Silver Legislation is Declared the Cause of the Present Crisis-Evil Effects of the Present Law Are Asserted to be Constantly Accumulating-Tariff Reform Urgent, But It Must Wait Until the Financial Difficulty is Overcome.

President Cleveland has sent this message to the special session of Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together an extra session of the people's representatives in Con-gress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

FINANCIAL SITUATION EXCEPTIONAL. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check National growth and pros-

With plenteous crops, with abundant promtse of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial dis-trust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have sus-pended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of the frightened depositors.

BUSINESS CREDIT WEAKENED. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have involved every branch of busi-

I believe these things are principally chargable to Congressional legislation touch-ing the purchase and coinage of silver by the general Government.

THE SHERMAN LAW.

This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver enforced under the statute were regarded by those interested in sliver production as a cer-tain guaranty of its increase in price.

THE FALL IN SILVER.

The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spas-modic and slight rise the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

EVIL EFFECTS OF THE LAW. Meanwhile not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

ITS PROVISIONS.

The law provides that in payment for the four million and five hundred thousand ounces of silver bullion which the Secretary of the Treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued Treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or sil-ver coin, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other, upon the present ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by

TREASURY HAMPERED BY THE LAW.

This declaration so controls the action of the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, !! by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed.

Manifestly, a refusal by the Secretary to pay these Treasury notes in gold, if de-

manded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as o'dl. Allina payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more

While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the Treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold.

GOLD RESERVE NOT SPARED. The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long ago set aside by the Government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been sub-jected to the payment of new obligations, amounting to about \$150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and as a consequence for the first time since its creation been en-

erosched upon. OTHER NATIONS PROFITED.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted other and more appreciative Nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our Treasury, and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign Nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than \$87,500,000.

THE SILVER DANGER.

Between July 1, 1890, and July 15, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our Treasury decreased more than \$132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and buillion in the Treasury increased more than \$147,000,000. Unless Government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force, leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the Government Trens-ury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all Government obligations in

payment of all Government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and sliver must part company and the Government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the stand-

ard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among Nations of the first class, nor could our Government claim a performance of its obligations, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money.

CAN'T GO SINGLE-HANDED. If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our cur-rency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agree-ment, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accom-

plish the result single-handed. EFFECT OF UNSTAPLE MONEY.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our Government cannot make its flat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent ef-forts has resulted in such a lack of con-fidence at home, in the stability of currency values, that capital refuses its aid to new en es while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to

sacrifice those which they already have.

It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the Government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be

PARITY IMPOSSIBLE. Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver as the parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

MUST REGARD OTHER STATES. The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to noney recognized as such an exa and in every market in the world. Their Government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized States, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and

ness of the people's money.

unreasonable reliance on our National strength and ability to jeopardize the sound-

NOT A PARTY MATTER. This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding, or even may find profit in the fluctuation of values, but the wage earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to re ceive the benefit of its corrections-is practically defenceless. He reties for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is with-out alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor.

WAGE EARNERS MOST AFFECTED. One of the greatest statesmen our country

has known, speaking more than fifty years ago when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent new as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen ber and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their Government.

CONGRESS SHOULD ACT AT ONCE. It is of the utmost importance that such relief that Congress can afford in the existmg situation be afforded at once. maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly, is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail, and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their in-terests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in re-moving one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the Government for its exist-Whatever else the people have a right to expect from Congress they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legislatively

deal with it.

AS TO TARIFF BEFORM. It was my purpose to summon Congress in special session early in the coming Septem ber, that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every officer of the present administration is piedged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent im portance, and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

PROMPT BEFEAL BECOMMENDED. I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bul-lion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubl or mistake the intention and the Government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion. August 7, 1893.

LYNCHERS SLAIN.

Two Boys Kill Four Men and Fatally

Wound a Fifth. A dispatch from Corydon, Ind., says: About 1 o'clock a. m., Boone Township, this county, was made the scene of the most terrible shooting affair that ever occurred in this part of the State. A large crowd of men went to the home of William and Edward Conrad for the purpose of lynching the two boys, who were suspected of killing their

father last winter. The boys armed themselves with shotguns and revolvers, and awaited the coming of the mob. The boys secreted themselves outside their house when the crowd appeared and fired into them, killing John Timberlake and William Wiseman, after which the crowd dispersed, but were again fired into, and Edward Houston and Isaac Howe were in-stantly killed, and William May was fafally shot. The Course seconds shot. The Conrads escaped.

