# BLAND COINAGE.

### HISTORY OF ITS PASSAGE

**Through Congress in 1878 and of the Circumstances Leading to its Enactment.**

The panic of 1873 resulted in a very general discussion of the money question. One of the consequences of this was the organization of the Greenback party which maintained that the mere fiat, or declaration of the Government, was sufficient to make money of that which otherwise had no value. The act of March 18, 1869, was passed for the purpose of strengthening the public credit. It pledged the Government to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all obligations, notes and bonds except those where the law authorizing the issue stipulated that payment might be made in lawful money, which simply meant legal tender notes. This law was subsequently the occasion of much adverse criticism, especially after the stoppage of the coinage of the silver dollar and the removal of its legal tender quality. The effect, of course, was to make the Government bonds payable in gold coin.

Early in 1875 the act for the resumption of specie payments, on January 1, 1879, became a law. This result was successfully accomplished. Secretary Sherman, in his report in December, 1877, said that in the work of refunding he had informed his associates that as the Government exacted in payment for bonds their full face in coin, it was not anticipated that any future legislation of Congress or any action of any department of the Government would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these bonds, or the payment of the interest thereon, in coin of less value than the coin authorized by the law at the time of their issue, being gold coin. At the same time President Hayes, in his message, said he did not believe that the interests of the Government or the people would be promoted by disparaging silver, but held it should be used only at its commercial value. Congress, however, adopted on the 28th of January, 1878, a concurrent resolution, which did not require the President's signature, declaring their belief that all bonds of the United States were payable in silver dollars of 412½ grains, and that to restore such dollars as a full legal tender for that purpose would not be a violation of public faith or the rights of the creditor.

On the 2d of March, 1877, the monetary commission appointed under joint resolution of August 15, 1875, made an exhaustive report. The members made diverse recommendations. One suggestion was that the United States should remonetize silver without regard to the future policy of Europe, and that a law should be passed fixing 15½ to 1 as the standard of relative value between silver and gold in this country. Others favored remonetization on the basis of 16 to 1. A third opinion was that it was not expedient to coin silver dollars to be a legal tender currency, and that the introduction of silver as a currency should be postponed until the effort to secure the co-operation of other nations had been faithfully made. Other members of the Commission held that a double standard was an illusion and an impossibility, and declared that the proper place for silver in the monetary system to be that of subsidiary or token currency considerably overvalued by law, and a legal tender only [illegible] They, therefore, [illegible] silver dollars of [illegible]

passed a bill introduced by Mr. Bland for the free coinage of silver dollars of 412½ grains full legal tender for all debts, public and private. The Senate amended it so as to limit the coinage to not more than $4,000,000 nor less than $2,000,000 per month, all seignorage or profit to accrue to the Treasury. A section was added at the suggestion of Senator Allison authorizing the President to invite other nations to take part in a conference with a view to the adoption of a common ratio of gold and silver. During the extended debate on the measure Senator Morrill, of Vermont, pronounced it a fearful assault on the public credit. It resuscitated the obsolete dollar which Congress entombed in 1834 worth less than the greenback in gold and yet to be a full legal tender. He thought that the causes of the depreciation of silver were permanent. The future price might move one way or other, but it must finally settle at a much lower point. Nothing less than national will and power could mitigate its fall. Senator Wallace, of this state, offered an amendment providing that $100,000,000 should be coined in silver dollars within three years, and then coinage should cease if bullion should be more than 3 per cent. below par. The amendment was defeated, as were others offered by Mr. Blaine and others to approximate the proposed silver dollar's value to that of the gold dollar. An amendment of Senator Chaffee providing for the issue of certificates of not less than $10 in exchange for silver coin deposited and redeemable in the same was adopted. All the Senate amendments were concurred in by the House. President Hayes vetoed the bill. He said the silver dollar authorized by it was worth 8 to 10 per cent. less than it purported to be worth, and was made a legal tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coin as lawful money. The effect would be to put an end to the receipt of revenue in gold, and thus compel the payment of silver for both the principal and interest of the public debt, which would be a grave breach of public faith. If the country was to be benefited by silver coinage it could only be done by the issue of silver dollars of full value, which would defraud no man. A currency worth less than it purported to be worth would in the end defraud not only creditors, but all engaged in business, and especially those dependent on their daily labor. The bill was, however, passed over the veto.

