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Of the Silver Purchase Clause Asked for and Tariff Revision Afterward.

President Cleveland's message was presented to both branches of Congress on

Tuesday. It is as tollows: To the Congress of the United States:

The existence of an a arming and extraordinary basiness situation, involving the welfare and presperity of all our people, has constrained me to cal together in extra session the reople's representatives in Congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged, present

evis may be mangated and dangers threat-ening the luture may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of condi-tions related to tions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative produc-tion and menufacture, with unusual invita-tion to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suidenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed lastitu-tions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. 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 here, of ore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and losses and failures have invaled every branch of business. I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation uching the purchase and comage of silver

by the general government.

The legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of Jury, 1850, which was the culmination of much agitation of the subject involved, and which may considered a truce after a long struggle between the advocates of free silver cornage

and those intending to be more conservative.
Undoubtedly monthly purchases by the
Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver enforced under that statute were regarded by those interested in silver production as certain guaranty of its increase in price The result, however, has been entirely dir ferent, for immediately following a sparmo die and slight rise the price of silver 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 comage.

Meanwhile not only are the evil effects of

the operation of the present law constantly secumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give least heed to a nan-

This law provides that in payment for te 4,500,000 ounces of silver believe to the 4,500,000 ounces of silver thinon which the Secretary of the Treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be is-sued Treasury notes receemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that said notes may not be reissued. It is, however, deciated 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 legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law.

This declaration so controls the action of the Secretary of the Treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally rested in him, if by such action the parity i stweet gold and silver may be disturbed

would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a

discrimination in favor of gold. Up to the late day of July, 1893, notes had been issued on payment of silve bullion purchases to the amount of \$147, 000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this baltion remains uncomed and with-out usefulness in the Freasury, many of the notes given to its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between May 1, 1832, and July 15, 1832. the silver builton amounted to a little more than \$51,000,000 and that during the same period \$40,000,000 were paid to the Treasury in gold for the redemption of such potes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying the notes in gold has not spared the gold re-serve of \$100,000,000 long ago set aside by the Government for the retemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$150,000,000 on account of silver purchases and has as a consequence for the first time since its creation been en-creached upon. We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy and have tempted other and more appreciative flations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the targe a sounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase 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 \$57. Between the first day of July and the 15th day of July, 1833, the gold coin

and bullion in our Treasury decreased more than \$132,000,000, while during the same period the silver cosm and bullion in the Preasury increased more than \$147,000,000, Unless Government bonds are to be con-stantly issued and sold to repletish our exhausted good, 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 go'd in the Government Treasury, and that this must be followed by payment of all Government obligations in depreciated

At this stage gold and silver must part tompany, and the Government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the excusive use of a currency greatly depreciated, according to sandard of the commercial world, we could no longof the commercial world, we could no long-er claim a place along the 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. It as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger bace in our currency and the currency of place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co operation and agreement, and it is obvious that the United States will not be in a posi-tion to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continueour attempt to accomplish the result single handed. The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our Gov-ernment cannot mat elts that equivalent to intrinse value, nor keep inferior a oney on intrins e value, nor keep inferior a oney on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack

of confidence at home in the stability of currency value that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade a d commierce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of t mid owners. Foreign in restors 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 pur-pose or power of the Government in the

The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. I ossibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a 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 \$ 0.000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can

hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of 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

orreasonable reliance on our national strength and anility to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household of 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 may even find profit a the fluctuation of values, but the ware-earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the ast to receive the benefit of its correction— is practically defenseless.

He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him his condition is without alleviation for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has known speaking more than 50 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 cound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in meny matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his

The words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to im pressively remind us that a failure in dis-charge of our duty at this time must especially injure our countrymen who labor and who, because of their number and

condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their Government.

It is of utmost importance that such relief as Concress can importance that such reter-tion be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassment from which business of the country is suffering arises as much from evils apprehended as from those acqually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counse will will prevail and that neither the capitalist nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of ery of their interests under he influence of exaugerated fears. Nevertheless every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the gov-

ument for its existence. 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 removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimate ly deal with it. It was my purpose to sum-pion Concress in special session early in the coming Septes her, 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 effort of the present Administration is pledged.

