

PRESIDENT'S DAY.

A Great Outpouring of People at Atlanta.

Attention to the President of the United States—Address of Mr. Cleveland—Tribute to American Enterprise—An Informal Reception.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24.—No brighter or balmier sun ever shone over this particular portion of the southland than that which dawned on this morning, President's day, at the Cotton States and International exposition. The presidential party spent the morning quietly at the Aragon, where they remained until 11 o'clock, when they were driven rapidly to the exposition grounds without any parade whatever. Inside the gates the military was already gathered. The troops paraded around the board walk within the fair enclosure and were reviewed by the president from a stand in front of the government building.

After the review the president delivered an address. He was introduced by president Collier, of the exposition, who referred to him as the man who had been entrusted with the duty of wiping out sectional issues and lines. President Cleveland's appearance at the front of the stand was the signal for an outburst of applause from the multitude. He said:

Mr. President. On my own behalf and for my collaborators in the executive branch of our government who have accompanied me, I thank you for your kind words of greeting. We are here to congratulate you and your associates upon the splendid success of the exposition you have set on foot and upon the evidences you have gathered, chiefly illustrative of southern enterprise, southern industry and southern recuperation. But we are also here to claim a share in the pride of your achievement. No portion of our countrymen, wherever found, can exclusively appropriate the glory arising from these surroundings. They are proofs of American genius and industry which are the joint possession of all our people, and they represent triumphs of American skill and ingenuity in which all our citizens, from the highest to the humblest, have a proprietary right. While my fellow citizens of Georgia and her neighboring states may feelitate themselves to the fullest extent upon such evidences as are here found of the growth and prosperity of the interests and enterprises in which they are especially concerned, I cannot be deprived of the enjoyment afforded by the reflection that the work they have done emphasizes in the sight of the world the immense resources and indomitable spirit of the people of the United States.

It seems to me the thought may be suggested as not inappropriate to this occasion that what we see about us is an outgrowth of another exposition inaugurated on American soil more than a century ago, when a new nation was exhibited to the civilized world, guaranteed and protected by a constitution which was ordained and established by the people of the United States, with the declared purpose of promoting their general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.

The success which has attended this exposition of products and manufactures is not altogether due to the quality of the soil or character of the people in any of the contributing states, but it rests largely upon the fact that these states are members of a beneficently governed nation, whose natural resources and advantages everywhere have developed and improved by the influence of free institutions, and whose people have been stimulated and encouraged by the blessings of personal liberty. A constant imitation of the benefits conferred to us by our government easily reminds us of the importance of a hearty and united co-operation in their support and protection. We should lovingly watch and guard it, not only because we are recipients of its precious gifts, but for its own sake, and because it has been put in our hands in sacred keeping, to prove to the world that man can be trusted with self-government.

We shall walk in the path of patriotic duty if, remembering that our free institutions were established to promote the general welfare, we strive for those things which benefit all our people, and each of us is content to receive from a common fund his share of the prosperity thus contributed. We shall miss our duty and forfeit our heritage if, in narrow selfishness, we are heedless of the general welfare and struggle to wrest from the government private advantages which can only be gained at the expense of our fellow-countrymen.

I hope I may therefore be permitted in conclusion to suggest, as a most important lesson taught by this occasion, the absolute necessity to our national health and welfare, and consequently to our individual happiness as citizens, of a careful discrimination in our support of policies and in our advocacy of political doctrines between those which prompt the promotion of the public welfare and those which seem to simply serve selfish interests. If we are to enjoy the blessings our government was framed to fairly and justly bestow, we shall secure them in due time by cultivating a spirit of broad American brotherhood and insisting upon such conduct as will, within the spirit of the golden rule, promote the general welfare.

The president was greeted by an ovation which lasted for several minutes. At its conclusion Mr. Cleveland held an informal reception. The series of courtesies extended the presidential party was concluded last night with a reception at the Capital City club. The chief executive reached the club, accompanied by the cabinet and ladies of the cabinet, between 9 and 10 o'clock, and spent an hour or more receiving 1,500 people present. After the reception the president and his party boarded their special car.

A DESERTED VILLAGE.

