sented to both branches of Congress on Tuesday. It is as rollows:

The existence of an a arming and extraordinary bisiness situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to cul together in extra session the recopie's representatives in Congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they society are charged, present evits may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung upon every side. Numerous moneyed institutions 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 nand the money they are usually anxious to loan, as imose engaged in legislation to keep in nand the money they are usually anxious to loan, as imose engaged in legislation for the surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in nand the money they are usually anxious to loan, as imose engaged in legislation for the surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in nand the money they are usually anxious to loan, as impose engaged in legislation for the surviving and those interested in surface on the surviving corporation and individuals are content to keep in nand the money they are usually anxious to loan, as impose engaged in legislation for the surviving corporation of nucle against principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and considered a truce affects of the surver congecent considered a truce after a

cal subjects.

This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bulinon which the Secretary of the Treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued 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, deciared in the act to be "the established poincy 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

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 vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable there to the two metals by establishing a discrimination in lavgr of gold.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued on payment of silver buillion purchases to the amount of \$147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this buillion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the Treasury, many of the notes given to its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between May 1, 1822, and July 15, 1833, the silver buillion amounted to a little more than \$\$41,000,000 were paid to the Treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying

period \$49,000,000 were paid to the Treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying the notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long ago set aside by the Government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$450,900,000 on account of silver purchases and has as a consequence for the first time since its creation been encreached upon. We have thus made the different of the subject of the first time since its creation been encreated upon. We have thus made the application of the subject of the

and bullion in our Treasury decreased more than \$132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the Treasury increased more than \$147,000,000. Unless Government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the dipurchase 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 silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part tompany, and the Government must fail in

At this stage gold and silver must part tom; any, 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 standard of the commercial world, we could no longer 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, sliver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international cooperation and agreement, and it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favon of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continuour attempt to accomplish the result single handed. The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our Government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior noney on a parity with superior money by its ownindependent efforts, has resulted in such a lack

pendent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of conndence 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 dronmerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have, It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confinence in the purpose or power of the Government in the premises.

The very existence of this apprehension.

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 land 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 in more recognized as such as every change and in every market of the every change and reliance on our national stream of the every change and practice for every lived States, nor is it justified in effect in every change and ability to jeopardize the summers 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 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 espitalist may protect himself by hoading or may even find profit; in the fluctuation of values; but the wage-eurner—the first. to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenseless.

He relies for wors upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him his condition is without alleviation for he can neither profit in the misfortune of others nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country when have a deangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said. The very man of all others who has the deeper interest in

#### A \$1,000,000 FIRE.

Two Incendiary F res Leave Paths of Blackened Ruins in Minneapolis.
Two fires, presumably incendiary, destroyed 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 les Companyis, house surface. 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 destroyed the boiler works of Lintzes, Connell & Co., including a \$27,000 riveting machine the only

boiler 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; Clark's Box Company, \$30,000; Lintzes, Connell & Co., \$60,000; Union Wagon Works, \$15,000. On this there is a total insurance of about half.

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 place is called, was a mass of wood and lumber piles belonging to Nelson, Tenny & Co. and Backus & Co., and fanued by a brisk wind the flames soon spanned the narrow stretch of water and began eating their way among the big saw mills and residences in the vicinity of the river bank. One after another the planing mills of the Wilcox Company, the Chatterton Hill, Backus mill, the Hove mill, Smith and Corrigan, and Nelson, Tenny & Co., left the blast of the fire and were either totally destroyed or badly 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 loss is put at \$110,000.

In all 112 houses were destroyed.

put at \$11,000. In all 112 houses were destroyed. The Northern Pacific bridge and the Ply-mouth avenue bridge were rendered useless by the fire,

TWO MORE CHOLERA CASES. There Have Been in All TwentyPatients

Sent to the Hospital, But the Disease is Mild in Form. At Quarantine, S. I., Dr. Jenkins Sunday

At Quarintine, S. I., Dr. Jenkins Sunday evening issued the following bulletin:

"Two suspers were isolated at Hoffman Island early this morning. They are Maria Reno, aged 19 years, and Pasquele Depadro, and Island Pancisson, and the Maria and Island Pancisson, and a particular the state of the hospital to-night shows. Cholera patients, 14; patients in thaving cholera, 3; convalexcent, 1; suspects on Hoffman Island 2; total, 20.