According to Mint Director Leech, the stock of money on hand January 1, 1878, just before the new silver legislation commenced, was:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | $220,000,000 |
| Legal tender Treasury notes | 340,681,016 |
| National bank notes | 321,672,505 |
| Total | $897,353,521 |

Thus it is seen our currency was entirely a gold currency—a currency based on gold. No silver coins (except change money), nor silver notes, were in circulation. Our stock of gold was increasing rapidly and enormously. The gold coinage of our mints aggregated in the six fiscal years commencing in 1873 and ending in 1878, $254,302,134. Ample facility was provided for the issue of additional currency by the provisions of the national banking law, the only limitation to the amount of bank notes which the banks could issue being the bonded debt of the United States necessary to secure circulation, at that time $1,882,259,310. Such was the monetary situation at home when we entered upon the era of silver legislation. Abroad the situation was not propitious for silver. Commencing with the demonetization of silver in Germany in 1873, and the melting down and sale by that empire of 1,081,724,800 marks ($257,454,000) in silver coins, followed by the suspension of silver coinage by the States of the Latin Union, one after another of the European States had closed their mints to silver coinage until 1878—when this country commenced the purchase and coinage of silver—not a single mint in Europe was open for the coinage of silver for individuals.

## TRADE LOOKING BETTER.

**A Healthier Tone Follows the Demoralization of the Past Week in the Speculative Market.**

R. G. Dun's Weekley Review of Trade says: Demoralization is speculative markets has been followed by a more healthy tone, and hopes are fixed on the ships bringing over $11,000,000 gold and on the extra session of Congress which will begin on Monday. Several of the largest and boldest operators at Chicago have been crushed under pork barrels, but the instant increase of foreign purchases convinces the markets that the disaster has brought a certain measure of relief.

The monetary strigency which at last crushed speculations in wheat and hog products, has been caused in part by their prevention of exports and their absorption of enormous capital in carrying unprecedented stocks of production which if sold in time to foreign consumers would have brought gold enough to avert much evil.

With the great surplus of wheat brought over from previous years the country will be able to meet all demands, even though the crop proves small enough to justify a considerable advance from previous prices. With a great crop of corn almost assured, unusual accumulations of pork and hog products would be safer on the ocean than in Chicago warehouses and more helpful to the country. Stocks at the lowest point this week averaged little more than $41 per share, but it is yet a long way down to the prices of 1877, averaging at the lowest $23 per share, and the contrast between the condition and earnings of railroads now and then, is greater than the difference in price.

Bank failures have been almost as numerous this week as for either of the two preceding weeks, but fewer have been of more than local importance. In anxious efforts to fortify themselves, banks throughout the country have locked up a large amount of currency and the depositors who have drawn their accounts are also keeping out of use many millions. As the entire circulation of bills of less than $5 each, is but $71,000,000 while the depositors in savings banks number nearly 5,000,000, the withdrawal or the mere withholding of accustomed deposits by a considerable proportion of them would put out of the market much of the small notes. The demand for these is so great that shipments of silver in many cases have been gladly received, and the difficulty of getting currency for paying employes causes a premium for currency in many cases ranging as high as 2 per cent.

The volume of domestic trade indicated by railway earnings is but 6 per cent. smaller than last year and clearings at the chief cities show a decrease of 15 per cent outside of New York.

Failures during the week number 436 in the United States against 100 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 24 last year. The West contributed most largely to the number of failures, 237 being reported from that section. In the East there were 153, and in the South 46. There were three failures of $1,000,000 or more.

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER.

Bank clearings totals for the week ending Aug. 3, as telegraphed to *Bradstreet's*, are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $587,692,522 | D 26.5 |
| Boston | 84,120,628 | D 9.5 |
| Chicago | 76,804,238 | D 21.6 |
| Philadelphia | 66,520,867 | D 4.7 |
| St. Louis | [illegible]8,971 | D 36.0 |
| Baltimore | 176,762 | I 7.7 |
| San Francisco | 180,826 | D 16.8 |
| ..... | [illegible] | D 19.5 |
| ..... | [illegible] | D 29.7 |
| ..... | [illegible] | D 9.8 |
| ..... | $973,880,753 | D 9.7 |
| Exclusive of New York | 386,278,231 | D 18.5 |

I indicates increase, D decrease.

