return."

Senator Riddleberger denied that this referred to the bond or that he had promised to pay Mahone his fees in the railroad cases. He said he got no personal benefit from the money; that it was paid for expenses incurred by the Republican committee. "This note," said the Senator, "was never given in Woodstock."

WHERE THE MONEY WENT TO.

"The money went to candidates, and if the truth were known, or it were possible to prove——" Here the Senator was stopped by an objection from counsel, sustained by the Court. The Senator stated he had received money in 1879—the year in which Mahone had been elected to the United States Senate. He said he had received money at different times and places, as Fairfax Courthouse and Lynchburg, and all for campaign purposes. He began to tell something about the $1,000, claiming to explain the one he had to bring in the other; but his testimony on this point was ruled out.

The case was given to the jury late this evening, but they did not come to a verdict and were dismissed until morning. It is reported that Senator Mahone will be here when the $1,000 case comes up, and a spicy time is expected.

LABOR-DAY.

Its Celebration in Various Cities. North and West.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 5.—Labor-day being a legal holiday, all the down-town exchanges, banks, bankers' and brokers' offices, and down-town offices were closed generally. Many other business-houses also closed up for the day, but none had to remain open. The courts and public departments were closed, and the business of the municipal department was at a standstill. Flags floated from many buildings throughout the city in honor of the day, and the streets were thronged with sightseers from an early hour. The labor parade was the feature of the day. Fully 25,000 men belonging to nearly every trade organization in the city were in line. John Morrison, a carpenter and a master workman of the Knights of Labor, was the grand marshal.

In the ranks were printing presses in operation, bakers' ovens in full blast, a number of large safes, a sailing-boat fully equipped, and a group of "squaws" represented by cigarette-manufacturing girls. The procession was headed by platoon of mounted police, and the route was down Broadway from Thirteenth street to Fourth street, to Fifth avenue, to Union Square. At this point fully 10,000 people were massed, and the reviewing stand was located here. On the stand were a large number of representative labor men and women. Among these was Henry George.

General-Master-Workman Powderly and Rev. Dr. McGlynn, who were announced to attend, were not present. Notwithstanding the tabooing of the red flags, there were many of them in line, but the red in each case was relieved by colors less suggestive, which, in letters of gold, told which labor organization was carrying it. No distinctly Socialistic flag was to be seen. The procession wended its way up Fifth avenue to Forty-second street, where it disbanded. The different trades then went to Brommer's Park to spend the afternoon and evening. Many of the houses along the line of march were adorned with flags and bunting.

THE DAY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, September 5.—The celebration of labor's holiday was the most successful yet held in this city. At an early hour men in the undress uniforms of their respective orders, organizations, and societies began to assemble at their rendezvous for the customary parade, and the streets through which the procession was to pass were packed with eager throngs of sight-seers. Manufacturing and building operations were very generally suspended for the day throughout the city, and the desire to make the day memorable was very generally evinced. Nearly every labor organization in the city was represented in the line of march, which was gay with appropriate banners and mottoes, and musical with the strains of countless brass bands. It is estimated that from 25,000 to 30,000 men participated.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., September 5.—Labor-day was appropriately observed here to-day. The public buildings and departments were all closed. They were, however, elaborately decorated with flags. The trade organizations paraded under the marshalship of James Louelle, and the members of the different organizations wore some insignia representing their trade. No red flags were allowed in the procession, which paraded through the principal streets of the city.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 5.—Five thousand workingmen celebrated labor-day by a parade this morning, and games and festivities at the fair-grounds this afternoon. Nearly all the labor organizations of the city were represented in the parade. The day was generally observed among the laboring-men in Albany and vicinity.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, September 3.—There is an almost general suspension of business. A large influx of suburban visitors and the grand procession of workingmen marked the celebration of the early hours of labor day in this city. The procession was a much larger one than in the labor demonstration of last year with the difference that in to-day's parade the majority of the participants are trade unionists, while last year more than half the men were Knights of Labor. During the afternoon there will be six monster pic-nics, and in the evening a number of gatherings under the auspices of various charitable societies.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, MICH., September 5.—Most of the factories and shopsare closed to-day to give the employees an opportunity to participate in the celebration of labor-day. Delegations are present from Cleveland, Toledo, London, Ont., and from many points in Michigan, and will march in the procession. The weather is all that could be desired and everything is moving pleasantly. The procession is the largest of its kind ever seen in the city, nearly all branches of business being represented.

AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, MD., September 5.—There was quite a turnout of the labor organizations to-day. District Assembly, Knights of Labor, paraded in strong force, and proceeded to Round Bay on the Annapolis Short-Line road to spend the day and evening. The Clothing-Cutters' Association also paraded in force, with the Marine Band from Washington, and marched to the Eastern Schwitzen Park, where there was general enjoyment for all who participated.

OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., September 5.—Labor-day is being generally observed in this city. All the cigar-factories and the banks are closed. A grand parade of the various labor organizations paraded through the streets to Ross Park, where a pic-nic is being held this afternoon.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 5.—Labor-day was celebrated here by a large parade of workingmen's unions and societies this morning. There will be a monster pic-nic at Germania Park this afternoon, at which speeches will be made by Dr. McGlynn, Hon. Martin A. Foran, of Cleveland, and others.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 5.—The labor-day celebration in this city was characterized by a parade in which over 2,000 men participated and many business-houses were represented with trimmed wagons. The afternoon is being passed at pic-nics and other enjoyments.

UTICA, N. Y., September 5.—Labor-day was observed in Utica by a general closing of factories and stores. There was a parade of labor organizations about 400 strong in the morning. This afternoon a large mass-meeting of tradesmen and pic-nic is being held at the Driving Park.

The Weather and the Growing Crops.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 5.—The signal office to-day issues the following supplement to the weekly weather crop bulletin: During the past week the weather has been reported as favorable for the growing crops in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and for all, except cotton in South Carolina; as slightly improving in Northern Illinois, Tennessee, and Kansas; as improvable in Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and North Carolina. For the cotton-growing region too much rain is reported from North Carolina, too cool in South Carolina, and some damage by worms in Mississippi and Alabama. Reports indicate for the corn-growing region a yield below the average due to deficiency in rainfall. From Ohio it is reported that tobacco has been injured. The pasturage is reported good in Nebraska; improved by late rains in Minnesota and Kansas; unfavorable in Missouri. Frost occurred in Central Michigan on August 30th and 31st, but no injury has been reported.

Sheepshead Bay Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 5.—First race—sweepstakes, all ages, three quarters of a mile—Cyclops won; Mamie Hunt second, Swift third. Time, 1:14.

Second race—sweepstakes for two-year-olds, three quarters of a mile—Baceland won; Scott second, Mattie Logram third. Time, 1:01½.

Third race—Delphin stakes, for three-year-olds, one and one eighth miles—Kingston won; Belvidere second, Goliah third. Time, 1:55½.

Fourth race—one and a quarter miles—Joe Cotton won; Favor second, Miss Ford third. Time, 2:07½.

Fifth race—one and three-sixteenth miles—Lelax won; Windsail second, Redstone third. Time, 2:03½.

Sixth race—three quarters of a mile on the turf—Santa Rita won; Pat Dwyer second, Maggie Mitchell third. Time, 1:16.

Riotous Tie-Cutters in Arkansas.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, September 5.—A *Times* special from Helena, Ark., says: Late last night a large number of white tie-cutters became intoxicated at Mariana and raised a disturbance in the town by cursing and discharging pistols. Marshal Ford arrested one of their number, and while on his way to the lock-up the crowd attempted to take the prisoner away. Ford pulled his pistol after the crowd commenced firing, and when the smoke cleared away one of the rioters was found dead, killed by a pistol-ball. Nine of the rioters are now in jail awaiting the action of the court. The prompt and determined action of the Marshal prevented a general riot.

The Sunday Liquor Law in St. Louis

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, September 5.—Judge Valiant, of the Circuit Court, to-day handed down his opinion regarding the closing of saloons in St. Louis on Sunday. The opinion virtually reversed the opinion of Judge Noonan, given about two months ago, and holds that the law of 1857 did not legally permit the sale of wine or beer in this city on Sunday, and that the Sunday law as applied to other parts of the State has always been applicable here. The case will now go to the Supreme Court.

The Cholera in Rome.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

ROME, September 5.—The cholera has appeared in Rome, where five cases and two deaths were reported to-day.

At Palermo to-day nine new cases and four deaths were reported; at Trapani twelve new cases and eight deaths, and at Catania three new cases and one death.

Terrific Conflagration in Hungary.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

PESTH, September 5.—A terrific conflagration is raging in the town of Veszeprém, Hungary. Reports received here at a late hour to-night say that two hundred houses have been reduced to ashes.

A THEATRE HORROR

FRIGHTFUL HOLOCAUST IN EXETER, ENGLAND.

The Theatre Royal Burned Last Night—One Hundred and Thirty Lives Lost—Harrowing Scenes, &c.

