

## TWO MILLIONS IN ASHES.

### FIRE DEVASTATES THE EAST SIDE OF MINNEAPOLIS.

#### Hundreds of Houses Destroyed and Fifteen Hundred Persons Made Homeless—Many Factories and Lumber Yards Burned—Sparks Carried Half a Mile.

Two million dollars' worth of property went up in flames a few afternoons ago, at Minneapolis, Minn. More than 200 houses were burned and at least 1500 persons were made homeless. A change of wind saved the greater part of the manufacturing and residence section of the East side.

The fire started in J. B. Clark & Co.'s box factory, on the south end of Nicollet Island, at the head of St. Anthony's Falls. An alarm, quickly followed by a second and third, was turned in, but by the time the department had arrived the flames, fanned by a furious south wind, had gained such headway that all the firemen could do was to turn their attention to adjoining property.

Nearly all the houses in that vicinity were of wood, dry as tinder, and made splendid fuel for the flames. Clark's box factory was doomed before even a stream of water was thrown upon it. Next to it, north, Lenhart's wagon works and the Cedar Lake ice houses were wiped out of existence. Further north are Lintjes & Connell's boiler works, and here the heaviest loss on the island took place. This firm had a stock valued at over \$50,000 and not a cent of insurance. The other losers are fairly well insured.

While this fire was at its height a spark, carried high in the air, alighted on Boom Island, nearly half a mile above the fire on Nicollet Island. This island is occupied as a wood yard by the lumber firm of Nelson, Tenney & Co. The whole island was soon ablaze. Quickly jumping across the small stretch of water separating the island from the main land, the flames gained a footing in Nelson, Tenney & Company's lumber yard, where there was piled some 10,000,000 feet of lumber.

The fire fairly walked through the yard and into that of E. W. Bachus & Co. adjoining. By this time it was impossible to stop it, even had the whole Fire Department been on hand. Great embers flew through the air and started fires in many places beyond the places where the firemen were at work. The flames were simply irresistible. Brick and stone structures fell as easily as the merest shells. Beyond the lumber yard were the two mills belonging to E. W. Bachus & Co. At these nothing remained except the smokestacks and a mass of twisted machinery and charred timbers. J. B. Chattantoni's post mill went the way of the others, as did the ash and door factories of Fulton & Libbey and Nelson, Tenney & Co. At Marshall street and Thirteenth avenue, northeast, is the mammoth brewery of the Minneapolis Brewing Company. This, it seemed, must surely go, but the wind changed, and although the brewery was surrounded by wooden buildings, the fire did not reach the only structure between the river and Marshall street, a distance of three blocks, that escaped the fire.

Most of the residences burned were frame buildings, occupied by the employes of the mills and in many cases by the families of the men. The fire started in the city was in use, and St. Paul sent two engine companies in response to calls for assistance.

#### FATAL HOTEL FIRE.

##### The Senate Hotel in Chicago Totally Destroyed.

Five persons lost their lives in a fire in the Senate Hotel at 182 Madison street, Chicago, at 7 o'clock a few mornings ago. Four others were mortally hurt, and many received serious injuries in their haste to escape.

Terrible scenes followed the explosion of a lamp that caused the fire. Thirty persons were roused from sleep only to find themselves facing death as flames from the hotel were black with smoke. Those nearest the windows sought escape through them. Others raced down the narrow stairway to the street.

The building is a three-story brick structure, the best of the tall security buildings on the southeast corner of Fifth avenue. The first floor was occupied by the Royal Lunch room, of which Richard Ahren is proprietor. The two floors above constituted the Senate Hotel. It was a cheap lodging house, managed by George W. Skinner, Pension Agent at Pittsburg.

The Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint has received instructions from Washington to push the coinage of small gold and subsidiary silver as rapidly as possible, and if need be to have the mint worked after hours to get the specie out.

The President nominated Charles H. Page, Collector of Customs for the District of Oregon, to be Secretary of Legation to Mexico; Otto H. Boyesen, of North Dakota, United States Consul at Gothenberg, Sweden; Bradley B. Smalley, Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont; and George W. Skinner, Pension Agent at Pittsburg.

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#### KILLED IN STREET FIGHTS.