## LOOTED THE STORES.

**Unemployed Men in Colorado Rob Business Houses and Hotels.**

A dispatch from Denver, Col., says: the State Board of Charities has assumed control of the hundreds of hungry and penniless men who are coming from the mountains and surrounding towns. Secretary William Broadhead is in charge of the "unemployed labor camp," and the State has placed 3,000 tents at his disposal. Four companies of infantry have been placed under arms. Nearly 2,000 hungry men were fed yesterday at public expense.

The fact that Denver is caring for these people has resulted in bringing many tramps to the city, men who would not work under any circumstances.

Denver is shipping the penniless men East as fast as possible. The men are loaded into box cars and dumped at Missouri river points at the rate of $6 railroad fare per head.

While the principal interest centers in Denver, the condition here is nothing as compared with that existing in the small mining towns within a radius of 150 miles. In these places the miners or tramps have looted the stores, hotels and business houses in many instances, leaving the merchants nothing but bare walls. Finding themselves bankrupt, robbed and penniless, the merchants have fled, leaving the grass to grow in the streets where but a few short weeks ago prosperity reigned and peace hovered.

## THE CIRCULATION STATEMENT

**July Shows a Big Increase in the Amount of Money in the Hands of the People.**

The circulation statement issued at Washington shows the amount of gold and silver coins and certificates, United States notes and national bank notes outstanding August 1 was $1,611,060,017, an increase during the month of July of $17,237,606. The increase during the last 12 months was in round figures, $93,000,000. The per capita circulation, based on an estimated population of 67,000,000, August 1, was $24.02.

Of the $2,123,057,638 of the general stock of money issued, the amount as stated is in circulation, leaving $512,869,632 in the treasury.

The principal changes during the month were an increase of $13,576,241 in gold coin, a decrease of $5,208,000 in gold certificates, a decrease of $4,080,000 in currency certificates of 1872 and an increase in national bank notes of $5,453,483.

## PUBLIC DEBT FUND.

**There Was Less Than Half a Million Decrease During July.**

The public statement for the month of July shows the aggregate of interest and non interest bearing debt July 31 to be $961,121,016.23, a decrease of $511,089.50. The cash balance in the Treasury is $117,887,567.57 a decrease of $4,574,722.81. The gold reserve is $100,292,934 and the net cash balance $18,684,634.57. The total cash in Treasury is $732,64[illegible],707.17. The receipts for the month of July were $30,905,776.19 and the expenditures $39,675,886.60. In June the receipts were $30,983,821.25, and the expenditures $29,266,451.36.

—The single fare excursions to the World's Fair, recently started are said by the railway officials to have proven a greater success than anticipated.

# LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

### BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

**What is Going On the World Over. Important Events Briefly Chronicled.**

**Capital, Labor and Industrial.**

At Asbury Park, N. J., the Universal Shirt factory, Sterner & Son, at Bradley Beach, which employs 300 hands, has shut down.

The report that William Tinkham & Co.'s mill in Burrillville, R. I., had shut down is untrue. The mill is yet running five days a week.

The Cleveland, O., Rolling Mill Company has closed its plate, wire and rod mills and steel works, throwing 3,000 men out of employment. Lack of orders is the cause.

The United States Watch Company, Boston, has resumed work at their factory at Waltham with a full force after two weeks' vacation. The operatives, both piece and day hands, were notified of a reduction of 15 per cent. in their pay during the present stagnation only, with the promise when times improve the old wages would be restored.

There is trouble among the hat factories of Orange and Orange Valley, N. J. The cause is stagnation in Western trade. Some shops have already closed, and others are about to follow suit. Not one is working to its full capacity. The closure of these shops would throw 3,000 operatives out of work.

An official notice has been issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company ordering a cut of 10 per cent. in wages of all employes in the commercial department of the road whose pay exceeds $50 per month.

The fall in the price of coke to $1.60 per ton has moved the H. C. Frick company to post notices at all their works in the Pennsylvania coke regions announcing the basis of payment to be $1.75 per ton hereafter.

