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 flat, or declaration of the Greenback marks.

One of the consequences of this was the organization of the Greenback party which maintained that the mere flat, or declaration of the Government, was sufficient to make money of that which ficient to make money of that which therwise 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 oin, 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 payment of the interest before, 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 payment of the interest of the Government or the payment of the interest hereon, 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 of the principal of 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

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 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 wervalued by law, and a legal tender only
within certain limits. They, therefore
advocated the colnage of silver dollars of
845 6-10 grains to be a legal tender for
sums not over \$20and to take the place
of all paper currency of less denominations than \$2x.

On the 5th of November, 1877, the

advocated the coinage of silver dollars of sums not over \$20—and to take the place of all paper currency of less denominations when the place of all paper currency of less denominations when the place of all paper currency of less denominations when the place of all paper currency of less denominations when the place of the plac

ommenced, was:

 Gold
 \$229,000,000

 Legal tender Treasury notes
 346,681,016

 National bank notes
 321,672,503

bold National bank notes. 346,681,010
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 mational 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 \$1,832,259,310.
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. for a decrease of \$1,081,724,800 marks (\$257,454,000) in silver coins. for a decrease of \$4,574,722.81. The gold reserve is \$30,93,821,25, and the expenditure; \$30,803,821,25, and the expenditure; \$20,803,821,25, and the expenditure; \$20,803,673,886.60. In June the receipts were \$30,938,821,25, and the expenditure; \$20,206,451.30.

—The was Less Than Halfa Million Decrease During July.

The public statement for the month of only shows the aggregate of interest and non interest bearing July 31 to be \$896,112,1016.23, a decrease of \$511,089,50.774.

**Spot 1871, 827,507-1.785, 8256,100

lowed 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 com-menced the purchase and coinage or silver—not a single mint in Europe was open for the coinage of silver for indi-viduals.

TRADE LOOKING BETTER.

A Healthier Tone Follows the Demoral-ization 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 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.

markets that the disaster has brought a certain measure of relief.

The monetary strigency which at last crusted 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 will be a substantial to the district of the contract of the brought of the contract of the cont

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 effors 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

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 160 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 24 last year. The West contributed most largely to the number of faiures, 237 being reported from that section. In the East there were 153, and in the South 46. There were three failures or \$1.000,000 or more.

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER.
Bank clearings totals for the week ending

as follows:	.,	
New York \$587,602,522	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 16,088,971		36.0
Baltimore 14,176,762		7.7
San Francisco 13,180,826		16.8
Pittsburg 12,141,506		19.5
Cincinnati 9,329,000	D	29.7
Cleveland 4,630,141	D	9.8

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 suipping the penniless men East as fast as possible. The men are loaded by the proprious cars and dumped at Missouri river points. Cars and dumped at Missouri river head.

While the principal interest centers in less men who are coming from the moun

points at the rate of \$\frac{8}{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 penniles, the inerchants have field, leaving the grass to grow in the streets where but a few short weeks ago prosperity reigned and peace hovered.

THE CIRCULATION STATEMENT

THE CIRCULATION STATEMENT
July Shows a BigIncrease in the Amoun
of Mone, in the Hands of the People.
The circulation statement issued a
Washington shows the amount of gold and
silver coins and certificates, United State
notes and national bank notes outstanding
August I was \$1,611,099,017, an increase
during the month of July of \$17,237,606
The increase during the last 12 months was
in round figures, \$90,000,000. The per capit
circulation, based on an estimated population of 67,066,000, August I, was \$24.02.
Of the \$2,123,907,668 of the general stock

Of the \$2,123,997,668 of the general stock of money issue i, the amount as stated is in circulation, leaving \$512,869,632 in the

treasury.

The principal changes during the month were an increase of \$13,76,241 in gold coin, a decrease of \$5,398,990 in gold certificates, a decrease of \$4,080,090 in currency certificate of 1872, and an increase in national banknotes of \$5,433,483.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

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

Constal. Labor and Industrial.
At Asbury Park, N. J., the Univers 1
hirt factory, Sterner & Son, at Bradley Beach, which employs 300 hands, has shu 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 The United States Watch Company, Bos-

ton, 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 hay during the present stagnation only, with the promise when times improve the old wages would be re stored.