A MAN who sent a carload of watermelons North from Washington County, Georgia, received a five-dollar check for it. This was less than half a cent a piece for the melons

THE Pennsylvania Baliroad has effected a \$3,000,000 loan in London at six per cent. to complete improvements now under way.

EXTRA SESSION BEGUN.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Scenes on the Floors of Both Houses on the Opening Day-No Business of Importance Transacted in the Senate-The Representatives Organize With Crisp as Speaker.

Only routine business was transacted on the first day of the extraordinary session of the Fifty-third Congress, called by President Cleveland for the purpose of enacting legislation to relieve the alarming financial condition of the country. The Senate adjourned very abruptly on receiving the announcement of the death of Senator Stanford, which occurred a month ago, and the House spent the day in electing its Speaker and choosing the seats that the Representatives of the new Congress will occupy. At the White House President Cleveland awaited the coming of the usual committees from the Senate and House to announce to him that Congress was ready to do business, and was prepared to reply to them that he would at once communicate to the two Houses in writing. His message was com-pleted, and the office carriage stood at the door to convey the private secretary to the Capitol with the important document. The Congressional committees did not arrive, however, and the message was locked up in the White House safe.

In the Senate, just before the stroke of noon, the Vice-President's gavel fell, and the Rev. Mr. Butler opened the session with prayer. The Vice-President then directed the Secretary to read the proclamation of the President convening Congress to ex-traordinary session, and the document was read by Mr. McCook, the outgoing Secretary. Mr. Quay, who had been absent during the last session of the Senate, and had therefore not taken the oath qualifying him for his new term, had the oath now administered to him, as also had Mr. Pasco, re-elected by the Legislature of Florida since the close of the last session. The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from Mr. Beckwith, of Wyoming, saying that, owing to a combination of circumstances over which he had no control, he had been obliged to hand in his resignation to Governor Osborne, of Wyoming, of his appointment as United States Senator. The communication was placed on file. On the suggestion of Mr. Gorman the oath of office was administered to the new Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Cox, who was escorted to the desk by the retiring Secretary, Mr. McCook. Resolutions were then offered and agreed to to inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate had assembled and was ready to proceed to business; to notify the House and the President of the election of Mr. Cox as Secretary of the Senate, fixing the daily hour of meeting at noon, and for the appointment of a committee of two Senates to join a like committee on the part of the House to wait upon the President and in-form him that both Houses are in session and ready to receive eny communication he may be pleased to make. Messrs, Harris and Sherman were appointed as such committee on the part of the Senate. Mr. White then rose and said that it was his painful duty to announce the death of his late colleague, Mr. Stanford. He should, at a date to be fixed hereafter, request the Senate to set apart a day for such remarks in regard to Mr. Stanford's memory as might be deemed proper, and should con-tent himself now with moving, as a mark of respect, that the Senate do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate, at

12.20 adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a quarter before 12 the floor was cleared of persons not entitled to the privilege of being present during the session, and at noon Clerk Kerr called the members to order, and the extraordinary session of the Fifty-third Congress began. Then the Clerk read the President's proclamation summoning Congress to convene in extra session and immediately afterward proceeded to call the Three hundred and thirty-six members having responded to their names, the Clerk announced that there was more than a quorum present, and that the first business n order was the election of a Speaker. Hoiman, as Chairman of the Democratic caucus, rose and said that he had the hon put in nomination for that high office the Hon. "James" F. Crisp, of Georgia. The laughter caused by this slip of the tongue had hardly abated before it was renewed, when the Clerk fell into the same error and announced that "James" F. Crisp had been put in nomination. Mr. Reed, of Maine, was placed in nomination by Mr. Henderson, the Chairman of the Republican caucus. Then arose Mr. Kem and, amid general laughter, speaking for the third party, presented the name of Jerry Simpson, of Kansas. The vote name of Jerry Simpson, of Ransas. The vote resulted 'For Crisp, 214; for Reed, 122; for Simpson, 7. The announcement was greeted with loud applause. Messrs. Holman, Reed and Simpson were appointed a committee to escort the Speaker to the chair. As Mr. Crisp assumed the cavel a sudden hash fell moon the House. gavol a sudden hush fell upon the House, In a clear but moved voice the Speaker said: Profoundly grateful for this mark of your confidence, I shall try to this mark of your confidence, I shall try to be in some degree worthy of it by an honest effort to discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter with fidelity, with courtesy, and with the strictest impartiality. (Applause.) I am now ready to take the oath of office." The oath was impressively administered by the father of the House, Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania. Prayer was then offered by the blind Chaplain of the last House, the Rev. Doctor Milburn. The work of administering the oath of office to the members-elect was then entered upon. In squads of two dozen they, as their names were called, took their stand in the area in front of the Speaker's desk, and with right front of the Speaker's desk, and with right hand raised swore to obey the Constitution and the laws of their country. Then the Democratic officers were elected as follows: James Kerr, Clerk: H. W. Snow, Sergeantat-Arms; A. B. Hurt, Doorkeeper; Lycurgus Dalton, Postmaster, and Samuel W. Hadaway, Chaplain. When the drawing for seats was concluded, it was ordered that the daily hour for the meeting of the House would be 12 m. M2. Grosvenor announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Enoch, of Ohio, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the of respect to the memory of the deceased the House at 3.30 adjourned.