##### Fatal Quarrel Between French and Italian Workmen in France.

French and Italian workmen fought in Aigues-Mortes, department of Gard, France. The fight began in the street at noon and was carried on for nearly two hours.

The police made repeated efforts to restrain the men, but were not strong enough to restore the peace. Ten men were killed and forty more were wounded severely.

Troops and police were taken from Nimos to Aigues-Mortes in the afternoon to restore order. After the fight the French workmen, who had beaten the Italians, started a man hunt to exterminate the foreign workmen in the town. They attacked with knives and clubs every Italian that they caught.

The Italians fled from the town, and most of those who remained in the fight took possession of farm buildings and barricaded the doors.

#### RUSSIA TAKES A HAND.

##### Seizure of British and American Sealers by a Man-of-War.

The sealing schooner Viva came into port at Victoria, British Columbia, and announced the seizure of the Victoria sealers Ainoka and Minnie and two American sealers by a Russian man-of-war for sealing within the zone protected from the Copper River.

The papers of the Ainoka and Minnie were confiscated and they were ordered to proceed to Yokohama for trial before the British Consul or Admiralty Court. It appears likely that the Victoria sealers will run in and discharge the order before the trial.

The Captain of the Viva says he saw the Minnie taken, and says she was thirty miles out from the islands. The Russians say she was only twenty-two miles out.

## THE NEWS EPI TOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

At New York City T. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne and Henry C. House were appointed receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This action was due to the remarkable falling off of traffic and consequently in earnings, its troublesome floating debt of \$11,000,000 and the general financial stringency throughout the country.

At a meeting of twenty-five persons who have been attending the Moody conference in Northfield, Mass., \$25,000 was pledged in three days toward the erection of a \$50,000 auditorium.

RECEIVERS were appointed for the Gilbert Car Manufacturing Company and the Troy (N. Y.) Steel and Iron Company.

More than a thousand hungry unemployed men engaged in a spontaneously arranged parade in New York City without hands or leaders and afterward held a mass meeting, at which they demanded "work, not charity."

SIX THOUSAND unemployed Hebrews filled the East Side streets in New York City with riot. Wallhalla Hall was torn to pieces. The police had a hard day's work. Many arrests were made.

The Oliver Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburg, Penn., has passed into the hands of a receiver.

The yacht Vigilant won the R. I. Harbor for the Astor Cups, off Newport (R. I.) Race. The Jubilee was second, and the Colonia third. The Pilgrim was disabled.

### South and West.

The loss by the Minneapolis fire, according to later details, will reach \$1,095,500.

The great disparity between the number of men in employment and the amount of work to be had was strikingly illustrated at Denver, Col., when 2000 unemployed men gathered at the place where work on the new sewers was to begin. There was work for only forty men.

Fire caused a loss of more than \$200,000 in Steubenville, Ohio. A block and a half in the business part of the city was destroyed.

The Peace Congress opened its session at the World's Fair. Josiah Quincy made an address.

Four hundred chair pushers at the World's Fair have struck for higher wages.

It is reported from Rifle, Col., that war has broken out between cattle men and sheep men and three cattle men have been killed.

JAMES H. BROWN, United States Minister to Hawaii, returned to San Francisco on his way to Washington. He reported affairs in Hawaii very quiet.

YUO YU, the new Chinese minister to the United States, arrived in San Francisco.

MATCHWOOD, a Michigan town of 200 inhabitants, has been almost entirely wiped out by fire. The people saved little, being compelled to fly for their lives. Fire crossing the town, was totally destroyed by fire. The wife and child of a lumberman were supposed to have been burned.

A destructive tornado passed diagonally across Pawnee County, Nebraska. Farm buildings were destroyed, stock killed and crops seriously damaged.

The Iowa Republican State Convention at Des Moines nominated for Governor F. D. Jackson, of Des Moines.

Reports from the Texas cotton belt are favorable for a heavy yield. The first picking will be delayed by rains in some parts of the State. Planters say the fibre is equal to the best ever raised, and factors are preparing to handle a large yield.

The Hon. J. Logan Chipman, Congressman from Detroit, Mich., died a few days ago, at Detroit.

IX THE Democratic State Convention at Richmond, Va., Charles T. O'Ferrall was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. R. C. Kehr was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation.