There is trouble among the hat factorie 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

An official notice has been issued by the Chicago, Miwaukee & 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 pe. n has moved the H. C. Frick company to st notices at all their wor s 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 upto 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 agricul

tural 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 with 350 employes at work. The Indiana 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. nas assigned.

Business at all the New York saving 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

The El Paso, Texas, National Bank ha

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 Cali fornia's gold mines and smelters.

The decrease of the earnings of the West ern ratiroads 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 Wed-

sday. One of the children died. London—The Rome correspondent of the Central News Agency says: "Since the out-break of cholera in Naples more than 100, 000 residents have fled from that city. Ther were 52 new cases and 28 deaths Sunday, 4

new cases and 27 deaths. Monday, and new cases and six deaths Tuesday. Sev cases of cholera have occurred in Rome. $\begin{array}{c} \hbox{London--There have been } 6,666 & \hbox{deaths} \\ \hbox{from cholera in Mecca, and } 2\,313 & \hbox{in Jedda} \\ \hbox{since the present epidemic broke out.} \end{array}$

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

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

French blockade of Bangkok nad been

The town of Birsk, Russia, has been vis ited 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 aestroyed were the city hall and the Catho-

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 tup a par 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 now there.

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

About 1,500 Swedish furniture workers disgust d by the shutdown of the factories have left Rockford, Ill., to return to Swed-

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.

DISASTEES, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

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

At Detroit, Mich., two Italians, Charley Tirro, and Giovanni di Sconza, were drown-ed 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 Debold Cole, being the victims. Thd boys were bathing, two engaging in a swimming race, and both went down third attempted their rescue in vain, losing his own life.

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 hanged at Houston
Tex., for murdering his mother and aunt on
March 31, 1892. On the gallows he made a speech, cursing all his relatives, living and

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 thesheriff 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, apital 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 hae broken out in the garrison at

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

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

PENSION EXTENSION. l'ime in Which Proofs Can Be Furnished Now Runs to Oct. 10.

ed 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 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 nisted as I have indicated, may tate steps to retain their pensions, it they are in fact or them.

Base Ball Record.
The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to date:

No. L. Pt. W. L. Pt. W. L. Pt. W. L. Pt. Boston ... 58 28 .674 Cincin'ti. 40 45 471 Philadel'a 53 31 .631 St. Louis, 40 45 471 Pittsburg, 50 34 .535 Baltimore 37 47 .430 Clevel'nd. 46 32 .590 Chicago... 34 49 .417 Brooklyn .41 34 .488 Wash'n... 31 52 .369 New York 41 43 .488 Louisy'le. 26 46 .351

COLUMBIAN FAIR NEWS ITEMS

THE SUNDAY FAIR DULL.

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

SUNDAY.

All entrances to the Exposit on grounds were open Sunday during the usual hours, but the crowd that passed through the gates was extremel mail. The Fair was open, but in name 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, Hutchins A., McNally and Kerfoot should be fined 81,000 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 IN 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 sodisastrously to human life was of incendiary origin, the incentive being a desire to cover up a wholesale theft of goods stored in the warehouse.

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 APPE: L HEARD BEFORE

COSTEMPT APPRIL BEARD BEFORE
THE UND 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 dance in the Midway Plaisance are characteristic of the nations represented, and cannot 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, an the total paid attendance for the first thre months number 7,000,000 persons.

The paid admissions to the World's Fa Sunday were 16,066, DISASTER ON THE RAILS.

Collision of a Lake Shore Express and Freight Train.

Train No. 9 of the Lak Shore railroad left Cleveland, Saturday night for Chicago on time. The train was composed of three coaches, three baggage cars and five slee ers. It left l'remont, O., 10 minutes la and was running at a high rate of speed for Toledo. When the train was about 10 mile out of Fremont, at a small station calle Lindsay, the sleeping car left the track an crashed into a freight train that was wai ing on a siding for a passenger train to pas ing on a siding for a passenger train to pas. The first part of the train got by in safety but the sleeping [cars rolled over the ti-some distance and finally, swerving from their course, bit the engine [of the freight their course, hit the engine fof the freightrain with tremendous force. The sleepin 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 Rob inson, of the sleeping car Buffalo, residence unknown.

inson, of the steeping car burner, unknown.