The Senate. 20 DAY .- The Rev. Dr. Milburn, the new Chaplain of the Senate, opened the proceedings with prayer. The Journal was read by the new Secretary, Mr. Cox. The creden-tials of George C. Perkins, under the ap-pointment of the Governor of California, in place of the late Senator Stanford, were read and the oath of office was administered to the new Senator. Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries then delivered the nessage, which was immediately read to the Senate by Mr. Johnson, the chief clerk. It was ordered to be printed immediately, and petitions for and against the repeal of the act were presented and referred to the Finance Committee, Mr. Hill, o New York, introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the Sherman act. That was followed by two bills introduced by Mr. Stewart. Mr. Lodge introduced a cy Mr. Stewart. Mr. Lodge introduced a cesolution for a vote on the repeal of silver purchases on August 22. Mr. Murphy presented a bill to bridge the Hudson River, between New York and Jersey City. A long debate took place over Mr. Hale's proposition to increase the daily working hours of the halo. 3p Day, -No business was done, adjourn-

ment being taken immediately after the reading of the Journal. Arn Day.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal Mr. Gorman moved that when the Senate adjourn it be for three days. The motion was on the point of being de-

clared agreed to, when a demand for the yeas and nays came simultaneously from Messrs. Lodge and Chandler. The vote was taken by yeas and nays and resulted: Yeas, forty; nays, sixteen. As soon as the result was announced a motion that the Senate do was announced a motion that the senate do now adjourn was made by Mr. Cockreil, and the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Chandler. The vote resulted: Yeas, thirtynine: nays, eighteen. The Senate then, at 12.20, adjourned for three days.

These. 2p Day. - The House was called to order promptly at noon, and prayer was offered by the newly-elected Chaplain, the Bev. Dr. Haddaway. The Journal, which was a rather lenghty one, was then read and ap-proved, and the House took a rocess until 45. After the recess Mr. Springer, airman of the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the President would communicate in writing a message to Congress forthwith. Instantly Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, made his bow and sent the important document to the clerk's desk, where it was read by Clerk Kerr. The President's message was listened to with intense interest by the members of the House, and the conclusion of the read-ing was greeted with general applause not confined to any section of the chamber. When the reading of the message was concluded the election case from the Fifth District of Michigan was taken up, and after two hours' debate Richardson, the Democrat, was seated on his prima facie title. Reilly announced the death of his colleague, William Mutchler, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House at 4,35 ad-

3p Day, -After the reading and approval of the Journal Mr. Bailey moved that the House take a recess until 1 o'clock. After the ecess Mr. Springer moved that the House adjourn. Mr. Reed demanded the year and nays, which were ordered. At 1,30 o'clock the House adjourned. The Committee on appointed as follows: Speaker, Catchings, Outhwaite, Reed, Bur-rows. Mr. Outhwaite displaces Mr. McMil-

4TH DAY .- Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Wilson offered for present consideration a bill to repeal the flyer purchase clause of the Sherman act Mr. Bland moved a bill providing for a ratio of sixteen to one as a substitute, and the debate began. It was participated in by Messrs. Raynor, Brown, Bland, Pence, At the close of the debate the proposition offered by the anti-silver men was accepted by their opponents, and an order was adopted by the House providing that the vote shall be taken on August 26, first on the amendments offered by the free coinage men, and, if these are defeated, then on the original bill repealing the Sherman act.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Brooklyns have released Stovey. THE player-manager has not been a signal success this year.

GAFFNEY says that umpires this season have to work harder than players.