But white tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance and must it, the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that this dinancial conditions of the country allows once and before, dother subjects, be conside.

I carnestly recommend the prompt re pear of the provision of the burchase of silver 14, 1800, authorizing the purchase of silver builton and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the Government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations. In money universally recognized by all civiliz-ed countries. Grover Cleveland.

A \$1,000.000 FIRE.

Two Incendiary F res Leave Paths of Blackened Ruins in Minneapolis

Two fires, presumably incendiary, destroved over \$1,000,000 worthy of property at Minneapolis, Minn., on Sunday. One fire broke out in a stable in the rear of the Cedar Lake Ice Company's house, and soon spread to the ice house proper. From there, fanned by a quick breeze, the flames spread to Clark's box factory; and then de-troved the boller works of Lintzes, Connell & Co., including a \$27,000 riveting machine the only one West of Chicago. Lenhart's Union Wagon Works were totally consumed, also a quantity of lumber belonging to various firms. The Cedar Lake Ice Company lose \$5,000; Clara's Box Company, \$30,000; Lintzes, Connell & Co., \$60,900; Union Wagon Works, \$15,000. On this there is a total insurance of about balf.

While the fire was at its height an alarm was turned in from the lumber district at the other end of the island. Boom Island, as the piace is called, was a mass of wood and lumber piles belonging to Nelson, Tenny & Co. and Backus & Co., and tauned by a brisk wind the flames soon spanned the narrow stretch of water and began cating their way among the big saw mills and residences in the vicinity of the river bank. One after another the planing mills of the One after mother the planing mills of the Wilcox Company, the Chatterton Hill Backus mill, the Hove mill, Smith and Corrigan, and Nelson, Tenny & Co., tell the blast of the fire and were either totally de-stroyed or bally damaged. The flames left a path of blackness through Marshall street, but was principally stopped by the big brick structures of the Minneapolis Brewing Company, although their toss is put at \$110 000

In all 112 houses were destroyed. The Northern Pacific bridge and the Ply-outh avenue bridge were rendered useless

TWO MORE CHOLERA CASES. There Have Been in All TwentyPatients Sent to the Hospital, But the Disease

is Mild in Form At Quarantine, S. L. Dr. Jenkins Sunday evening issued the following builtin:

"Two suspects were isolated at Hoffman Island early this morning. They are Maria Reno, aged i years, and Pasquele Depadro,

nacteriological examination shows that Guisippe Alamo, who was removed that Guisippe Alamo, who was removed yesterday is suffering from cholera, and that Francisco Caiol Anola and Mariana Georquis have not developed the disease. The census of the hospital to night shows. holera patients, 14; patients not having cholera, cholera, 3; convalescent, 1; suspects on Hoffman !sland, 2; tota!, 2).

"All of the patients are improving. The death is mild in character. Two more nurses were sent to Swineburne Island to-day. At midnight Saturday there were more deaths from cholers at the hospital The vietims were Francisco Mola, aged 27, and Moriano Roberats, aged 23. Their remains were incinerated.

Lightning Killed Two. At Brooklyn, N. Y., while Fred Zeigling, Lizzie Topel, Ernest Topel and John Maher were returning from East New York they were struck by lightning. Zeigling and the girl were instantly killed and Maher was severely shocked. The father of the girl. Ernest Topel received a shock on the leg.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

OPENING OF THE SENATE,

The Pifty-third Congress of the United States was opened at noon Tuesday, in extraordinary session. The President's mestage was not presented but will be read at to-morrow's session.

Just before the stroke of noon Mr. Co. quitt was wheeled into the chamber, but before he could be gotten to the chair the Vice President's gavel fell, a hush came suddenly on the tack and confusion, and the chaptain of the Senate, Rev. Mr.

the chaplain of the Senate. Rev. Mr. Butler opened the session with prayer.

The Vice President their directed the secretary to read the proclamation of the President convening Congress in extraordinary session, and the document was read by Mr. McCook, the outroing secretary.