The following persons were seriously in jured: Prof. B. H. Emerson, of Amhers College, Gloucester, Mass., will die, Portet Pelmonn, of the sleeping car Orinoco, wil die, residence unknown; J. B. Hamilton Pittsburg, Pa., injured internally; Brune Kniffler, Cleveland, O., injured about th head; A. H. West, Chicago; Porter Stevens residence not know; James Ryan, center sielder of the Chicago Base Ball Club, badl

residence not know; James Ryan, cente licider of the Chicago Base Ball Club, badi; cut about the head and body; M. Kittreuge catcher of the Chicago Base Ball Club, badi; cut about the head.

Many people who were buried in the wreck were not seriously injured. Thei burts consisted principally of bruises ameratches and it was not a hard task to frethem from the heavy beams that heid then to the earth.

them from the heavy beams that here 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.

A SWEEPING PENSION ORDER. Evidence to Be Required as to the Credibility of all Witness Affidavits. Commissioner Lochren has issued an order requiring evidence as to the credibil-

ity of witnesses to affidavits residing in cities of 20,000 or more inhabitants.

Hitherto the credibility of witnesses re-siding in towns of less than that number of inhabitants has been obtained from the postmaster of the town, but there has been no step taken to ascertain the credibility of witnesses in the large cities.

-The Chicago grand jury made no report on the cold storage disaster at the World's Fair and Marshal Murphy, Director Burn-ham, Charles A. McDonnell and John B. Skinner were not indicted.

-Gov. Tillman of S. C., has become incensed at the rough usage accorded to his dispensory spies and states that he will arm them and instruct them to shoot whenever

NINE IN A WATERY GRAVE.

AND TWO ARE MISSING

A Yacht on Lake George Laden With 2g Eastern Pleasure Seekers Strikes a Sunken Pier and Goes Down.

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breace place is the what juice fat o it.—;

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Friday night a pleasure party, while going Friday uight a pleasure party, while going to a dance at the lower end of Lake George, near Troy, N. Y., suffered a terrible disaster. The steam yacht Rachael, owned by D. W. Sherman, proprietor of the Pearl Point House, Lake George, was conveying 20 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 upon a sunken pier, and before assistance arrived from the shore it sank assistance arrived from the shore it sank with all on board.

assistance arrived from the shore it sank with all on board.

It was only a few minutes after the shock when the yacht carcened to one side and went down in 18 feet of water. The shriek-ling, stringgling passengers battled for life in the darkness. Women threwup their arms and sank beneath the surface, and when brought ashore life had lid. Deeds of herolam were performed by the men.

When at hi sight had reached the shore, it was learned that hine persons all women except a youth of 19, had sunk to watery graves. As soon as possible an attempt to recover their bodies was made. After strenuous efforts all the bodies were brought to the surface, but two were missing. The following is a corrected list of the drowned. Miss Hattle Hat, Brooklyn; Miss Bernds Benedict, Montelair, N. J. Miss Edith Harding, Hoboken, N. J.; Miss U. M. Burton, Jersey City; Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, Burlington; E. O. Miccell, Burlington; Miss Lizzie Curley, Burlington; Miss Lizzie Clark Bridgeport, Conn.

Lightning Killed Two.
At Brooklyn, N. Y., while Fred Zeigling,
Aizzie 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.

Grain in Europe Goes Up.
In consequence of reports from NewYork showing an advance in the price of wheat, the prices of grain at Berlin have generally

MARKETS.

risen from 3 to 1 mark.