"All of the patients are improving. The death is mild in character, Two more nurses were sent to Swineburne Island to-day," At minight Saturday there were two more deaths from cholera at the hospital. The victims 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

pose or power of the Government in the premises.

The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. I ossibly if the undertaking we were returning from East New York they

### EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

OPENING OF THE SENATE.

The Fifty-third Congress of the United tates was opened at noon Tuesday, in excaordinary session. The President's mesge was not presented but will be read at

sage was not presented but will be read at to-morrow's session.

Just before the stroke of noon Mr. Colquitt was wheeled into the chamber, but before he could be gotten to the chair the Vice President's gavel fell, a hush came sindenly on the task and confusion, and the chaplain of the Senster. Rever. But the commendation of the Sensite the difference of the sensition of the series of the sensition of the series of the sensition of the President convening together the series of the sensition of the President convening together the series of the suggestion of Mr. Gorman the oath of office was administered to the new Secretary of the Senste, Mr. Cox, who was escortary of the Senste, Mr. Cox, who was escortary of the Senste, Mr. Cox, who was escortary of the Senste had a sasembled and was ready to proceed to business; to notify the House and the President of the election of Mr. Cox as secretary of the Senste; failing the daily hour of meeting at noon, and for the appointment of a committee of two Sensters to join at il e committee of two Sensters to join at il e committee of two Sensters to join at il e committee on the part of the House, to wait upon the President and inform him that both house are in session and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. Sensters of California, then rose and Mr. It is twee his medium that to an out to the terms.

pointed as such committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. White, of California, then rose and said it was his painful duty to announce the death of his late colleague. Mr. Stanford. He said, at a dute to be fixed hereafter, he would request the Senate to set apart a day for such remarks in regard to Mr. Stanford's memory as might be deemed proper, and would content for the present with moving, as a mark of respect, that the Senate adjourn. The motion was agreed to and the Senate, at 12:30 adjourned.

and the Senate, at 12:30 adjourned.

OPENING OF THE BOUSE.

The opening of the extraordinary session of the Fitty 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-elected quietly and without more than the usual political 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 mights self it to transmit. The biennial drawing for seats was then proceeded with, after which the House adjourned out of respect to the remony of the late Representative, William H. Enochs, of Ohio.

indjourned out of respect to the "emory of the late Representative, William H. Enochs, of Ohio.

SECOND DAY.

SENATE.—The proceedings in the Senate to day were of great public interest. After the President's "essate was read it was referred to the Committee on Finance and its immediate printing ordered. Then the flootzates 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. Stewart, 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 repeal would, he said, destroy silver coinage forever.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Lodze, of Massachusetts, directing the Committee on Finance to report a bill for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act and providing for a vote on the passage of such bill by August 22, if not sooner reach ed. The re-olution went without action and will be laid before the Senate to-morrow, One of Mr. Stewart's bills directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates equal to the amount of silver bullion in the Treasury 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 to honds at their market price, not exceeding 12 per cent. premute.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Hale, of Maine, said the President had made as

premium.

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

sole purpose of considering the financia question.

Mr. Sherman, of Obio, 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 agreement 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 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,'
Alter a set sueech on the financial question by Mr. Dolph the senate adjourned. House, when the redding of the President's message was concluded in the House, the election case from the Fifth district of Michigan was taken up and after two hours' debate Richardson, the Democrat was seated on his prima facie title. At 4:35 the

the election case from the Fifth district of Michigan was taken up and after two hours' debate Richardson, the Democrat was seated on his prima face title. At 4:35 the House adjourned until Thursday.

Senate—The Senate was in session just long enough to adjourn. transacting no business of importance.

HOUSE—There was no session of the House to-day, but instead a sliver caucul was held, at which Mr. Bland presented the terms of the proposition made to him by Mr. Burks Cochran, on behalf of the enti-silventes, for an immediate discussion of the whole sliver question. This proposition, it is understood, included a limitation of the time within which a vote should be taken, the number of amendments to be offered to the measure introduced for discussion, and the manner 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 deciding the discussion of the bill to repeal the Sherman law. The only Republican pressent at the cancus was Representative Bowers, of California. The Populists were represented by "Jerry" Simpson and Mr. Kem, of Nebrasks. The attendance upon the caucus can hardly be regarded as a test of the silver forces in the House, for the reason given 1 y Mr. Enloe, of Tennessec, 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, should have been called to take 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 to-morrow and discuss the details of the 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 i

if necessary. if necessary."