On the suggestion of Mr. Gorman the oath of office was administered to the new Secretary of the Senate Mr. Cor who was secretary of the Senate Mr.

tary of the Senate. Mr. Cox who was escorted to the desk by the r tiring 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 no-tify the House and the President of the elec-tion of Mr. Cox as secretary of the Schate; fixing the daily hour of meeting at noon. and for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to join a li e committee on the part of the House, to wait upon the the part of the House, to wait upon the Presidentant inform him that both houses are in session and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, Senators Harris and Sherman were ap-

White, of California, then rose and said it was his painful duty to announce the death of his late colleague. Mr. Stan-ford. He said, at a date to be fixed hereafter, he would request the Senate to set apar a day for such remarks in regard to Mr Stanford's memory as might be deemed proper, and would content for the presen with moving, as a mark of respect, that the Senate adjourn. The motion was agree I to and the Senate, at 12:00 adjourned.

The opening of the extraordinary session of the Pitty third Congress, as far as the House was concerned, was unmarked by anything of a sensational character and was merely formal. Spe ker Crisp was re-elect-ed quietly and without more than the usual litical opposition.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the President to inform him that Congress was organized and ready to rec ive any communication he might see fit to transmit. The biennial drawing for seats—was then proceeded with, after which the House adjourned out of respect to the "emory of the late Representative, William H. Enochs,

STRATE.—The proceedings in the Senate to day were of great public interest. After the President's ressare was read it was re-ferred to the Committee on Finance and its immediate printing ordered. Then the floodgates of legislation were thrown wide open and a current of bills on financial and other subjects was admitted. Mr. Hill, of New York, was the first Senator to get in a bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Mr. Siewart of Nevada. followed with two other bills and a speech The bills are for the free coinage of silver. In the speech he declared himself against the repeal of the Sherman act, as such peal would, he said, destroy silver coinage forever.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Lolze, of Massachusetts, directing the Commutee on Finance to report a bill for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act and providing for a vote on the pe-ge such but by August 22, if not soo res

ed. The resolution went with Ton and will be laid before the Senate Tow. Secretary of the Treasury to Issue silver cer. tificates equal to the amount of silver bul-lion in the I reasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, in excess of the amount necessary at its coining value, to redeem the treasury notes issued under that act, and to use the same to provide for any deficiency in the revenues of the Government, the surplus of such certificates to be used in the purchase of 4 per cent bonds at their market price, not exceeding 12 per cent

In the discussion that followed Mr. Hale of Maine, said the President had made reference to the tariff, but there was not a Senator present who d'I not know that the Democratic party would no more dare at tack the tariff question than a sane man would dare to grasp a wire charged with electricity. Congress was in session for the sole purpose of considering the financial

Mr. Sherman, of Ohlo, said:"I believe that the time will come, after we have considered the situation with moderation and patience when we will come to some common agree ment that will relieve the public mind, which will free the manufacturing establishments from the fear which they now have of a change in the tariff laws, and which will free the people of the country who have their humble hoardings in savings banks from the autrelieusions which who have their humble hoardings in sav-ings banks from the apprehensions which now cause them to withdraw their money and hoard it. I will vote for no measure of extreme urgency to press a decision."

After a set speech on the financial ques-tion by Mr. Dolph the senate adjourned. House—When the re-ding of the Presi dent's message was conclude in the House the election case from the Fifth district of Michigan was taken up and after two hours debate Richardson, the Democrat was seat ed on his primat facte title. At 4:35 the House adjourned until Thursday.

SENATE-The Senate was in session just long enough to adjourn transacting no bus

ness of importance.

Hotse—There was no session of the House to-day, but instead a silver caucut was held at which Mr. Bland presented the terms of the proposition made to him by Mr. Burka Cochran, on behalf of the anti-silverites for an immediate discussion of the whole silver question. This proposition, it is understood, included a limitation of the time within which a vote should be taven, the number of amendments to be offered to the measure introduced for discussion, and the man-ner of disposing of them, etc. The proposition of the anti-silver men was not acceptable to the advocates of free coinage and for the present there will be no "general consent" arrangements for decid-ing the discussion of the bill to repeal the Sherman law. The only Republican pres-sent at the cancus was Representative How-ers, of California, The Populists were represented by 'Jerry' Simpson and Mr. Kem, of Nebraska. The attendance upon the caucus can hardly be regarded as a test of the silver forces in the House, for the reason given by Mr. Enlow, of Tennessee, that the Democratic party was charged by reason given by Mr. Enlow, of Tennessee, that the Democratic party was charged by the people with the duty of legislation so as to remedy the present depression in all branches of business. A Democratic caucus and not a mixed conference, shou'd have been called to talk over the situation and formulate a plan of relief. On motion of Mr. Bland a "steering committee" was appointed, which, he said, would probably meet the committee of anti-silver men tomorrow and discuss the details of the morrow and discuss the details of the discussion to be had upon the bill outlined discussion to be had upon the bill outlined in the resolution adopted. Some of the free silver men are satisfied that the present ratio of 16 to 1 should be changed. "We shall probably vote." said Mr. Bland. "upon the present ratio of 16 to 1, and if that is defeated, then 17 to 1, and so on up to 20 to 1 if necessary."