### Washington.

THE President made the following nominations: Edward C. Butler, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Legation to Mexico; Otto H. Boyesen, of North Dakota, United States Consul at Gothenberg, Sweden; Bradley B. Smalley, Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont; and George W. Skinner, Pension Agent at Pittsburg.

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### Foreign.

LATEST despatches from Italy show that the cholera epidemic, while stationary at Naples, is spreading to the other coast towns.

CONSERVATIVES have won the seat in the British Parliament recently vacated by Mr. Grenfell, a Liberal, who resigned because he declined to support Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy.

THREE deaths from cholera have occurred in Berlin, Germany.

MARTIAL law prevails in Buenos Ayres, Argentina. Federal troops have been stationed at all advantageous points for suppressing uprisings.

A FISHING fleet was overhauled by a storm in the Baltic off Riga, Russia. Many boats foundered. Seventeen fishermen were drowned.

MARTIAL law has been extended to all parts of Argentina. The state of siege will be continued for sixty days and the National Guard will be mobilized.

CHOLERA is reported to be spreading in Austria.

DOCTOR CHABOT, the eminent French physician, is dead.

THERE were ten new cases of cholera in Naples, Italy, with six deaths.

The Chinese have been crowding into Vladivostok in such great numbers that the Russians have become alarmed and have forbidden any entrance of Chinese coolies at that port until further orders. In the first three months of this year no less than 10,260 coolies were given passport at Chiefo for Vladivostok. At such a rate the Russians are afraid that the influx of Siberia would soon have been outnumbered.

THE cut in the great white pine territory of the upper Mississippi Valley will this year fall considerably short of last year.

## THE MINNEAPOLIS AFLOAT.

### Launch of the New Commerce-Destroyer at Philadelphia.

The commerce-destroyer Minneapolis was launched in the presence of thousands of spectators at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, Penn., a few days ago. Miss Lizzie Washburn, daughter of United States Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, named the graceful hull as she plunged into the Delaware's waters. It was the fourth launch of a Government war vessel within a year, the others being the cruiser Columbia and the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts. Many well-known men and women were present, and in honor of their State there was a large party of Minnesotans in attendance. Among the visitors from Washington were Vice-President Stevenson, Secretary Herbert, United States Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, and his wife and daughter; the members of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs, Senators McPherson, Butler, Blackburn, Gibson, Camden, Hale and Stockbridge, and Representatives Cummings, Goodenow, Meyer, McKelver, Boutelle, Doolittle and Wadsworth; Senator Lodge, Senator Davis, of Minnesota; Senator Cockrell, Congressman Brookridge, of Kentucky; Livingston, of Georgia, and Cogswell, of Massachusetts. Representatives in Congress from Minnesota present were Messrs. Tawney, McCleary, Hall, Klefer, Fletcher, Bacon, Baldwin and Boen. Invitations had been sent to all the city officials of Minneapolis.

The launch was a successful one. It was not without mishap, however. There was not much water in the Delaware at the time, and when the great hull was launched from its cradle at 2.23 p. m., it fairly leaped toward the water and with the cheers of thousands was named in honor of the great Western city.

## SHOT DOWN BY TROOPS.

### Rioting in Bombay and Many Natives Killed.

All the available troops and volunteers were called out in Bombay, India, to battle with rioters in the Chinchpoo district. The troops charged and fired upon the mob, killing eight and wounding about 100.

Two hundred rioters were taken prisoners. The Hindoo mill-workers, who are well armed, continued to attack Moslems where ever they met them.

The rioting is due to the religious differences between the Mohammedans and the Hindoos. Six persons who were injured in the rioting have died in the hospitals, and many others are still under the doctors' care.

So desperate was the fighting between the rioters and the officers commanding the war ships in the harbor were appealed to aid the police and military in restoring order. Sailors armed with cutlasses were landed from the ships, and they did good service in stopping actual hostilities.

Up to the present time more than fifty persons are known to have been killed and fully 1500 have been arrested. Burial parties were accompanied by strong pickets, in spite of which they were frequently attacked by riotous opponents.