KEELER, Brooklyn's third baseman, was a score card boy in Brooklyn in 1890. It has not been a good year for college pitchers who have become professionals. BROTTHERS, of Brooklyn, has been laid off temporarily on account of general poor

Double plays are almost out of the question unless a second baseman is fast in getting to second base,

A cay is going up all over the League cir-cuit for the double umpire system. It should be adopted next season

THE Brooklyn Club is said to be after Secseman Stearns, of Amherst College, a remarkable amateur player.

CATCHER PETTZ is playing many positions for St. Louis, and doing so well as to stamp himself a good general player. Rappord, of Washington, has the record of accepting more bases on balls this year than any other player in the League.

THE Bostons are fourth in batting and sixth in fielding, and they lead because no club has team work down to such a nicety as the FRANK SELEE, of Boston, is the only League manager without practical baseball

rience, and yet he is invariably found with a strong team. "PETE" BROWNING had \$5700 of his fortune in the suspended City National Bank, at Louisville, but he says he isn't worrying over it because one of the directors belongs

FEW ball players believe that Twitchell beat John Hatfield's great throw. They think that he threw with the wind, whereas Hat-field threw across the wind. "Silver" King says that he will throw against Twitchell for

The best judges of the game say that the Bostons are sure of the pennant again this year. Manager Selee's men are certainly playing a remarkably strong game, but it is a long time until the close of the season. Philadelphia is well up in the race.

Four League teams are seriously crippled by the injuries to their catchers. The Cleve lands suffer from the loss of Zimmer, Pitts-burg from the loss of Mack, and Boston is short the services of young Merritt. St. Louis has been greatly handicapped by the oss of Dick Buckley.

THE Bostons have suffered in the box as much as any club. Nichols is the only pitcher who has done any kind of even work. Stivetts that old-time speed and vigor of his is not often seen. Staley causes fear and trembling when he goes into the box. He is not in as good form as he ought to be. While he looks well, he is not in that physical condition one would expect of a first-class athlete. He is heavy and slow, and one of the poorest fielding pitchers in the League.

SECOND BASEMAN STRICKER, of the Washington Club, was arrested for assault and locked up at the close of the sixth inning in a late game at Philadelphia. After seven runs had been made the vast crowd of over ten thousand people jeered the Washington players. Stricker became enraged at their aunts and buried the ball into the crowd at right field, striking a spectator in the face and crushing his nose. Stricker tried to apologize and claimed he meant to hit the ce, but he was arrested and held for trial. He will probably be suspended by the League.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

New York 45 44 .506 Louisville .29 54 .349 Brooklyn .44 45 .494 Wash'ng'n 31 58 .348

POOR COTTON CROPS.

Worst August Statement Ever Sent Out by the Agricultural Department.

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of August makes conditions of cotton 80.4, a decline of a little over two points since last month. This is the lowest average for August ever given out by the department. The averages by States are: For Virginia, 88; North Carolina, 84; South Carolina, 75; Georgia, 83; Florida, 92; Alabama, 99; Mississippi, 81; Louisiana, 89; Texas, 72; Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 83. The general averages in August for several years are as follows: 1892, 82.8, 1891, 88.9; 1890, 89.5; 1889, 89.3; 1888, 87.3, and in 1887 it was 98.3. The present low condition is the con-sequence of an excess of rain in the early part of the season followed by hot, dry weather during the month of July.

THREE sailing-vessels laden with oil have just started on an ocean race from Philadelphia to Calcutta. A purso of \$5000 in gold has been made up for the winning vessel. The race should take about four months.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE tramp army is becoming immense. Onto will have a State Board of Trade. Sr. Louis, Mo., has a pure milk crusade.

PACIFIC coast reports a canned goods

THE Virginia Populists have put out a full State ticket. SALT LAKE (Utah) ladies held a free coinage silver mass meeting.

THE cultivation of tobacco and vanilla in Fiji is proving successful.

THE sweet corn crop in many parts of Maine has been damaged by drought. Over one-third of Port Louis, the capital of the Island of Mauritius, has been de-

stroyed by fire. Exposts of wheat are unusually heavy and forty per cent, larger than the corresponding period last year.

THE Florida orange crop is unusually good this year, and at least four million baskets will be marketed.

BETWEEN January 1 and July 24 of this year the grade crossing slaughters in Chicago numbered 120.