l if necessary." FOURTH DAY. Senate—The work of the senate to-day consisted of a motion to adjourn until Monday which was carried. The whole session occupied less than 20 minutes.

Hows.—The House was in session only long enough to carry a motion to adjourn for the day.

for the day. SENATE.—Not in session to-day.

House,—In the silver battle in the House to day the first gun was fired by Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia. The missile was in the shape of a bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Then came forward Mr. Rland of Missouri, with a faz, of truce, under which, after a little objection from the Republicans, an arrangement was effect d whereby a debate for 11 days, with night sessions if desired, was provided for, votes to be taken on ratios varying from 16 to 1.20 to 1 and on an amendment reviving the Bland act of 1878. The daily sessions of the House to exend from 11 a. m. until 5 p. m.

The silver men opened their batteries in the shape of a bill, offered as a substitute for the free coinage of silver at the present ratio. This started the battle. Mr. Raynor, Democrat, of Maryland, was the first champion sent out by the anti-silver colorers and he fought vigorously and well. He was reinforced by Mr. Brown, Democrat, of Indiana who in a brief suscept advantage.

reinforced by Mr. Brown, Democrat, of Indiana, who in a brief speech advocated the repeal of the Sherman act, conditionally

or unconditionally.

Mr. Bland, Democrat, of Missouri, was put forward to return the fusilade of argument and eloquence, and he performed his part without detracting from his reputation as the leader of the silver forces on the floor. He was followed by the Populiss member from Colorado, Mr. Pence, who constituted himself as a bulwark for the protection of silver, and by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, who demanded a greater volume

of currency.

The fight was still on when at 5 o'clock to the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to morrow.

SIXTH DAY. SENATE—Not in session to day, House—The debate on the silver question was continued in the House which after a short session adjourned for the day.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Lawrence T. Neal Nominated for Governor. The Platform in Full. The Ohio Democrats met in State conven-

tion at Cincinnati on Thursday and after a short session put in nomination the following ticket:

Governor-LAWBENCE T. NEAL, of Chilli-Lieut. Gov .- Cot. W. A. Taylon, of Co-

lumbus. Treasurer-B. C. BLACKBURN, of Coshoe-

Atty. Gen -- John P. Battley, of Putnam county. Member Board of Public Works-Louis

D. WILHELM, of Akron. Food and Dairy Commissioner-P. H. McKrown, of Cincinnati.

The platform adopted is as follows:

We hereby approve the platform of the Democratic party adopted by the national convention at Chicago, and especially those portions of it referring to the tariff and to currency legislation. We congratulate the THE PLATFORM. country upon the early prospect of measures of relief as outlined by the President's late n.essage to Congress and we have confi-dence that the Democratic Congress will devise laws to furnish such relief

Second-The financial situation is the unfortunate legacy of Republican administration. It is the natural result of the McKinley tariff, the Sherman silver law the extravagance of the party lately in power and the creations and fostering of trusts and combinations by that party, all combining to shake credit, to create distrust in the money of the country and paralyze its business

Third-We recommend that national banks may be permitted to issue their cur-rency to an amount equal to the par value of the United States bonds they may deposit with the treasurer of the United States, to the end that the volume of cust ney may be

Fourth—The interests of every true soldier and pensioner demand that the pension roll should be made and preserved as a roll of honor. We believe in just and liberal recog-nition of the claims of vererans, and favor granting them all that patriotism could ask, granting of pensions on fraudulent claims for partisan pur oses, or on department de-cisions in contravention of law, as practiced under the last astministration, needs to be nvestigated and corrected so that the unselfish valor of the American sold er may remain untarnished. The Democratic party pledger itself that the right of claim of no Union soldier to a pension shall be denied, and the allowance of any worty pensioner shall not be disturbed.