## RIOT IN BOMBAY.

### Fury of Religious Hatred Beyond Military Control.

The religious race rioting was resumed in Bombay, India, and for several hours the streets were the scenes of desperate conflicts. The fighting was of the most sanguinary nature, and a large number of persons were killed and wounded.

The day being a Hindoo holiday, the authorities anticipated a renewal of the recent disturbances, and were in a measure prepared to suppress an outbreak, but the police and the force of troops in the garrison were inadequate to cover the whole city, and before quiet had been restored in one district fresh outbreaks would occur in other parts of the city.

The rage of the Hindoos was directed especially against the mosques, several of which were sacked and burned. All the public buildings are now guarded by troops, and the gunboats in the harbor have been cleared for action and brought into position to cover the native quarters. The local authorities are confident of being able ultimately to quell the rising. Europeans sought protection in the public buildings under military guard.

## DROWNED IN THE LAKE.

### The Yacht in Which the Victims Were Sailing Upset.

In an accident which occurred on Bangs Lake, Wauconda, Ill., four persons lost their lives. They were: Carrie Hammond, Wauconda; Grace McDonald, Chicago; Fred Rooms, Chicago; and Rooms, Chicago.

A pleasure party of seven young people had gone out for a sail in a little boat managed by Elmer Golding, a son of one of the most prominent men of Wauconda.

When about 300 yards from the landing a panic arose, the cause of which was caused by a gust of wind striking the sail as a tack was being made. The boat capsized.

Young Golding succeeded in reaching the overturned boat with Miss McDonald, and the two, with Fred Rooms, were rescued by boats from the shore.

The other four members of the party were drowned before assistance could reach them. The bodies were recovered.

## FLOODS IN HUNGARY.

### Villages and Towns Deluged and Scores of Lives Lost.

Floods have been causing suffering in Galicia and northern Hungary. The countries of Saros and Ung, which border Galicia on the south, have been devastated. The suburbs of Ungvar, the capital of Ung, were inundated. In many cases houses on lowlands have been completely submerged, dwelling houses have collapsed and many persons have been killed by falling buildings or drowned in the floods. Immense damage has been done around Presmyl, an important town of Galicia. The town of Turka in Galicia has been partially destroyed, and twenty persons there have been drowned.

The damage caused by the floods amounts to many millions of florins. In many districts the peasantry has been beggared. Thousands of small landowners have lost sheds, cattle and crops.

At Varso a workshop was swept away and fourteen employes were drowned. Sixty persons are said to have been drowned at Rymazow, Galicia.

## EXCURSIONISTS DROWNED.

### An Accident in a Bay Formed by the River Shannon in Ireland.

An excursion party left Kilkice, in the southwestern part of County Clare, intending to cross the river Shannon, which in that vicinity is quite wide, forming what is known as Carrigaholt Bay. When the party were a considerable distance from the shore their boat capsized, and everybody on board was thrown into the water.

The accident was witnessed from the shore, and several boats put out to the rescue. Other boats in the bay bore down on the capsized boat, but before any of the rescuing parties could get to the place where the overturned boat was lying, seventeen of the excursionists had perished. Some people who were clinging to the keel of the boat, and several who had kept themselves afloat, were rescued.

## THE BERING SEA VERDICT.

### TECHNICAL POINTS DECIDED IN FAVOR OF ENGLAND.

The Tribunal of Arbitrators Render Their Decision in Paris—A Great Point Won for America—Its Contentment That the Seals Have Proper Protection Sustained.

The Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration rendered its decision, after a deliberation at Paris extending nearly over five months.

The decision was adverse to the claims of the United States on every point; but by the adoption of regulations as to seal fishing by vessels of the United States and Great Britain, the United States gain the point for which they have striven in diplomatic correspondence for many years, namely, the actual preservation of the seals. They gain this point most emphatically. Not only is pelagic sealing prohibited within sixty miles of the Pribilof Islands at all times, but practically it is only permitted to the citizens of the United States and Great Britain in the Bering Sea or North Pacific Ocean for one month each year, the month of August. It is always unprofitable after that month. Moreover, the use of firearms in the capture of seals is absolutely prohibited in the Bering Sea. Shotguns may be used in the Pacific outside the limit only in the months when pelagic sealing is to be permitted. This means in other words that all profitable pelagic sealing is stopped henceforth, for only by the use of firearms in the months of May, June, July and August are seals captured. It will be lawful hereafter to use shotguns in their capture only in the North Pacific Ocean sixty miles from land and only after July 31 of each year.