At Youngstown, O., the receivers of the American Tube and Iron Company paid the employes in full for their services up to the time of the shut down. Notices were posted to the effect that commencing August 7 there would be a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages of all employes, including the office force. It is expected the plant will start up next Monday, and those reporting for duty at that time will be understood as accepting the reduction. A similar reduction was ordered at the plant at Middletown.

At Boston, Mass., the American Rubber Company's works closed down on account of dull trade. New England cotton mills are also continuing to close down.

At Massillon, O., Russell & Co.'s agricultural and engine works, employing 300 men will close for an indefinite period about August 15.

It is declared statistics from fifty-seven trades in New York show 36,000 idle men in New York and that that is only a portion of the city's unemployed.

The Muncie, Ind., sheet mills, which have been idle for some time began work again [illegible] iron works employing 700 men, will resume in a few days.

Besides paying $6,000 wages in gold, the Carpenter Steel Company of Reading, Pa., announces that it will put in operation in a few days 12 new crucible furnaces.

**Financial and Commercial.**

The Seven Corners bank at St. Louis, Mo., has assigned.

Business at all the New York savings banks was going on as usual Thursday. The excitement is all over. Depositors evidently feel assured that their money is perfectly safe.

At Naima, Idaho, the First National Bank has failed.

The El Paso, Texas, National Bank has suspended.

The First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., has closed.

The Waupaca County National Bank of Waupaca, Wis., has closed its doors.

During the past three months $3,800,000 worth of fine gold has been received by the Bank of California as the product of California's gold mines and smelters.

The decrease of the earnings of the Western railroads for July, as compared with the June earnings, is estimated at $500,000.

**Cholera Advices**

The whole family of the sheriff of the village of Ewyk in the province of Geldorland, Holland, was stricken with cholera Wednesday. One of the children died.

LONDON—The Rome correspondent of the Central News Agency says: "Since the outbreak of cholera in Naples more than 100,000 residents have fled from that city. There were 52 new cases and 28 deaths Sunday, 49 new cases and 27 deaths Monday, and 18 new cases and six deaths Tuesday. Several cases of cholera have occurred in Rome."

LONDON—There have been 6,666 deaths from cholera in Mecca, and 2,313 in Jedda since the present epidemic broke out.

ODESSA.—The government is closing all schools in the south of Russia on account of the prevalence of cholera. Twenty doctors have gone to the Caucasus, 14 to Kieff and 10 to Podolia.

**Crime and Penalties.**

At Greenville, Ill., in a jealous rage Douglas Davis fatally stabbed his wife and cut his own throat, dying instantly.

John Jackson invited his brother-in-law John Padgett, to his home at Greenbrier, Ark., last night, and when the latter arrived he shot four times at him, killing him without giving and warning. Jackson escaped but will be lynched if captured. No cause is known for the killing.

**Fires**

Ex-Vice President Morton's fine new barn at Rhineback, on the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, N.Y., was destroyed, together with 100 Guernsey cattle and farm horses, by fire. Loss, $100,000.

## BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

**Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, definitely announced in the British House of Commons that the French blockade of Bangkok had been raised.**

The town of Birsk, Russia, has been visited by a most disastrous conflagration. One hundred and eighty houses were burned, seven persons were killed and a large number were injured. Among the buildings destroyed were the city hall and the Catholic church.

## LATER NEWS WAIFS.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.—Business among the factories in Racine, Wis., is commencing to brighten up a little. For the past month there have not been more than one-third of the factories in operation, and those which have been running have been working on short time. Monday morning the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company which employes 800 men started up a part of its shops and began with 200 men, putting more on in the course of two weeks. The J. I. Case Plow Works will start up in three or four days with a full force of 400 men. The Fish Bros.' Wagon Company have started up working eight hours a day with a reduction of 20 per cent in wages. Other factories which have been closed will start up next week.

Pottstown, Pa., manufacturers have notified their superintendents to employ hereafter no Hungarians or other foreigners, but only American workmen.

About 1,500 Swedish furniture workers disgusted by the shutdown of the factories have left Rockford, Ill., to return to Sweden.

The mills of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., have closed down. They have been working two-thirds time for some weeks. Six hundred people out of employment.

At Philadelphia, the worsted goods factory of John Bromley & Son have closed. Three thousand employes are affected. Doak & Son, worsted manufacturers, and John Blood & Son, hosiery manufacturers, have also closed down, throwing 1,300 hands out of work.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

Melville Lamb and James H. Kirby, popular young men of Jerseyville, Ills., went bathing Sunday, at Alton, Ills., and were drowned.