A Spirit of Desolation Prevails Bondsville, Pa., Through the Mills Closing.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Oct. 24.—The village of Bondsville, which for years has enjoyed the distinction of being the most prosperous center of industry in East Brandywine township, is now practically deserted and a spirit of desolation pervades the place. The Beaver woolen mills, which furnished employment to nearly all the residents of Bondsville, closed two months ago, and as there are no prospects of a resumption of operations, four-fifths of the people have sought homes elsewhere, and the remaining ones will leave in the near future.

THE GOLD OUTPUT.

The Director of the Mint's Statement on The Yellow Metal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—R. E. Preston, director of the mint, in discussing his report on the world's production of gold and silver in 1894, makes the following statement:

I am satisfied that the gold product of the world will not be less than \$29,000,000 for the calendar year 1895, which will be an increase of \$2,000,000 over 1894. Of this increase the United States will contribute not less than \$7,500,000. Colorado will furnish from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. California \$2,000,000 and Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho and Montana will make handsome showings. In Colorado the principal increase will come from the Cripple Creek district. This district altogether will probably produce \$15,000,000 this year. It required some time to convince capitalists that this was a wonderfully rich district. The shipments of rich ore made in the last year have removed all doubts of the future of the Cripple Creek country. Leadville will also show an increase this year in the output of gold. Some of the mines in this region are very productive. In the Leadville region there are found gold, silver, copper, lead and iron. There is a general revival of gold mining throughout this region.

California mines are certain to show an increased output from this time forward. The establishment of the debris commission in California has given a great impetus to hydraulic mining, which is exceedingly profitable. Where there is placer mining, particularly in Montana and Idaho, the product of gold will not be so great as it would have been had there been heavy snows in those mountains. There is a shortage of water in those states which serves to handicap the miners. The returns from quartz mining there are very satisfactory. Some heavy shipments of ore are being made from Helena. Everywhere I went in the mining regions of the west I saw evidences of great activity and prosperity.

Not alone in the United States is the output of gold increasing. South Africa has gone ahead of Australia in the amount of its gold product, and will produce this year a vast quantity of the precious metal. Australia probably will contribute \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 of the increase. Russia will produce from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 more than it did last year. Russia's output last year fell off, but the increase in Siberia this year will be marked, judging from the information I have received from our minister at St. Petersburg. Mexico, which contributed \$45,000,000 in gold last year, will make a far better showing this year. We gained last year for the gold stock of the world about \$7,000,000 of the gold formerly hoarded in India, and we have every reason to look for an increase this year and for a number of years to come.

FIRE IN A UNIVERSITY.

Virginia's State Institution Suffers a Three Hundred Thousand Dollar Loss.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., Oct. 28.—The University of Virginia suffered a great loss from a fire which occurred yesterday morning. The local fire department was unable to cope with the flames and assistance was obtained from Staunton and Lynchburg, which, however, arrived too late to save the public hall and the rotunda. The fire started in the former building, and a large quantity of dynamite was used on the portico between the rotunda and the public hall, but beyond displacing the large pillars nothing was accomplished.

Attention was then given to the buildings known as the "Old Chapel" and reading room. These were blown up and the debris saturated with water, and the fire thereby was confined to the hall and rotunda. The library, containing about \$15,000 worth of books, statues, paintings, etc., was in the rotunda. An effort to save the treasures resulted in the getting out of Jefferson's statue and three-fourths of the books. Everything else was burned. At 2 o'clock the fire was gotten under control. The lecture rooms were destroyed and everything in the building, including a geological laboratory of great value, a painting entitled "The School of Athens," a copy of the celebrated production by Raphael, was consumed. The total loss is estimated at not less than \$300,000, with an insurance of \$25,000 on the buildings and contents. The origin of the fire is not known.

A MOB PULSED.

Attempt to Lynch a Murderer at Tiffin, O., Leads to More Deaths.

TIFFIN, O., Oct. 28.—In an attempt yesterday morning to avenge the murder of August Schultz, Tiffin's popular city marshal, who was shot in cold blood by Leander J. Martin, alias Williams, a farmer of Hopewell township, last Wednesday evening, two more victims were added to the tragic affair. At 1:30 o'clock a mob of 150 infuriated men, many of whom were under the influence of liquor, attacked the jail in an effort to secure Martin and hang him. A volley from half a dozen Winchester met them and two of the mob were killed.