The arbitrators decide that the Bering Sea is an open sea, and that the United States did not purchase this sea when Alaska was purchased. They decide that Russia did not claim exclusive jurisdiction, and that Great Britain never recognized it. They also decide that the United States have no property right in the seals outside the usual three-mile limit, against the assertion which the American counsel made and argued strenuously for several days. But, by the adoption of the regulations for practically conceding to the United States some control, for the seals may not be killed outside the new six-mile limit from May 1 to July 31; nor at any time may they be killed within sixty miles of the Pribilof Islands.

The arbitrators also decide that the seizures and confiscations by the United States, as well as the damages for the seal season, have not been fixed. When it is determined, the treaty of arbitration says it must be paid promptly.

The arbitrators of the United States think they really have won the victory. In the proceedings of the arbitration tribunal the counsel for the United States made no serious attempt to argue that the Bering Sea is a closed sea. It is significant, in consideration of the fairness of the decision, that the two English, as well as the two American arbitrators, were on opposite sides of the case in some of the points of the decision.

The American arbitrators believe that the regulations decided by the tribunal mean practically the end of pelagic sealing, and that they are better terms than were heretofore offered to the United States by Great Britain as a settlement of the questions involved.

All the Englishmen connected with the tribunal are exceedingly reticent with their opinions as to the decision, and apparently are disappointed because it was not more favorable to the United States.

The arbitrators make a special finding, on the facts agreed upon by the agents of both Governments with reference to the seizure of British vessels in the Bering Sea in 1887 and 1889. In addition the arbitrators make certain suggestions to the two Governments, the most important being that they should come to an understanding to prohibit the killing of seals on land or sea for a period of from one to three years, and should enact regulations to carry out the findings of the arbitrators.

In an interview with Hon. John W. Foster, Secretary of State, the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, said that he thought that the restrictions would render the pelagic industry unprofitable. The provision for a close season will not only prevent pelagic hunting during three out of the four months when it will be very profitable, but it will break the sealing season.

The two forces of sealers must suspend operations during the best part of the summer. It leaves the right to hunt seals in the North Pacific from January to May. The weather during three-fourths of that period is very unfavorable, and the catches then made are always small. It also leaves the right to hunt seals in part of the Bering Sea after July, which means for a period of about twenty-five days, after the expiration of which rough weather compels the hunters to leave.

The decision in the Bering Sea arbitration was a subject of much interest at Washington, and while various opinions are expressed by people who have given attention to the case, those best posted in regard to it feel that the United States has gained a victory in the substantial elements of the case.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

### INDIANA COAL MINERS ARE BUSY.

MICHIGAN has a mining school. ST. LOUIS has a cab drivers' union.

WESTERN railroads are cutting rates. ALBANY, N. Y., talks of a labor temple. GEORGIA truck gardeners have a union. At Ely, Minn., men get fifty-three cents a day.

HENOY has suppressed the typographical union. At Lancaster, Penn., only citizens are employed on city work.

THE condition of the miners of Colorado is described as deplorable. DENVER (Col.) church women held a meeting to aid unemployed women.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.) unions want non-union men to join in celebrating Labor Day.

NEW ZEALAND's labor department publishes a paper which is distributed gratis.

At Lowell, Mass., police are needed to drive from the mills men looking for work.

CHINESE to the number of 40,000 are needed in the Northwest to clear heavily timbered land.

CHICAGO seamen, fearing a cut to \$1.50 a day, declare that \$2 a day is their minimum wage.

LOWELL (Mass.) butchers, bakers and grocers say they will give credit as long as they can hold out.

NEW YORK harness makers send four men to funerals of members, provide a carriage and a new Connecticut law insists on proper light in factories, the elimination of dust, and provides for healthy ventilation.

WHILE so many men are out of work, the familiar complaint comes from the North-west that the farmers cannot get, at good wages, all the hands they need to harvest their crops.

A GREAT many owners of small mines in Ohio are anxious to pay their men by the month, but the latter continue to work, being willing to wait for their wages until advances are made on the coal.