At Detroit, Mich., two Italians, Charley Tirro, and Giovanni di Sconza, were drowned while bathing near the head of Belle Isle Sunday morning. James Smith, a 13 year old boy, was drowned at Des-Chree-Shos-Ka by falling from the landing.

A triple drowning occurred in Red Lake river, one mile from Grand Forks, N. D. John Bulgick, aged 13, Joseph Bulgick, aged 11, and Deboid Cole, being the victims. The boys were bathing, two engaging in a swimming race, and both went down. The third attempted their rescue in vain, losing his own life.

Three people were instantly killed at Dellwood, one of the summer resorts at White Bear lake, Minn. The party consisted of E. W. Newstrom of White Bear village, Mrs. E. P. Clouse and Mrs. J. P. Nordstrom of St. Paul. They attempted to cross the track in their buggy as an empty passenger train was backed rapidly past the station, but were run down.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

Walter E. Shaw was [illegible] Tex., for murdering his [illegible] on March 31, 1892. On the gallows he made a speech, cursing all his relatives, living and dead.

At Trenton, Mo., Joseph H. Howell was hanged for murdering Mrs. Nancy Hall and her seven little children. He prayed all morning and on the scaffold told the sheriff that all he had to say he had said in a book, which would soon be published.

W. J. Allen, editor of a newspaper at Texarkana, Tex., was shot and killed in a quarrel by John J. King, judge of the County Court.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Citizen's national band, of Muncie, Ind., suspended. The assets are claimed to be twice the liabilities.

The San Antonio (Tex.) National bank, capital stock $100,000, failed.

The West Side bank, capital $100,000, and the People's Savings bank, St. Paul, Minn., suspended.

The depositors of the suspended Citizens' Savings and Loan association, of Akron, O., decided to allow the bank to reopen and pay depositors in 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 months from date of opening, September 1.

CHOLERA ADVICES

ROME—Between noon Friday and noon Saturday 21 cases of cholera and 13 deaths have been reported in Naples, and three new cases and one death in Rome. The disease has broken out in the garrison at Soolina.

FOREIGN.

Official announcement is made by Rear Admiral Humann, of the French fleet, that the blockade of Siam was raised Thursday afternoon.

FIRES.

At Princeton, Minn., the National bank building, a hotel and some business houses, loss, $50,000; insurance partial.

## PENSION EXTENSION.

**Time in Which Proofs Can Be Furnished Now Runs to Oct. 10.**

Judge Lochren, pension commissioner, has extended until October 10, 1893, the period within which pensioners whose pensions have been suspended may make proof of their right to receive them. The commissioners says in regard to the order:

"It has been thought that because of the persistent misrepresentation by certain classes of newspapers and persons of the action and intention of this bureau many pensioners may have been misled and discouraged from presenting such proofs as they could furnish, or from asking for medical examination. I have, therefore, concluded to extend the time within which pensioners already notified, but perhaps misled as I have indicated, may take steps to retain their pensions, if they are in fact entitled to them."

**Base Ball Record.**

The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to date:

| | W. | L. | P'ct. | | W. | L. | P'ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 58 | 28 | .674 | Cincin'ti | 40 | 45 | .471 |
| Philadel'a | 53 | 31 | .631 | St. Louis | 40 | 45 | .471 |
| Pittsburg | 50 | 34 | .595 | Baltimore | 37 | 47 | .430 |
| Clevel'nd | 46 | 32 | .590 | Chicago | 34 | 49 | .417 |
| Brooklyn | 41 | 43 | .488 | Wash'n | 31 | 52 | .369 |
| New York | 41 | 43 | .488 | Louisv'le | 26 | 46 | .351 |

# COLUMBIAN FAIR NEWS ITEMS

## THE SUNDAY FAIR DULL.

AN ABNORMALLY SMALL ATTENDANCE, AND EVEN THE MIDWAY PLAISANCE WAS COMPARATIVELY DESERTED SUNDAY.