It is not believed there will be any further trouble, yet the friends of the dead men threaten vengeance to the guards who fired on the mob, and the dead marshal's friends say they will kill Martin if they can get to him. Martin was spirited away to Fremont long before daylight, but this the people refuse to believe. The names of the guards who fired the fatal volley are known only to Sheriff Van Ness. Three hundred militiamen were guarding the jail last night.

CAUSED MUCH DAMAGE.

Rain Extinguished a Fire Which 200 Men Unsuccessfully Fought.

CLINTON, Mo., Oct. 28.—A spark from a Blair line engine set fire to a field in the northern suburbs of Clinton Saturday afternoon. A strong wind tended to spread the fire rapidly, and despite the fact that 200 men were soon battling against the flames, the fire burned for 2 miles, destroying corn and fences in its path. One man lost his barn and contents. A friendly rain at eventide extinguished the fire, but not until the damage amounted to thousands.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Adjustment of Prices to Real Conditions Rapidly Going On.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, says: Ten days ago gold exports seemed very near, but the break in cotton, which then began, ripened on Monday into a collapse sufficient to justify hope of a free movement. Hides have also decreased sharply, leather is weaker and the adjustment of prices to real instead of imaginary conditions progresses rapidly. Already lower prices in iron have brought out some important contracts. Money markets cause remarkably little trouble. Cooler weather has generally helped retail trade, and with increased consumption by the millions the way will be clearer for better business. Already payments through clearing houses closely approach for October those of the best year in history, though reflecting in part past transactions, and new orders are still much needed by the great industries.

Wheat has risen 3 cents for the week, although western receipts—7,977,065 bushels for the week, against 5,059,787 last year—continue unusually large and Atlantic ports (including flour) 1,176,117 bushels for the week against 1,856,934 last year, and four weeks 5,734,573, against 9,195,045 bushels last year, showing plainly a great demand from abroad. Nobody can give a reason for higher corn, and pork declines 25 cents, lard a sixteenth and hogs 10 cents per hundred weight. Bessemer pig advanced, but finished products on the whole declined as much, other pig iron not rising. Rails to October 1, 570,000 tons delivered and 708 tons sold, made a pitiful record.

Whether tin plate works will take 300,000,000 pounds of steel this year, as the latest official report indicates, will depend on prices, and sales of coke below the latest established price are noticed, with the largest production on record. Textile manufacturers have for the moment disturbed rather than helped the decline in cotton, because it checks buying of some fabrics with lower prices for print cloths and prospects of lower prices for other goods. The demand for worsteds and dress goods is encouraging, while in woolen goods the situation does not improve. Renewed orders are moderate, and men's goods are easy to buy at previous quotations. Failures this week are 231 in the United States against 231 last year, and 38 in Canada against 52 last year.

INTO A CUBAN TRAP.

Spanish Forces of 2,800 Ambushed and Routed by Gen. Maceo.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 26.—News received here states that Gen. Maceo has, by forced marches, reached the province of Matanzas, and that last Monday, with 3,000 Cubans, he engaged a cavalry force of 2,800 Spaniards in the San Juan valley. Early in the morning the insurgent outpost brought news of the approach of the Spanish cavalry. Gen. Maceo at once placed his army in position to receive the enemy. A hollow square was formed and a force of 1,000 men placed in ambush. The Spanish forces, unaware of the presence of the enemy, marched into the trap of death and were only apprised of their perilous position when the insurgents opened fire upon them. The Spaniards made a brave fight, but owing to the thickness of the forest and the boggy condition of the valley, the cavalry were greatly handicapped. After a struggle of four hours the Spanish troops were forced to retreat, leaving 800 men dead on the field. The insurgents secured all the arms and ammunition of the dead Spaniards. This battle is the most important fight since the breaking out of the revolution. The Cuban colony here is wild with joy.

NEW CHAMPION FOUND.

The Great Gun Club Shoot Won by a Dark Horse from Spirit Lake, Ia.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26.—Fred Gilbert, a dark horse in the race, who hails from Spirit Lake, Ia., won the Dupont cup, the wing championship of the world, and a fat purse in the pigeon shooting tournament which came to an end here yesterday afternoon. It is said Gilbert never entered a tournament before in his life, but he shot like a veteran, thus repeating the performance of John G. Messner, of Pittsburgh, who won the grand American handicap in 1885, although it was his first tournament. McAlister, the well known wing shot, was Gilbert's most dangerous competitor, as no others than these two killed twenty-five straight birds. Capt. Jack Brewer, the veteran New Yorker, came very near it though, as he did not fall down until the last bird of the twenty-five. Then he lost his temper and missed his second bird in the shoot-off for third and fourth money, and got nothing.