MAINE papers relate that when Secretary of the Navy Herbert was at Bath on his recent visit he sent specially for Foreman William H. Nichols, who had been head joiner on the gunboat Machias, and complimented him upon the work done under his supervision, saying that it was better than that on any other vessel of the navy.

## LATER NEWS.

### THE PARADE OF ARMEN AT CONEY ISLAND, NEW YORK, WAS REVIEWED BY GOVERNOR FLOWER.

EMMA GOLDMAN, the former companion of Alexander Bergman, who shot H. C. Frick in Pittsburg, is making speeches in the East Side, New York City, inciting the unemployed to violence. Other anarchists are also taking advantage of the situation to stir up strife.

"GRANGE DAY" was celebrated at Chautauque, N. Y. Governor Waite, of Colorado, and Roswell G. Horr were among the speakers.

THE four banks at LeMay, Iowa, closed their doors because of inability to realize on their assets.

AUSTRIA'S DAY was celebrated at the World's Fair.

WILLIAM JAMISON was hanged at Quincy, Ill., in the basement of the Court House in the presence of one hundred people. Outside there were 5000 waiting. Jamison was a colored herb doctor, and he was executed for the murder of Supervisor Charles N. Aron on April 19, 1892.

THE Senate Finance Committee agreed upon and reported a bill for the unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing clauses of the Sherman law.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY decided that there is no power lodged in the Secretary of the Treasury or any other officer of the Government to extend the time for the withdrawal of domestic whisky from bonded warehouses. This is the last step in the movement to obtain relief for distillers.

THE rebels have defeated the Government troops in the Argentine province of Corrientes.

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

### The Senate.

6TH DAY.—When the Journal was read the House joint resolution for the appropriate commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol of the United States on September 18, 1793, was received from the House and passed.

Many petitions were presented and referred. The repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law, some conditionally and some unconditionally, quite as many against the repeal.—Mr. Perkins presented various memorials from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for the enactment of the Sherman law for the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act; for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and in favor of the Nicaragua Canal.—Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes of National banks.—Mr. Mitchell introduced a resolution in the nature of an amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. Vest, to maintain the parity of gold and silver.—Mr. Hill offered a bill repealing the Federal reserve bank law.—Mr. Butler introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that no legislation, other than legislation pertaining to the finances, shall be considered at the present extraordinary session of Congress.

Mr. Berry then addressed the Senate in favor of the double standard of gold and silver.—Mr. Gallinger then discussed the Lodge resolution.

6TH DAY.—The Senate passed the House joint resolution providing for mileage for Senators and Representatives.—A message was received from the House announcing the death of Mr. Chipman, Representative from Michigan, whereupon the usual resolutions were offered by Mr. McMillan and were agreed to, and Senators McMillan, Proctor, Vilas, Gibson, and White (Cal.) were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral. As a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate adjourned.

7TH DAY.—The Senate was presided over, in the absence of the Vice-President, by Mr. Harris, President of the Senate pro tem.—Mr. Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported favorably a bill providing for the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, accompanied by a declaration in favor of bimetalism.—Mr. Vest, Finance Committee, presented substitute for the bill.—The Senate thereupon proceeded to executive business, first allowing Mr. Butler to offer an amendment to the Bank bill repealing the ten per cent. tax on the notes of State banks.

### The House.

6TH DAY.—The speaker announced the following committee appointments: Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Pearson (Chairman), Russell (Ga.), Lattimer, Einos, Hager, Adams and Gillet (N. Y.). Accounts—Messrs. Rusk (Chairman), Payater, Tate, Muehler, Hart, Wells, Post, Wright (Mass.) and Marvin. Michigan—Messrs. Lynch (Chairman), Straff, Pendleton (Texas) and Manon.—The debate on the Wilson bill was continued by Messrs. Boatner, Layton, Patterson, Warner and others.

7TH DAY.—After prayer and the reading and approval of the Journal, Mr. Burrows offered a resolution giving Charles E. Bellanap the right to contest the seat of George F. Richardson, from the Fifth District of Michigan.—The silver debate was then resumed. Mr. Hutchison concluding his remarks in favor of the free coinage of silver. Messrs. Blanchard, Grosvenor and Snodgrass also gave expression to their views.