All entrances to the Exposition grounds were open Sunday during the usual hours, but the crowd that passed through the gates was extremely small. The Fair was open, but in name only. There was no music in the main grounds, the thousands of booths and all of the restaurants were closed. There were no services in Festival Hall and the few stragglers who wandered aimlessly about the vast park soon tired of the quiet and made for the Plaisance. Here many places of amusement that were open to the public last Sunday were closed to-day, owing to a lack of patronage. The theaters however, were fairly well attended, owing, perhaps, to a reduction in the entrance fee.

## WORLD'S FAIR OFFICERS FINED.

FOUND GUILTY OF CONTEMPT IN CLOSING THE GATES ON SUNDAY.

Judge Stein, of the Superior Court, decided that the World's Fair directors and officers who had been greatly responsible for closing the Exposition gates Sunday, July 23, violated the injunction granted in the Clingman petition, and were consequently guilty of contempt. He ordered that Directors Gage, Hutchinson, McNally and Kerfoot should be fined $1,000 each and stand committed to jail until the fine was paid. Director General Davis's fine was $250 and Victor Lawson's $100. After the decision the attorneys for the defendants moved for an appeal, and Judge Stein granted it, putting the defendants under bond in the meantime.

## A TERRIBLE CHARGE.

THE WORLD'S FAIR DISASTER THE WORK OF INCENDIARISM.

In connection with the grand jury investigation into the cold storage warehouse holocaust, a local paper prints a sensational story to the effect that the fire that resulted so disastrously to human life was of incendiary origin, the incentive being a desire to cover up a wholesale theft of goods stored in the warehouse.

The story goes that for three weeks previous to the fire the big house was systematically looted night after night by a ring composed of certain crooks on the outside and certain parties on the inside.

## FAIR OPEN EVERY SUNDAY.

THAT PROSPECT DUE TO INABILITY TO HAVE THE CONTEMPT APPEAL HEARD BEFORE THE END OF OCTOBER.

The bonds of the World's Fair officials found guilty of contempt of court by Judge Stein, were filed, thereby suspending proceedings pending the action of the Appellate Court. The case in which the parties are held to answer cannot take precedence on the Appellate Court calendar and at the earliest possible time will not be called before the end of next October. It is therefore the opinion of leading lawyers that the commissioners will be compelled to open the Fair every Sunday from this time on till the close.

CANNOT STOP DANCES.

Secretary Masters, of the National Association of Dancing Masters, Boston, Mass., has received from Secretary Edmonds, of the Executive Department of the World's Fair, a letter stating that the oriental dances in the Midway Plaisance are characteristic of the nations represented, and cannot be be stopped under the contract made.

—CITY EDITOR KING of the Philadelphia "Press" figures that it would take 23 years for a person to see the World's Fair if he gave an average of three minutes to each exhibit. The Midway is not included in the computation.

—THE world's fair is now half over, and the total paid attendance for the first three months number 7,000,000 persons.

## DISASTER ON THE RAILS.

**Collision of a Lake Shore Express and Freight Train.**

Train No. 9 of the Lake Shore railroad left Cleveland, Saturday night for Chicago on time. The train was composed of three coaches, three baggage cars and five sleepers. It left Fremont, O., 10 minutes late and was running at a high rate of speed for Toledo. When the train was about 10 miles out of Fremont, at a small station called Lindsay, the sleeping car left the track and crashed into a freight train that was waiting on a siding for a passenger train to pass. The first part of the train got by in safety, but the sleeping cars rolled over the ties some distance and finally, swerving from their course, hit the engine of the freight train with tremendous force. The sleeping cars were practically reduced to kindling wood, and that any one escaped is a miracle. The following persons were killed outright.

E. Lafferty, engineer of the freight train, Elyria, O; Charles Spaine, brakeman of the freight train, Clayville, N. Y; Porter Robinson, of the sleeping car Buffalo, residence unknown.

The following persons were seriously injured: Prof. B. H. Emerson, of Amherst College, Gloucester, Mass., will die; Porter Pelmonn, of the sleeping car Orinoco, will die, residence unknown; J. B. Hamilton, Pittsburg, Pa., injured internally; Bruno Kniffler, Cleveland, O., injured about the head; A. H. West, Chicago; Porter Stevens, residence not know; James Ryan, center fielder of the Chicago Base Ball Club, badly cut about the head and body; M. Kittredge, catcher of the Chicago Base Ball Club, badly cut about the head.