Fifth-We condemn the unbusinesslike administration of State affairs under Governor McKin'ey deplore the official scandals and defalcations under it and denounce the condoning of official crimes which have brought humiliation upon our people. We denounce the reckless extravagence of the large majority in the Seventieth General Assembly, which appropriate I for current expenses about \$600,000 in excess of the current revenues and added almost \$30,000,000 to the local bonded indehtedness State by laws in the main unconstitutional. We demand that an end be put to such rob-

bery of the taxpayers.

Sixth—The Democratic party expresses its considence in the abinity of Hon. Calvin S. Brice, of the United States Senate, to materially assist the Democratic majority in the Courtess of the United States to extricate the great commercial interests of the coun-

After indersing the national administra-tion the platform closes without referring to silver. The report was unanimously

WEEKLY CROPREPORT.

The General Drouth Hard on Vegeta tion.

The weekly crop report issued at Washington, says: Drouth conditions are now general in the central valleys, northwestern states and in portions of the middle Atlantic states and lake region, and its effects are reported as more or less damaging in Illinois. Wisconsin, Kentucky, Onio, Michigan and the Dakotas. There has been too much rain for cotton in portions of Alabama and Mississippi, but in South Carolina and Texas. except in southwest portion, the crop is greatly improved. Cotton picking is now progressing in Georgia and Florida. Spring wheat harvest is now progressing in Wiscon. sin. Minnesota and the Dakotas,

Upon the whole it may be stated that the weather conditions have been beneficial to crops in New England, portions of the Mid-dle Atlantic states and generally throughout the Southern states, while throughout the central valleys. Northwest and lake regions the week has been unfavorable owing to lac: of moisture. The week was generally tavorable on the Pacific coast, although in California the warm weather over the in terior of the state caused fruit to ripen too

apidly.
In Pennsylvania—In most places drouth remains unbroken; all crops will be short-ened, especially tobacco and potatoes In West Virginia-Corn improved con-siderably; plowing for fall wheat progress ing: weather favorable; tobacco, buckwheat and stock doing well.

In Ohio—Corn, potatoes tobacco and past-ures suffering from drouth; wheat and oats threshing continues; good yield; ground too hard to plow.

Base Ball Record.

The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to date: W. L. P'ct.

Boston.... 64 28 696 Cincin'tl. 42 47 472
Philadel'a 54 35 607 St. Louis. 41 49 456
Pitteburg. 56 37 602 Baltimore 39 51 433
Hevel'nd. 53 35 602 Chicago... 37 54 407
New York 45 44 506 Louisv'le. 31 54 335
Brooklyn. 44 46 480 Wash'n... 32 58 356

LAND IN MINIATURE.

BRITISH GUIANA'S EXHIBITS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Products of Her Plantations. Gold Fields, Tangled Jungles and Rich Forests-Best of All Trees-Triumphs of the Taxidermist's Art-Beautiful Feather Work.

If I had the privilege of seeing only one World's Fair department, said a gentleman, would choose the agricultural. In no other building can one come so near the people of other lands. In the Agriculture Building you are close to the soil, to that which gives sustenance. As a matter of course, the life, habits and customs of the people are shown in a more direct way. The Agriculture Building is the place to study the world as the world is.

The speaker must have been in the British Guiana section of Chief Buchanan's building before he spoke. In its timber-fenced area, the products and probabilities of that land which Columbus saw in 1498 when he entered the Gulf of Para, are placed in such shape that an hour gives one an intimate knowledge of the interesting country. One of the products is Adolphus Daniel, the Indian pilot of the gold rivers, Essequibe, Mazarum and Guyuwini. With an active brain, an intelli-gent comprehension of what a visitor wants to know and a thorough knowledge of his subject, the little riverman, true to his call-ing, pilots his guests all over British Guiana, through sugar plantations and gold fields, tangled jungles and grand forests, giving an

object lesson at every step.