TOOK ALL THE CASH.

Masked Robbers Enter an Iowa Post Office and Bind and Gag the Postmaster.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 26.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, three masked men entered the post office at Minden, Ia., located in Grewig's general store. They bound and gagged Deputy Postmaster Stubb and then blew open the safe, stealing \$75, and a lot of tramps. Stubb released himself before the robbers had finished their work and gave the alarm, causing the robbers to flee. Officers are in pursuit.

HILL AT ANN ARBOR.

The New York Senator Advocates Several Reforms in National Policies.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 26.—Twenty-five hundred students of the University of Michigan gave close attention last night to an address by Senator David B. Hill, of New York. Senator Hill spoke for an hour and three-quarters on "Old Landmarks," and in the course of his speech enunciated some radical criticisms of the present system of issuance of treasury notes as legal tender money. The Senator reviewed the history surrounding the framing of the United States constitution, and incidentally commended Thomas Jefferson as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the early American leaders. He cited the decision by the supreme court in the income tax cases as an instance in which the old landmarks of the constitution in relation to taxation had been adhered to by the country's highest tribunal. The reforms in our national policies which the speaker declared to be most urgent at present are as follows: Presidential terms of six years; the election of senators by direct vote of the people; the empowering of the president to veto separate items of appropriation bills; the abolishment of the present system of issuing legal tender notes by the government.

Senator Hill upheld his claim that congress has intrinsically no power to declare its promissory notes to be money, nor to issue notes continually without having the specie with which to redeem them. He was not inclined to doubt the patriotic motives of those who inaugurated the system during the time of war. Criticism, he said, should be reserved for those who perpetuated the system and made it an unending chain of note issue. The return to "one old landmark," namely the hard money "dollar of our daddies," was strongly urged.

As to the silver issue, Senator Hill spoke hopefully of its ultimate solution, remarking that on account of the recent discoveries of gold in Africa, etc., the question may, perhaps, be settled without the aid of either statesmen or politicians.

ENGLAND IS DISTURBED.

Russia's Movements in the Far East Causing Excitement.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The dispatch from Shanghai announcing the departure of a fleet of fifteen Russian warships from Vladivostok for Chemulpo and Fusan, Corea, and the Times' dispatch from Hong Kong announcing that Russia has obtained the right to anchor her fleet at Port Arthur and construct railroads on the Liao Tung peninsula, have caused intense excitement in official circles here as well as in those having commercial relations with the far east. These most important statements are looked upon generally as being a sudden reopening in an unexpected quarter of the far eastern question in its widest sense. The Shanghai dispatch added that the Japanese fleet in Formosan waters had been recalled, that several British warships had been ordered to Corea, and that preparations for a struggle were visible on all sides. It is admitted here that the situation presented is so grave that should the news prove true it would make war, in which several nations will more than likely take part. It should be added that there is every reason to believe that the story from Hong Kong is authentic, and all sources of information agree that the powers interested in the far east will find themselves confronted by a condition of seriousness which cannot be overestimated. The afternoon papers of this city all publish long articles agreeing that British intervention in the far east is necessary.

TWO HUNDRED HOMELESS.

Forty Small Dwellings and a Big Lumber Plant Burned at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—Fire destroyed the extensive lumber plant of Bass, Thompson & Co., on the outskirts of this city, together with about forty small frame dwellings in the immediate neighborhood. The timber burned rapidly, and a strong wind carried the blazing embers broadcast. At one time the whole territory was burning fiercely, the local department was powerless and the fire burned itself out. The loss will reach \$100,000, with insurance of about one-third. Nearly 200 people are homeless.

THE COMPANY WON.

Misrepresentation in a Life Insurance Application Invalidated the Policy.

RICHMOND, Mo., Oct. 26.—The suit of Lizzie C. Jacobs, widow of R. L. Jacobs of this city, against the Omaha Life Insurance association to recover a policy of \$5,000, resulted in a verdict for the defendant. Judge Broadus instructed the jury that misrepresentations as to the plaintiff's physical condition, which were admitted by the plaintiff, were sufficient to invalidate the policy.