By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, September 5.—The theatre at Exeter took fire this evening during the performance of "Romany Rye." The occupants of the pit, after an awful struggle, escaped, but many of them were greatly injured. There was only one exit from the gallery, and the rush there was terrific. Scores were trodden under foot and suffocated. A fire-escape was brought to a window and many inside were rescued. Sixty corpses have been removed. The injured survivors were sent to hospitals. The mortality is estimated at one hundred.

DETAILS OF THE CALAMITY.

The structure burned was the Theatre Royal. It was built after the latest designs and was elaborately fitted, being considered one of the prettiest in the kingdom.

There was a full house to-night, and everything was all right until the end of the third act at 10:30 o'clock, when the drop scene fell, and in a moment the whole stage was a mass fire. A wild panic ensued. The occupants of the stalls, pit, and dress-circle escaped after a dreadful crushing, many being badly bruised. The actors and actresses were in their dressing-rooms when the fire began and all escaped.

The fire originated in the flues and spread rapidly, filling the theatre with a dense smoke. The occupants of the upper circle and gallery rushed to the windows, screaming frantically. Many jumped from the windows and were injured; others were rescued with the aid of ladders from the verandas. The fire blazed fiercely, lighting up the whole city. The people were soon flocking to the scene in thousands inquiring for friends. The scene inside the theatre when the fire broke out was an awful one. Some men implored the audience to be cool, but it was impossible to check the frantic rush. The theatre hose was brought into use in a few minutes, but the water had little effect on the flames. The actors and actresses were taken from windows with the aid of ladders. They lost everything except what they were at the time. Up to the present time 130 bodies have been recovered. They are almost unrecognizable. Thirty injured survivors have been taken to hospitals.

The fire burned throughout the night. The search for the bodies proceeds slowly. In many instances every shred of clothing is burned off and the bodies look black and raw.

There are various reports as to the origin of the fire. It is only certain that the flames broke out in the scene-shifters' department. Those who escaped say that the special exit was promptly opened. The fire brigade arrived five minutes after the breaking out of the flames, but the efforts of the firemen were without effect.

The majority of the victims were men and boys. About thirty women were burned. When the fire started the drop-scene was lowered to prevent a draught. Some of the actors opened a door to escape, causing the fire to burst through the drop-scene and to ignite the gallery. The flames overtook the people, who were wedged in an immovable mass, and roasted them to death. Many who were rescued alive died soon after being brought out of the burning building. The occupants of the dress-circle escaped without serious harm.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, September 5.—A telegram from Exeter at 5 o'clock this morning says: The fire is under control. Only the walls of the structure are standing. The people are distracted with anxiety, wandering about the streets in the neighborhood of the theatre in search of friends who attended last night's performance. The hospitals are besieged by anxious inquirers for friends. Twenty badly burned persons who were admitted to the hospitals died a few moments after they were received.

The *Standard* says the sad similarity between the Exeter theatre fire and previous disasters suggests culpable disregard of the teachings of experience.

The *News* says: It is safe to say that one effect of this awful disaster will be a general law governing the construction and management of public places throughout the kingdom. After this catastrophe, and that of the Opera Comique, in Paris, we ought surely require no more warning.

Base-Ball Yesterday.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

At Philadelphia:

Athletics.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2
Cincinnatis.....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Base-hits: Athletics, 10; Cincinnatis, 8. Errors: Athletics, 1; Cincinnatis, 4.

At Baltimore:

[First game.]

Baltimores.....2 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—11
Clevelands.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

Base-hits: Baltimores, 16; Clevelands, 4. Errors: Baltimores, 3; Clevelands, 8.

[Second game.]

Baltimores.....1 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 x—5
Clevelands.....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—4

Base-hits: Baltimores, 10; Clevelands, 10. Errors: Baltimores, 0; Clevelands, 4.

At Boston:

Bostons.....1 0 10 0 0 0 2 0 0—13
Philadelphia.4 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 5—11

Base-hits: Bostons, 21; Philadelphias, 13. Errors: Bostons, 3; Philadelphias, 10. Batteries: Madden and Kelley; Buffinton, Ferguson, Clements, and Gunning.

At New York:

New Yorks.....0 0 3 2 2 0 1 0 1—9
Washington's.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—3

Base-hits: New Yorks, 13; Washingtons, 8. Errors: New Yorks, 4; Washingtons, 4. Batteries: Keefe and Brown; Whitney and Mack.

At Detroit:

Detroits.....0 1 3 0 3 0 0 0 0—7
Chicagos.....0 1 0 2 1 3 4 0 x—11

Base-hits: Detroits, 9; Chicagos, 11. Errors: Detroits, 7; Chicagos, 5. Batteries: Getzein and Bennett; Clarkson and Flint.