EUROPE wants our grain, meat and fodder crops in large quantities this year to compensate for her bad harvests. THE Fort Worth Gazette says that Colo

rado's distressed miners can find 2,000,000 bales of cotton in Texas to be picked. CATTLE and horses in Southern Illinois are dying from a new disease, which produces blindness and affects the throat of the ani-

THIS year it has been estimated that Minnesota will raise the largest crop of spring wheat and that Ohio will yield the largest

crop of winter wheat. THE exodus of Colorado miners continues through Kansas, proving a heavy burden to

Western farmers and a source of great annoyance to the railroads. THE reindeer, imported into Alaska by the Government, are thriving finely. Of the original herd of 170, eleven died, and ninety

fawns were born in the spring. MAYOR HODGEINS, of Somerville, Mass., has placed \$110,000 of his own money in the hands of the City Treasurer at 5½ per cent. interest to tide over the financial stringency. Onmonde, the great stallion, purchased in England for W. O'Brien Macdonough, of California, for \$150,000 arrived, at New York,

a few days ago, on the the steamship Mass-

achusetts. THE recent runs on New York savings banks amounted to very little after all.

The total reduction of deposits during the flurry was only \$414,860, which made very little impression on the \$350,000,000 of de-

FROM reliable advices in regard to the coming apple crop, it looks now as if the Eastern States, New York, Northern Ohio, Illinois and Michigan would have a short crop this year. The yield in the South seems to be up to the

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS. Beans-Marrow, 1892, choice — @\$2 63 Medium, 1892, choice — . . . 1 95 @ 2 00 Pea, 1892, choice 1 90 @ 1 95 BUTTER.

Creamery-St. & Penn, extra 201/60 21 Welsh tubs, extras..... Weish tubs, firsts Western-Im, creamery, firsts W. Im. creamery, seconds. W. Im. creamery, thirds. Western Factory, fresh firsts. 15%@ W. Factory, second. W. Factory and dairy, thire 131/@ CHEERE.

State Factory-Full cream, 8%(@ 5%(@) Full cream, good to prime. Part skims, choice...... Part skims, good to prime. Part skims, common Full skims...... EGGS. State and Penn-Fresh..... - @ 17 Western-Fresh, fancy..... 151/@ 16 Duck eggs.....

FRUITS AND BEBRIES-PRESH.

HOPS. State-1892, choice..... - @ Old odds.... LIVE POULTRY. 15

 ₹ pair
 60 @ 90

 Western, ₹ pair
 60 @ 75

 Geese, Western, ₹ pair
 1 25 @ 1 50

 Pigeons, ₹ pair
 25 @ 35

DRESSED POULTRY-FRESH KILLED.

VEGETABLES. GRAIN, ETC.

LIVE STOCK.

SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 20.

Lesson Text: "Paul Before Felix," Acts xxiv., 10-25 - Golden Text: I Cor. xvi., 13-

Commentary.

10. "Then Paul, after that the governor had beekoned unto him to speak, answered. Last week we left Paul about to address the people from the castle stairs just after his arrest. The next day he is brought before the Jewish council, but both the address from the stairs and his words before the council caused such an uproar that the chief captain had to rescue and care for him. The next night the Lord stood by him and strength-ened him (chapter xxiii., 11). Then because of a plot to kill him he is sent under a strong escort to Cæsarea. In this lesson he is be-fore the governor Felix, and also the high priest and elders who have come from Jerusalem to appear against him. They have just accused him, and now he is about to answer for himself.

"There are yet but twelve days since I 11. "There are yet but tweive days since I went up to Jerusalem for to worship." The story of this book then from chapter xxl., 15, to this event occupied but 12 days, but how full they were for Paul? Consider the last 12 hours of the Lord Jesus ere He was nafled to the cross, how much they meant to Him, and how large a portion of each gospel is taken up with the record. Whether our ours or days mean much or little let all be for Him.

12, "And they neither found me in the disputing with any man, neither temple disputing with any man, neither raising up the people, neither in the synagogues, nor in the city." So that their accusations, even though made by Orator Tertullus, were all lies. It is very trying to be publicly accused of things of which you are perfectly innocent, but it is very glorifying to God if one can be patient under such circumstances (I Pet. ii., 19-21; iv., 14).