	MARKET	5.	
	PITTSBURG.		
	THE WHOLESALE PHICES ARE GRAIN, FLOUR AND WHEAT—NO. 1 Red	GIVEN BEI	ow.
2	WHEAT-No. 1 Red	62 @	\$ 63
)	CORN—No. 2 Vellow ear	60 51	61 52
	High Mixed ear	48	49
	Shelled Mixed	46	47 43
,	OATS-No. 1 White	37	38
1 8	No. 3 White	36	37 35
8	Mixed	32	33
9	No. 2 Western, New	52	55 53
	FLOUR—Fancy winter pat'	4 00	4 25 4 45
,	Fancy Straight winter	3 65	3 90
	Rve Flour	3 00	3 25 3 75
	HAY-Baled No. 1 Tim'y	16 50	17 00
3	Mixed Clover	13 00	15 50 13 00
	Timothy from country	20 00	22 00
2	Oats	7 50 17 00	8 00
	FEED—No. 1 W'h Md # T	7 50 17 00 14 50	18 00 15 00
1	Oats. FEED—No. 1 W'h Md # T Brown Middlings. Bran, bulk.	14 50	15 00
	DAIRY PRODUCTS		0.5
	Fancy Creamery	23 17	25 19
3	Fancy country roll	12 8	13 10
t	CHEESE-Ohio fall make	9	10
2	New York Goshen	10	11
9	BUTTER—Elgin Creamery Fancy Creamery Fancy Country roll. Low grade & cooking. CHEESE—Ohio fall make. New York Goshen Wisconsin Swiss. Limburger (Fall make).	îî	12
e	APPLES Fancy So bbl	LES. 2.75	3 00
1	FRUIT AND VEGETAR APPLES—Fancy, & bbl Fair to choice, bbl BEANS—	2 03	2 50
	Fair to choice, & bbi BEANS— NY & M(new)Beans & bbl Lima Beans, POTATOES—	2 00	2 10
d	Lima Beans, POTATOES—		4
	Fancy Rose	. 2 50	2 25
3	Fancy Rose	2 00 4 50	2 25 5 00
	DRESSED CHICKENS— Spring chickens # 1b Dressed ducks # b Dressed turkeys # tb LIVE CHICKENS—	16	17
1	Dressed ducks & tb	10	11
2	LIVE CHICKENS—	15	16
3	Spring chickens	30	50
	Live Ducks # pr	70 45	75 50
,	Live Turkeys # fb	6 14	7 15
6	Spring chickens Live chickens # pr Live Ducks # pr Live Turkeys # h EGGS—Pa & Ohio fresh FEATHERS—	14	
9	No 1 Extra live geese # fb	55 48	60 50
	Extra live Geese & fb No 1 Extra live geese & fb Mixed	25	35
1	MISCELLANIOUS TALLOW—Country, # 15	. 4	5
1	City. SEEDS—Clover	4	5
	Timothy prime	8 25 2 10	8 50 2 20
9	Timothy prime Blue grass. RAGS—Country mixed HONEY—White clover Buck wheat. MAPLE SYPLE NAW COOP	1 40	1 70
1	HONEY-White clover	17	18
7	Buckwheat	10	12
,	CIDER—country sweet # bbl	5 00	5 50
	BERRIES—per quart	8	10
	Raspberries black	8	10
3	BERRIES—per quart Blackberries Raspberries black red Huckleberries	13 11	15 12
1			
uii)	FLOUR	\$2 20@	¥3 10

FLOUR— WHEAT—No. 2 Red. RYE—No. 2 CORN—Mixed OATS BUTTER FLOUR—
WHEAT—No. 2. Red...
CORN—No. 2. Mixed...
OATS—No. 2. White...
BUTTER—Creamery Extra.
EGGS—Pa., Firsts... \$2 70@ \$4 25

 EGGS—Pa., Firsts
 15

 FLOUR—Patents.
 2 00 4

 WHEAT—No 2 Red.
 (3)

 RYE—Western
 57

 CORN—No. 2.
 47

 OATS—Mixed Western
 30

 BUTTER—Creamery
 15

 EGGS—State and Penn
 14

 LIVE-STOCK REPORT
 LIVE-STOCK REPORT

 EAST LIBERTY, PITTSBURG STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, PITIBLE.

Prime Steers. \$ 4 85 to 5 00 Good butcher 4 00 to 4 75 Common. 3 00 to 3 50 Common. 3 00 to 3 00 Common. Common ...
Bulls and dry cows ...
Veal Calves ...
Fresh cows, per head ...

Good Yorkers.
Common Yorkers.
Roughs.

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