At Pittsburgh:

Pittsburghs.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—5
Indianapolis.....3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Base-hits: Pittsburghs, 13; Indianapolis, 12. Errors: Pittsburghs, 2; Indianapolis, 2. Batteries: Galvin and Miller; Boyle and Myers.

At Staten Island:

Metropol's.....5 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—6
St. Louis.....1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—5

Base-hits: Metropolitans, 8; St. Louis, 9. Errors: Metropolitans, 8; St. Louis, 6.

At Brooklyn:

Louisvilles.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—4
Brooklyns.....2 0 0 0 1 0 2 9—14

Base-hits: Louisvilles, 11; Brooklyns, 22. Errors: Louisvilles, 5; Brooklyns, 5.

A County Safe Found Open and $48,000 Missing.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CINCINNATI, September 5.—A special from Freeville, Darke county, Ohio, says the county treasurer's safe doors were found open this morning and $48,000 missing. Treasurer John S. Simon is not at home, but it is rumored he only went to Versailles last night to visit his father, and is on his way back.

Captain Godsuch has been employed as night watchman at the treasury, and says the safe was all right and securely locked during Saturday night. Yesterday morning, while asleep at home, he received a note from Simon, carried by a son of Treasury-Clerk Sullivan, ordering him to give the key to the door leading to the treasury-room from the hall to the boy, and he did so. Coming to the treasury about 7 o'clock in the evening he found the door open, and entering the room discovered the vault-door open, and closing it, he remained in the room all night without giving an alarm. Simon's son Harry was the first in the treasury this morning, and was the first to give the alarm. Treasurer Simon was here yesterday and in the treasury, and, it is claimed, set the time-lock. No one but him knew the combination of the inner safe-doors leading to the money-vault. The combination was not injured. Simon has returned to Greenville, but gives no account except to make out that a robbery had been committed unknown to him. He weeps and appears to be in great distress. His shoe store, containing a large stock, has been closed by the sheriff. Treasurer Simon and his son Harry were arrested and brought before Squire Myers, the former charged with embezzling $33,000 and the son with grand larceny to the amount of $40,000. Examination was waived, and the treasurer gave $5,000 bail and his son $3,000 for their appearance at the next term of the court.

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.

First Meeting in Chicago of the Central Union of America.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, September 5.—The first business session of the German Roman Catholic Central Union of America was opened this morning in St. Michael's hall, with prayer by Rev. Dr. William Teppert, of Covington, Ky., who is one of the leading spirits in the gathering. There were about 300 delegates present. President Spannhorst, of Detroit, made an address of greeting to the delegates. He claimed that the attitude of the German Catholics toward other nationalities had been misrepresented and false reports circulated. In his opinion the German Catholics recognized no distinction of nationalities; no national questions ever came up in their meetings on questions at issue between Irish and German Catholics which the Church alone had authority to decide. He asked delegates to use no hard expressions against other nationalities. The Germans in America were obliged to preserve the German language in their schools. On account of that they had been reproached with trying to Germanize America. That charge was unjust. The Germans were true followers of the Church and understood its teachings. Charges of that kind should be treated with contempt. Spannhorst denied the truth of the report that he ever said that they would insist upon the German language in spite of the bishops. He concluded by congratulating the German Catholics upon the growth of their societies, and advised that each benevolent society have a fund to be used for the relief of workingmen in distress.

After the appointment of committees George Mistsch, of St. Paul, introduced a resolution, of which the following is a translation:

"Whereas the so-called Knights of Labor come forth from day to day with their talk for the purpose of helping the workingmen to their rights by unrighteous means, and trampling law and order under foot, and try to destroy the scriptural faith: therefore be it hereby

"*Resolved*, That we urge all Catholic working people to keep away from said societies, for, according to our experience, such company is not advisable for Catholic working people; for, where Prohibitionists, Anarchists, and Socialists assemble to consult about the welfare of mankind, there should not be found any German Catholic workingman. In order to protect the good name of the German Catholic societies from injury all societies should be exhorted not to receive in their midst any Knights of Labor, and such as are already in them should be induced to leave said order of the Knights of Labor."

Frederick Arendes, of St. Louis, moved to lay the resolution on the table, but was voted down, all but two or three delegates voting against him. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Labor Matters.

Before recess thirty-two new societies were admitted to the union.

At the opening of the afternoon session a dispatch was read in reply to one sent last week to the Catholic Convention of Germany, now in session at Triest. The reply was signed by Count Lialleistel, chairman of the convention, and reminded German-American Catholics that although the ocean intervened their brethren in Germany were bound to them by one common faith and comradeship in the battle of the Lord. Three hearty cheers were given for the Catholics of Germany.