13. "Neither can they prove the things whereof they now accuse me." Only lies and not a particle of foundation. But so it was with Jesus Himself, and He answered noth-

with Jesus Himself, and He answered nothing (Mark xv., 3-5), giving us an example as

to how we ought to act. It is well sometimes to be as deaf and dumb (Ps. xxxviii., 13, 14). 14. "So worship I the God of my fathers, believing all things which are written in the law and in the propheta." And yet that was counted heresy because he believed the word of God rather than man's interpretation of that word. In some quarters it is counted a kind of heresy to so believe in these days, but we are surely safe in following Him who said, "All things must, be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the Psalms concerning Me." 15, "And have hope toward God, which they themselves also allow, that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust." Some of the most im-portant Old Testament texts on the resurection are Job xix., 25-27, margin ; Isa. xxvi.,

19: Hos. vi., 2, and Dan. xii., 2.
16. "And herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men." Believing and teaching that all the saints shall meet the Lord in the air and be at the judgment seat of Christ (I Thess. iv., 16, 17; Bom. xiv., 10; II Cor. v., 10) to be judged for their works. Paul sought so to live that in that day his works might not be burned up of proved (1 Cor. iii., 15; ix., 27, R. V).

17. "Now atter many years I came to bring alms to my Nation and offerings." As from Antioch (chapter xi., 29, 30), so from other places the saints sent thank offerings to Jerusaiem, for if Jerusalem sent them the good news of Jesus, the Messiah, it was but right that they should remember the saints there in temporal gifts,

18. "Whereupon certain Jews from Asia found me purified in the temple, neither with multitude nor with tumult." There was no ground for his arrest except their hatred of the man and his teaching. His teaching was strictly Scriptural and heartily indorsed by the Lord Jesus Himself (chapters xviii., 9, 10; xxiii., 11), so that their hatred was really a hatred of God and His truth. Our comfort is that, if faithful to Him, we must expect fellowship in His sufferings (Luke x., 16 , John xv., 20).

19. "Who ought to have been here before thee and object if they had aught against me." Knowing they could prove nothing. they thought best not to appear. In view of eternity and the judgment seat, what solid comfort there is in the words, "If God be for as, who can be against us?" "Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect" (Bom.

20. "Or else let these same here say if they have found any evil doing in me while I stood before the council." His appearance before the council and the happenings there are recorded in chapter xxiii., 1-10. It was that same night that the Lord appeared to him and strengthened him (verse 11) so there could have been nothing displeasing to the Lord in his conduct. Except it be for this one voice, that I

cried, standing among them. Touching the resurrection of the dead I am called in question by you this day." See chapter xxili., 6. It was this saying before the council which set Pharisees and Sadducees against each other, so that the chief captain had to rescue Paul from them. How a great truth like the two resurrections or the coming of the Lord will set religious people against each other. 22. "When Lysias, the chief captain, shall come down, I will know the uttermost of

your matters," It is a great comfort to the true child of God to know that God is thoroughly acquainted with the uttermost of alk His matters. He knows us even to the imaginations of the thoughts of our hearts (Gen. vi., 5; I Chron. xxviii., 9). He also sees the end from the beginning and will perfect all that concerneth us (Isa. xivi., 10; Ps.

it was with Paul repeatedly (chapters xxvii., 3: xxviii., 10). See in this the power of God that His servant might have greater op portunity to testify of Him. "The eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth to show Himself strong on behalf of those whose hearts are perfect toward 24. "He sent for Paul and heard him con-cerning the faith in Christ." This opportu-nity was perhaps given for the sake of Dru-silla, but anyway Paul must have rejoiced in

keep Paul and to let him have liberty.

the privilege of telling again the story of the Christ who met him on the way to Damascus and gave him forgiveness of sins and eternal redemption (Acts xiii. 38, 39; Heb. 25. "He reasoned of righteousness, ter

perance and judgment to come." In the power of the spirit Paul spoke of Jesus as the only righteousness for the sinner (Rom. x., 3, 4), the manifestation of that righteousness in the life of the believer (Rom, viii., 4; Titus in the fire of the benever (nom., vii., v. 1418s ii., 12), and the certainty of our appearing before Jesus Christ as our Judge (Acts xvii., 31). Felix was evidently moved, but said. "Not now "...Lesson Helmer

Horse Lore.

In that portion of Genesis which tells the story of Joseph, the famines etc., we find the first historical elusion to the horse. Prior to the horses of England were shod. Henry VIII. put a storiothe raising of inferior horses in England a by having all slaughtered that were under thirteen hands high at the light

In Japan the man of quality never forces his steed out of a walk; if the errand is one which the mands speed the rider dismosale the the fore legs of his animal together and strikes off at a brisk adlorous fort.

THE aeronaut who goes appoint of sight is very apt to come down but of mind.