Triumphs of the taxidermist's art are the stuffed fauna of British Guiana, which are mounted under the roof of the Agriculture mounted under the roof of the Agriculture Building. The most conspicuous group is a tapir with a jaguar's claws and teeth in its thick skin. Three varieties of ant-eaters are shown. One, a tree-climber, is no larger than a foxtall squirrel, another is about the size of a dog and the ant bear, or great ant-eater, twice as large, with bushy fail, coarse long hair and a long says. long hair and a long snout. Then there are occlots, wicked-looking wildcats, graceful, slim-limbed wood deer, cougars, huge tortoise and snakes as natural as iffe, placed in attitudes of arrested motion which tell of the jungles and trackless forests that extend back from the towns and clearings near the

They are interesting, but apparently do They are interesting, but apparently do not attract as much attention as the nine glided pyramids which represent the output of gold since 1884. People gaze upon the pyramids with renewed interest when they tearn that even Sir Walter Raleigh believed the reports of the Spaniards, sailed up the Orinoco River in 1595, and the next year sent Captain Keymis to hunt for the "rich-est country in the world." It was not until 1880, however, that placer washing really amounted to anything in British Guiana. It began in the Puruni River, a branch of the Masaruni. Four years later the Government took official cognizance of the gold washing the gold washing and imposed a royalty on the gold obtained, carved calabasas are not to

ing rain-water is a necessity in Guiana, the wallaba is indispense fame as a water-carrier extends to Indies, for in 1891 nearly 5,500.6% shangles were shipped to the islands

To the Indians the cassava don trees and shrubs. From its poiso the bread of the family is prepared is grated, and the pulp, have squeezed dry in what is called the poe," is placed on the "barbacue," over the fireplace, until all the juice is evaporated. It is then in flat iron dish to form a kind of pa flat-jack. The cassava bread is flat iron dish to form a kind of p flap-jack. The cassava bread is envious hands in a showcase in it with several cases of cassava star-jutes is prepared in another w poison having first been expelled ration, the jutes is turned into a d moiasses like extract called to which, with fresh peppers, format a most delicious soup. The cassavated by the Indians with little trails raised in fields and grows also high. After the roots are cut out. high. After the roots are cut on cut into pieces from twelve inches long and stuck into the from land. In three or four days sprout and in seven or nine mon land. to be rooted out again. The east generally some distance from the or leaf-govered but of the native, ing of the forest,

Naturally sugar, which is the pro-Naturally sugar, which is the proport of the colony, forms an important the exhibits. In 1891 over 10 were shipped out of the country, half coming to this country, by products—molasses and rum—the products of the sugar amounted to over \$0,000,000 in plantations always front the bank of a river, and are cut up canals and protected from high floods by dikes. One plantati 2735 people, and all the ery and methods are used of the ern character. Demerara crysta known in the sugar markets and it is claimed that they ar perior quality and rich flavor. of sugar are shown, with phemilis and plantations. The p exhibit is closely connected wit Large glass jars containing to ples of jams, preserves and mar arranged in tiers, showing pre-Seville oranges, pineapples, limes, cassareep and Demerara

palmettos. Milliners and young venring plumage on their hats of the cases containing the birds The king humming bird, p ed cotinga, pompadour coting and other tropical songless bir rainbow on their feathers, are the gorgeously finted flyers that in Georgetown for the World's F.

Woman's work is seen in the upurses made from the seeds of a "Job's tears," which look lig robin's eggs, and from the flat, and brown munosa seeds. In a with them are beautiful made from eorn bushs and the Spanish needle plant, Benur work is shown and many won disappointment when they are



BRITISH GUILNA SECTION, ASSIGULTURE BUILDING.

which amounted in that year to 250 ounces This is represented by the smallest pyramid. The next year gave 939 ounces. In 1886 the output jumped up to 6518 ounces, and every year thereafter the gold product almost doubled, until in 1892 it amounted to 129,-615 ounces. Nuggets and dust are exhibited form the Purumi washings, Groote Creek, the districts of Demerara, Essequebo and other gold bearers. So rapidly is the gold industry developing that a railroad connecting the Essequebo and Demerara Rivers is to be built for transporting the product.