8TH DAY.—After adopting a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting silver purchases, the debate on the Wilson bill was resumed. Mr. Call speaking for the bill. Other speeches were made by Messrs. Coombs, Bryan, Henderson and Moss.

9TH DAY.—The debate on the Wilson bill was continued, speeches being made by Messrs. Daniels, Cooper and Goldzier. At the conclusion of Mr. Goldzier's remarks, Mr. Woodcock, of Michigan, announced the death of his colleague, J. Logan Chipman, and the formal resolutions were agreed to. The Speaker appointed the following committee to take action in the premises: Messrs. Woodcock, Whiting, McMillan, Gorman, Caruth, Cannon, Powers, Haugen and Arkin. The House then, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

10TH DAY.—The general debate on the Wilson bill was continued, Messrs. Willey, Haines, Everett and Simpson speaking. Before Mr. Simpson had concluded his remarks the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to the debate on the Silver bill. There were about twenty-five members present when the House met at 8 o'clock, after the recess. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Taft advocated the free coinage of silver, and then the House adjourned.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

### MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE HAVE BEEN MARRIED FOR FIFTY-FOUR YEARS.

THE Pope has received an autograph letter from President Cleveland extending jubilee congratulations.

COMMONWEALTH G. W. MELLISTE, United States Navy, was chosen to preside at the Congress of Engineering, in Chicago.

The Queen of Italy has founded a society for the reforming of street children by teaching them some useful trade.

P. D. ARMOUR, the millionaire Chicago packer, has been compelled for some time, because of ill-health, to restrict himself to a diet of bread and milk and baked apples.

THE venerable Rev. William C. Crawford of Alvarado, Tex., is the sole survivor of those Texan patriots who, on the 24 day of March, 1836, signed the Declaration of Texan Independence.

ANNE PRATT, a distinguished botanist, has died in England at the age of eighty-eight. Her first book was published nearly seventy years ago. Her "Flowering Plants and Ferns of Great Britain" is a standard work.

CARROLL D. WOOD, who has been nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, supported himself while attending the Industrial University in that State by waiting on table in a private boarding-house.

The prince of all Hunzarian gypsies, Ignaz Erdelyi, committed suicide a few days ago in Buda-Pesth. He was one of the most famous violinists of his race, and in his lifetime appeared in every country of Europe and in the United States.

CHARLES MILBURN charmed his hearers by his address at the Chicago congress of educators of the blind. He speaks slowly, in mellow and resonant tones, and his diction is eloquent. Though the sightless preacher is seventy years old, he is an active self-reliant man.

MAJOR WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr., of Ohio, will drop the "Jr." as soon as he ends his present term next fall. He did not discard it on the death of his father, because he was elected as "William McKinley, Jr.," and he feared complications should he make the change.

PHILIP A. BRUCE, of Richmond, Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, is in receipt of a letter from ex-President Harrison expressing the desire that his name shall be proposed as a member of that organization. This will be done at the next meeting of the committee on membership.

DEBBIE the fall Mrs. Grant, widow of the illustrious soldier, Colonel Fred Grant and family and Mrs. Sartoris will visit all places where there are monuments of General Grant. Ulysses, son of Colonel Fred Grant, will probably be a Washington visitor, as that is understood to be his grandmother's wish.

### THE FIRE LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA IN JULY WAS ESTIMATED AT OVER \$12,000,000.

This makes the total since January 1st over \$98,000,000 against \$76,000,000 the same time last year.