SIXTY MORE KILLED.

A Riot in Turkey Results in the Death of Many Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—Fierce disturbances, accompanied by serious bloodshed, are reported to have taken place at Erzingane. Sixty Armenians are said to have been killed. The Turkish government has sent a circular note to the representatives of the powers and to its representatives abroad announcing that the outbreak was provoked by the Armenians.

VICTIM OF PARALYSIS.

Death of Ex-Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska—Stricken While in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Ex-United States Senator Charles H. Van Wyck, of Nebraska, died at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his apartments at the Portland flats. He was stricken with apoplexy Monday afternoon, and his condition since has been very critical. He showed slight improvement Wednesday morning, but at night grew steadily worse, and since then his death has been momentarily expected. At his bedside when the end came were Mrs. Van Wyck, a daughter, Miss Fannie, and his wife's brother, Mark Broadhead.

Charles Henry Van Wyck was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 10, 1824. He graduated at Rutgers in 1843, and soon afterward entered upon the profession of law. From 1850 to 1856 he was district attorney of Sullivan county, N. Y. He served in the lower house of congress two terms, from 1859 to 1863, as a republican. Before the close of his last term in the house he was chosen colonel of the Tenth legion, or Fifty-sixth regiment, of New York volunteers. He went to the front and served with Gen. McClellan in the peninsula campaign. In 1865 he was brevetted brigadier-general. After the war he returned to the practice of his profession, and was again elected to congress in 1867, and again served two terms. In 1874 he removed from New York to Nebraska and engaged in farming. But he soon drifted back into politics, and in 1876 was a member of the constitutional convention. He was then elected to the state senate, where he served until 1880, when he was elected to the United States senate. He retired from the senate in 1887 and returned to Nebraska, where he was subsequently twice a candidate for re-election without success. Mr. Van Wyck, although a very rich man, was an implacable foe of corporations.

THE TREASURY.

Carlisle Undecided About Recommending More Taxation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Neither Secretary Carlisle nor Commissioner Miller have decided whether to recommend to congress an increase in internal revenue taxation to make up the deficiency in the revenues. Two causes operate to produce this indecision. In the first place it is not known whether the house of representatives, with its large republican majority, would be likely to pay much attention to the recommendations of the treasury officials without adding to such a revenue bill as would be reported provisions which the president would not approve. Then the prospect for increased receipts from internal revenue is so promising that the government may be carried on without changing the present law.

The receipts from internal revenue during this month will double the receipts for October, 1893, and will exceed those for October, 1893, while a constant increase month by month is anticipated from now to the end of the fiscal year. Mr. Miller estimates that by the middle of February the receipts for the fiscal year to that date will equal those of 1893 and that during the remainder of the year they will show an increase. The difference in the receipts during this year and those of 1893 Mr. Miller looks upon as a deficit and he is extremely anxious to see the deficit made up. At present it amounts to about \$14,000,000. He estimates, however, that this amount will be reduced \$6,000,000 this month and that in November, December and January the balance will be cleared away.

Mr. Miller estimates that the receipts for the fiscal year from internal revenue will amount to \$160,000,000. This will be \$20,000,000 more than the receipts of last year and more than the receipts of a year ago.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE.

Death and Ruin Wrought by a Fierce Wind in Russian Poland.

WARSAW, Oct. 25.—The city of Lublin, the capital of the government of that name in Russian Poland, was visited by a hurricane to-day which resulted in the loss of life and great damage to property. Religious services were being held in the cathedral in the central portion of Poland, when the hurricane broke over the town. The iron covered roof of the edifice, which was filled with worshippers, was torn away and fell into the interior of the church, killing several persons outright and injuring a large number. The panic-stricken congregation, shrieking with terror, made a rush for the doors and many men, women and children were thrown down and trampled upon or crushed to death or insensibility in the struggling mass of humanity.

DROPPED OVERBOARD.

Summary Disposal of Fifty Turks Who Were Guilty of Excesses in Armenian Riots.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Standard has further details from its Constantinople correspondent regarding the execution of the fifty young Turks who were arrested on Saturday on a charge of excesses during the recent Armenian riots. The fifty culprits, after a trial, were conveyed by night on board a Turkish man-of-war, whose boats took them in the swiftest current and dropped them overboard.