An interesting question of principle was raised when the report from the Society of New Orleans was read, which was written in the English language. Objection was made to receiving it on that account, and Dr. Tappert again came forward and moved that the secretary be instructed to find out whether or not the German language was employed as the official medium by that society, and, if not, that the secretary notify the society that the Central Union received no societies but such as did employ the German language exclusively. All this was to be done in the spirit and tone of brotherly love, but it must be insisted upon, the reverend gentleman said, as it was a question of principle, and not an inch should be yielded. He wanted to have the matter settled at once, but it was referred to the Committee on Constitution.

As a conclusion to the day's proceedings a cablegram was ordered to be sent to Pope Leo XIII. congratulating him upon his approaching jubilee and asking his blessing.

A Two-Million-Dollar Failure.

NEW HAVEN, September 5.—The failure of E. S. Wheeler & Co., of this city, heavy importers of bar-iron, steel, tin, &c., with branch houses in New York, Liverpool, Baltimore, and Chicago, and the New Haven Wire Company, of which E. S. Wheeler is president, was announced this afternoon, and created a decided sensation in business circles. The liabilities of the house are chiefly an endorsement of bills receivable, the unsecured indebtedness being very light.

The members of the firm are exceedingly reticent, and most persistent questioning failed to bring out any information as to the actual amount involved, and it is impossible to learn the figures to-night. There is no question, however, but that it will be very far-reaching, and involve a large number of banks and business houses in the city and elsewhere. A prominent banker, who is pretty well posted as to the firm's standing, puts the amount of the failure in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. Others are not inclined to estimate quite so heavy an indebtedness, but all agree that the liabilities are heavy.

Telegraph Flashes.

An earthquake shock has been felt at Bonn, Prussia. No damage was done.

The safe in the office of the Credit Mobilier, Paris, has been robbed of 125,000 francs.

In Malta during the past twenty-four hours there have been no new cases of cholera and three deaths.

At the Trades-Union Congress at Swansea a resolution condemning the Government for suppressing public meetings in Ireland was passed by a vote of 85 to 7.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGES.

Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, and Peanut Markets.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, September 5, 1887.

SALES—FIRST BOARD.—500 Virginia new 3's at 66½; 100 Richmond city 6's (B. C.) at 113.

Closing quotations at the Stock Board:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4½'s	108	---
United States 4's	125	---
United States 6's, currency	128	---
STATE SECURITIES.		
North Carolina 4's	95	98
North Carolina 6's	122	---
Virginia 6's, consols	50	---
Virginia 6's, deferred	4½	---
Virginia 3-4-5 10-40's	38	---
Virginia 3's, new	64	65
Virginia consol coupons, old	64	---
Virginia consol coupons, July, '83—January, '88	32	---
Virginia 10-40 coupons, after January, '88	29	---
CITY SECURITIES.		
Lynchburg city 8's	124	---
Lynchburg city 6's	108	---
Lynchburg city 5's	101	---
Manchester city 6's, tax-receivable	105	---
Richmond city 8's	127	131
Richmond city 6's	--	120
Richmond city 5's	102	---
Richmond city 4's	--	104
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Atlanta and Charlotte 1st 7's	--	121
Atlanta and Charlotte g'tfilm. 6's	--	103
Cape Fear & Yad. Valley 1st 6's	95	96
Piedmont 1st 8's	102	104
Petersburg Class A 5's	105	---
Petersburg Class B 6's	108	---
Richmond and Danville con. 6's	107	---
Richmond and Danville gold 6's	110	---
Richmond and West. 1st 6's	--	107
R., F. & P. 1st Ches. 1st 8's	--	117
Western North Carolina 1st 7's	105	---
RAILROAD STOCKS.	Par.	
Atlanta and Charlotte	100	82½ 87½
Char., Col. and Aug.	100	18 ---
Petersburg	100	57 62
R., F. & P. div. obligation	100	110 1.4
BANK STOCKS.		
Citizens Savings	25	22 ---
First National	100	135 140
State Bank of Virginia	100	118 ---
Union Bank of Richmond	50	-- 95
INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
Virginia Fire and Marine	25	-- 35
Virginia State	25	25 30½

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, September 5, 1887.

OFFERINGS.

WHEAT.—White, 200 bushels. Longberry, 1,474 bushels. Mixed, 2,750 bushels. Shortberry, 1,850 bushels. Total, 5,874 bushels.

CORN.—White, 1,000 bushels. Mixed, 570 bushels. Total, 1,570 bushels.

OATS.—5,150 bushels.

RYE.—82 bushels.

CLOVER SEED.—22 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—White, 100 bushels fair at 80c.; 100 bushels common at 79c. Longberry, 500 bushels prime