## THE MARKETS.

### Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice \$2 65 @ —	Medium, 1892, choice..... 1 90 @ 1 90	Red kidney, 1892, choice..... 2 60 @ 2 75	White kidney, 1892, choice..... 1 90 @ 2 00	Lima, Cal., bush..... 1 60 @ 1 70	Green peas, 1892, bush..... 1 50 @ 1 52 1/2											
BUTTER.																
Creamery—St. & Penn., extra..... 25 1/2 @ 24	St. & Penn., first..... 21 @ 22 1/2	Western, first..... 19 @ 20	Western, second..... 17 @ 19	Western, third..... 16 @ 18	State dairy—half tubs and pails, extra..... 22 1/2 @ 23											
Half tubs and pails, sets..... 19 @ 20	Part tubs and pails, second..... 19 @ 20	Wash tubs, extra..... 21 @ 21 1/2	Wash tubs, firsts..... 19 @ 20	Wash tubs, seconds..... 18 @ 19	Western—Im. creamery, firsts..... 18 @ 19											
W. Im. creamery, thirds..... 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2	W. Im. creamery, thirds..... 15 @ 15	Western Factory, fresh firsts..... 16 @ —	W. Factory, second..... 15 @ 15 1/2	W. Factory and dairy, thirds..... 14 @ 14 1/2	EGGS.											
State and Penn.—Fresh..... 17 @ 17 1/2	Western—Fresh, firsts..... 16 @ 16 1/2	Duck eggs..... 16 @ —	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			Apples—Jersey, bushels..... 1 25 @ 2 25	Md. and Del., bushels..... 1 00 @ 1 00	Pears, Ga., bushels..... 50 @ 1 00	Grapes, Del., bushels..... 6 @ 12	Huckleberries, Jersey, bushels..... 6 @ 8	Watermelons, bushels..... 10 00 @ 20 00	Muskmelons, bushels..... 50 @ 1 25	Peaches, Md., bushels..... 6 @ 1 25			
HOPS.						State—1892, choice..... 22 @ —	1892, prime..... 21 @ —	1892, common..... 18 @ 20 1/2	Old olds..... 6 @ 12	LIVE POULTRY.						
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn..... 10 @ 10 1/2	Western, bushels..... 10 @ 10 1/2	Spring chickens, large, bushels..... 10 @ 11	Western, bushels..... 7 @ 7	Roosters, old, bushels..... 8 1/2 @ 7	Turkeys, bushels..... 10 @ 11	Ducks—N. Y., bushels..... 60 @ 85	Western, pair..... 50 @ 75	Geese, Western, pair..... 1 00 @ 1 37	Pigeons, pair..... 35 @ 35	DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.						
Turkeys, bushels..... 14 @ 12 1/2	Chickens, Philadelphia, bushels..... 12 @ 14	Western, bushels..... 12 @ 14	Fowls—St. & West, bushels..... 11 @ 12	Ducks—Fair to fancy, bushels..... 14 @ 15	Eastern, bushels..... 14 @ 15	Spring, L. I., bushels..... 14 @ 14 1/2	Geese—Western, bushels..... 1 25 @ 1 50	Squabs—Dark, bushels..... 1 25 @ 1 50	White, bushels..... 2 25 @ —	VEGETABLES.						
Potatoes—State, bushels..... 1 50 @ 2 25	Jersey, bushels..... 2 00 @ 2 25	L. I., in bulk, bushels..... 4 00 @ 7 00	Cabbage, L. I., bushels..... 2 00 @ 2 25	Onions—Orange-Gold, bushels..... 3 00 @ —	Western, bushels..... 2 75 @ —	State, bushels..... 2 50 @ 3 00	Cucumbers, L. I., bushels..... 50 @ 60	String beans, L. I., bushels..... 1 50 @ 2 00	Squash, marrow, bushels..... 75 @ 1 00	Tomatoes, near by..... 65 @ 80	GRAIN, ETC.					
Flour—City Mill Extra..... 3 70 @ 3 85	Patent, bushels..... 3 50 @ 3 70	Wheat, No. 2 Red..... 68 1/2 @ 68 1/2	Rye—State..... 26 @ 58	Barley—Two-rowed State..... — @ —	Oats—Ungraded White..... — @ 40 1/2	Oats—No. 2 White..... 35 @ 37	Mixed Western..... 35 @ 37	Hay—Good to Choice..... 75 @ 1 05	Straw—Long Rye..... 50 @ 65	Lard—City Steam..... 68 1/2 @ —	LIVE STOCK.					
Beef, City dressed..... 6 1/2 @ 8	Milk Cows, con. to good..... 20 00 @ 45 00	Calves, City dressed..... 8 @ 10	Hams, No. 100 lbs..... 3 00 @ 4 25	Lamb, bushels..... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2	Hogs—Live, 100 lbs..... 5 50 @ 6 00	Dressed..... 6 @ 9 1/2										