British Guiana has but one railroad, a short coast line connecting Georgetown, the metropolis of the country, with Mahaica, twenty miles distant. Lines of steamers, however, use the rivers, and ferry steamers are numerous. Logs and large timbers are transported in a manner peculiar to the country. Instead of being raited down the rivers the logs are slung in the water on either side of a punt, much after the manner of ion ing a pack mule. A model of one of these log-laden punts is one of the promi-nent exhibits. The punt is shaped some-what like an Oblo River coal barge, only narrower. It is a house boat in which ham-mocks are slung, for whole Indian families often live on these punts. The craft is steered by a long sweep and carries a surprising amount of timber. The logs lie on outrig-gers of wood, which extend on either side twice the width of the punt.

British Guiana is rich in woods. The fact is proved beyond peradventure by the variety of forest products which are shown. Huge timbers form a gigantic fence around the section, and hundreds of polished squares are arranged in a separate exhibit. Priot Daniels tapped the round trunk of the eta paim al-most with affection, as he recited the virtues of the 'best of all trees.' The eta paim gave food, shelter, clothing and drink to the na-tive ludians, and the arts of civilization made it a great commercial product. Its nuts are edible, and the tender shoots or palmettos which grow from the crown are estcemed as delicacies and preserved in sirup and as pickles. Its fiber, originally woven into ropes and cloth, makes mats and hammocks, its oil is used for medicine and cooking and its sap or milk, which flows readily when the tree is gashed, is caught in calatoushes, and, after fermentation, drunk as a wine.

The woods exhibited embrace some of the bardest and heaviest in the world. They vary in color from nearly black through the vary in color from nearly black through the browns to aimost pure white. Pernaps the most singular is the mottled "letter wood," which resembles closely the snakewood of East India. Its dark markings across the grain look like irregularly formed letters. It is the heart of a tree, rarely exceeding six inches in diameter, although the tree is sometimes two feet across. Taking a very high polish, it is largely used for walking canes and for inlaid work. The greenheart, from which the quinine of British Gulana is taken, is a dense, heavy timber of a greenish yellow color, almost entirely free from knots and even grained. It ranks with oak and teak for ship building, and is used all through the country for building the homes of the people. Mora is a reddish-brown wood, not so heavy as greenheart, but like greenheart is procurable in 1938 of sixty to eighty feet long procurable in ings of sixty to eighty feet long and up to two feet in diameter. Wallaba is dark crimson in color, and makes the shin-gles of the country. It is easily split, and is also used for paling and vat staves. As stor-

ISLAND OF JAMAICA'S REEL The principal products of shown in the Manufactures F tractive arrangement, some of the their value to the island in its the commercial world. Tobac-important crops, is shown in fe

of natural leaf and in fancy manufactured article.
When it comes to coffee, says News, the commissioner grows-pointing to a great array of san "Coffee-farming in Jamaica is one of our principal industripeculiarly fine brand of coffally fixes the price of the co-little, if any, of our coffee fir the American market. It is lish warehouses, where it com-price than the product of any

"Here," indicating a large tire history of Jamaica coffe mens in the case show the prowhich coffee must be put befor for the market, from the or husk, in which the coffee beau the tree, to the green coffee o large proportion of the country coffee is raised is practically every attraction is being offe immigration and the land is taken up. Before a great whi

have it completely settled. Those who visit the Jamalean ever, linger longest over the iection of dried plants loaned ernment. The collection is so valuable. It contains every vanomic plant indigenous to the ranged with regard to color a

exhibit forms one of the most features of the pavilion. Around the southeast end of t arranged the sugar exhibit. vacuum pan, or pure white museovado, or the dark bro are 32,487 acres of sugar cantion in Jamaica, and the pro-

islanders, Ginger in all its forms is on the southwest corner of the only preserved ginger, but the ger root from which the made. Starch and tapio cassava root, graded and across erence to quality, may be seen

cual nection. In fruits the banana and com place of honor. In the cocoa There is cocoanut oil made Iroa and meat, a huge flower pot male root of the tree, brushes of all de ropes, hummocks and even a slooking cout made from the liber state. Banana flour is shown and visite to sample little cakes made of it. or biscuits taste very much like

are said to be very nourishing. Jamaica produces pimento, or large quantities. A liquor is marripe pimento berry. It is a favor the natives. Another drink is a made from the kola nut. This as made from the kola nut. This as small enough to be carried in the will, it is said, sustain life for several contents.