Many people who were buried in the wreck were not seriously injured. Their hurts consisted principally of bruises and scratches and it was not a hard task to free them from the heavy beams that held them to the earth.

The only theory is that the rails spread and left the heavy sleeping cars down on the ties. The remainder of the train passed the bad spot in safety, but the sleepers were well filled with people bound to the World's Fair and the added weight was too much for the poor spot in the track. The freight engine was totally demolished and rolled over on its side from the force of the collision.

## DRY WEATHER

**Has Not Improved the Condition of the Crops.**

The weekly crop statement of the weather bureau at Washington says: The weather during the past week has probably resulted in a general improvement of crops in the east gulf and south Atlantic states.

Pennsylvania—Drouth affecting all crops, corn and tobacco need soaking rain; special reports on tobacco give less acreage than usual; pastures short and some farmers feeding hay to cattle.

Maryland—So far corn and tobacco but slightly injured by drouth; large peach yield reported from some sections, small from others.

Indiana—Corn and potatoes rather badly in bad condition; potato bugs doing much damage.

West Virginia—Corn needing rain. Oats cured and put away.

Ohio—Corn, tobacco, potatoes and pastures suffering from drouth; fall plowing and seeding; shock wheat threshed; oat harvest nearing completion, hay secured.

—A SPRING of carbonic acid gas has been discovered on the farm of Henry Wilcox, near Saratoga, N. Y. It shoots up to the air 80 feet.

# NINE IN A WATERY GRAVE

### AND TWO ARE MISSING.

**Yacht on Lake George Laden With Eastern Pleasure Seekers Strikes a Sunken Pier and Goes Down.**

Friday night a pleasure party, while [illegible] to dance at the lower end of Lake George near Troy, N. Y., suffered a terrible disaster. The steam yacht Rachael, owned by D. Wickerman, proprietor of the Fort Point house, Lake George, was crowded with 29 people up the lake. The little vessel was turned toward the One Hundred Island House and was gliding toward the landing when the passengers were thrown forward by a sudden shock. In the dark the vessel had run up on a sunken pier, and before assistance arrived from the shore it went with all on board.

It was only a few minutes after the disaster when the yacht careened to one side and went down in 8 feet of water. The terrified, struggling passengers battled for life in the darkness. Women threw up their arms and sank beneath the surface, and were brought ashore lifeless. Deeds of heroism were performed by the men.

When all in sight had reached the shore it was learned that nine persons all were except a youth of 9, had sunk to watery graves. As soon as possible an attempt to recover their bodies was made. All strenuous efforts at the bodies were brought to the surface, but two were missing. The following is a corrected list of the drowned: Miss Hattie Hall, Brooklyn; Miss Benedict, Montclair, N. J; Miss Edith [illegible]ing, Hoboken, N. J; Miss U. M. [illegible] Jersey City; Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, Burlington; E. C. Mitchell, Burlington; Miss [illegible] Curley, Burlington; Miss Clara Black, Burlington; Miss Lizzie Clark Bridgeport, Ct.

**Lightning Killed Two.**

At Brooklyn, N. Y., while Fred Zeigler, Lizzie Topel, Ernest Topel and John [illegible] were returning from East New York they were struck by lightning. Zeigling and the girl were instantly killed and Mabel [illegible] severely shocked. The father of the Ernest Topel, received a shock on the [illegible]

**Four Killed at a Concert.**

By a balcony giving way at a concert on the Chelsea Yacht Club house, Revere, Mass., J. P. Warren, W. L. Pettingill, Augusta P. Shuman and Mrs. A. [illegible] nam, all of Chelsea, were killed and 15 persons badly injured.

# MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| **GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.** | |
| WHEAT—No. 1 Red | $ [illegible] |
| No. 2 Red | [illegible] |
| CORN—No. 2 Yellow ear | 51 |
| High Mixed ear | 48 |
| No. 2 Yellow Shelled | 49 |
| Shelled Mixed | 47 |
| OATS—No. 1 White | 37 |
| No. 2 White | 36 |
| No. 3 White | 34 |
| Mixed | 32 |
| RYE—No. 1 | 54 |
| No. 2 Western, New | 52 |
| FLOUR—Fancy winter pat | 4 00 |
| Fancy Spring patents | 4 20 |
| Fancy Straight winter | 3 65 |
| XXX Bakers | 3 00 |
| Rye Flour | 3 50 |
| HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y | 16 50 |
| Baled No. 2 Timothy | 15 00 |
| Mixed Clover | 13 00 |
| Timothy from country | [illegible] |
| STRAW—Wheat | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FEED—No. 1 W'n Mixed T | [illegible] |
| Brown Middlings | 14 50 |
| Bran, bulk | 14 50 |
| **DAIRY PRODUCTS.** | |
| BUTTER—Elgin Creamery | 23 |
| Fancy Creamery | 17 |
| Fancy country roll | 12 |
| Low grade & cooking | 8 |
| CHEESE—Ohio full make | 9 |
| New York Goshen | 10 |
| Wisconsin Swiss | 14 |
| Limburger (Full make) | 11 |
| **FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.** | |
| APPLES—Fancy, ₱ bbl | 2 75 |
| Fair to choice, ₱ bbl | 2 00 |
| BEANS— | |
| N Y & M (new) Beans ₱ bbl | 2 [illegible] |
| Lima Beans | [illegible] |
| POTATOES— | |
| Fancy Rose | [illegible] |
| Choice Rose | [illegible] |
| Sweet, per bb | [illegible] |
| **POULTRY ETC.** | |
| DRESSED CHICKENS— | |
| Spring chickens ₱ lb | [illegible] |
| Dressed ducks ₱ lb | [illegible] |
| Dressed turkeys ₱ lb | [illegible] |
| LIVE CHICKENS— | |
| Spring chickens | 3 |
| Live chickens ₱ pr | 7 |
| Live Ducks ₱ pr | 4 |
| Live Turkeys ₱ lb | [illegible] |
| EGGS—Pa & Ohio fresh | 14 |
| FEATHERS— | |
| Extra live Geese ₱ lb | 55 |
| No 1 Extra live geese ₱ lb | 48 |
| Mixed | 25 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | |
| TALLOW—Country, ₱ lb | 4 |
| City | 4 |
| SEEDS—Clover | 8 25 |
| Timothy prime | 2 10 |
| Blue grass | 1 40 |
| RAGS—Country mixed | 1 |
| HONEY—White clover | 17 |
| Buckwheat | 10 |
| MAPLE SYRUP, new crop | 60 |
| CIDER—country sweet ₱ bbl | 5 00 |
| BERRIES—per quart | |
| Blackberries | 8 |
| Raspberries black | 8 |
| " red | 13 |
| Huckleberries | 11 |
| **CINCINNATI.** | |
| FLOUR— | $2 20@2 [illegible] |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 52 |
| RYE—No. 2 | [illegible] |
| CORN—Mixed | 40 |
| OATS | 31 |
| EGGS | [illegible] |
| BUTTER | 19 |
| **PHILADELPHIA.** | |
| FLOUR— | $2 70@3 [illegible] |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 65 |
| CORN—No. 2, Mixed | 47 |
| OATS—No. 2, White | 31 |
| BUTTER—Creamery Extra | 20 |
| EGGS—Pa., Firsts | 15 |
| **NEW YORK.** | |
| FLOUR—Patents | 2 60 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 69 |
| RYE—Western | 57 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 47 |
| OATS—Mixed Western | 30 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 15 |
| EGGS—State and Penn | 14 |

LIVE-STOCK REPORT.

EAST LIBERTY, PITTSBURG STOCK YARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| **CATTLE.** | |
| Prime Steers | $ 4 85 to [illegible] |
| Good butcher | 4 00 to [illegible] |
| Common | 3 00 to [illegible] |
| Bulls and dry cows | 2 00 to [illegible] |
| Veal Calves | 6 00 to [illegible] |
| Fresh cows, per head | 20 00 to [illegible] |
| **SHEEP.** | |
| Prime 95 to 100-lb sheep | $ 4 50 to [illegible] |
| Good mixed | 4 00 to [illegible] |
| Common 70 to 75 lb sheep | 2 00 to [illegible] |
| Choice Lambs | 3 50 to [illegible] |
| **HOGS.** | |
| Good Yorkers | 6 40 to [illegible] |
| Common Yorkers | 6 25 to [illegible] |
| Roughs | 4 50 to [illegible] |
| Pigs | 4 50 to [illegible] |