FOURTH DAY.

SENATE—The work of the senate to-day consisted of a motion to adjourn until Monlay which was carried. The whole session occupied less than 20 minutes.

HOUSE—The House was in session only ong 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. Bland of Missouri, with a flaz of truce. under which, after a lutte objection from the Republicans, an arrangement was effect d whereby a debate for 14 days, with night sessions if desired, was provided for, votes to be taken on ratios and the state of the sta

of currency.

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

# MOFRON. SINTH DAY. SENATE—Not in session to day, HOUSE—The debate on the sliver quests was continued in the House which after short session adjourned for the day. OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Lawrence T. Neal Nominated for Gov-ernor. The Platform in Full. The Ohio Democrats met in State conven-tion at Cincipnation Thursday and after a short session put in nomination the follow-

ing ticket: Governor-LAWRENCE T. NEAL, of Chilli-Lieut. Gov .- Col. W. A. TAYLOR, of Co-

Treasurer—B. C. BLACKBURN, of Coshoc-Atty. Gen.-John P. Bailey, of Putnam

ounty. Member Board of Public Works—Louis D. WILHELM, of Akron.

Food and Dairy Commissioner—P. H. McKeows, of Cincinnati.
The platform adopted is as follows:

Food and Dairy Commissioner—P. H.

McKrown, of Cincinnati.

The platform adopted is as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

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 concratulate the country upon the early prospect of measures of relief as outlined by the Fresident late nessage to Congress and we have confidence 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 Sterman silver law, the extravagance of the party lately in power and the creations and Jostering of trusts and combinations by hand party, all combining to shake credit, to create distrust in money of the country and paralyze in the money of the paralyze in the paralyze of the paralyze o

#### WEEKLY CROPREPORT.

The General Drouth Hard on Vegeta-

The weekly crop report issued at Washingstates and in portions of the middle Atlantic states and lake region, and its effects ar states and lake region, and its effects are reported as more or less damaging in Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan and the Dakotas. There has been too much rain for cotton in portions of Alabama and Mississippi, but in South Carolina and Texas,

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 Wisconsin, 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 Middle 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 interior of the state caused fruit to ripen too rapidly.

In Pennsylvania—In most places drouth remains unbroken; all crops will be shortened, especially tobacco and potatoes.

In West Virginia—Corn improved considerably; phowing for fall wheat progressing; weather favorable; tobacco, buckwheat and stock doing well.

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

### Base Ball Record.

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'ti.. 42 47 472 Philadel'a 54 35 .607 St. Louis. 41 49 .456 Pittsburg. 56 37 .602 Battimore 39 51 .433 Clevel'nd. 53 35 .602 Chicago... 37 54 .407 New York 45 44 .506 Louisv'le. 31 54 .365 Brooklyn. 44 46 .489 Wash'n... 32 58 .356

## COLUMBIAN FAIR NEWS ITEMS LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

FINANCES OF THE FAIR.

FINANCES OF THE FAIR.

THERE HAS BREN PAID OUT TO DATE \$23,101.
821 AND \$23,681,417 TAKEN IN—RECEIPTS
NOW AVERAGING \$85,000 DER DAY.

More than \$23,00 0,000 has been expended on the Fair to date. Or, in exact figures and according to the report presented to the directors by Secretary Seeberger, up to and including August 10. the cost of cr-ating and maintaining the Exposition was \$23,-101.81,1.6, This does not include the floating indebtedness, which amounts to a few hundred thousands. To offset this, \$23,-680,417.97 has been collected from various sources. Treasurer Seeberger now has on hand cash to the amount of \$527,254.91. In addition to the flaures for the total receipts and disbursements, Treasurer Seeberger showed the gate receipts to be \$3,80,30,30.81 From other concessions, \$2,326,980 has been collected. The cross daily receipts are now averaging \$80,000. The expenses are about \$17,000. Since August 1 an average of \$40,000 per day has been paid on account of floating indebtedness.

Mr. Seeberger incorporated in his reportla statement concerning the souvenir half dollars, showing that, while they have had a satisfactory sale since the opening of the Fair, the demand for them is increasing with every prospect that the entire issue will be exhausted. Several hundred thousand of the coins were taken to Jackson Park a few weeks as on and there now remain in the vault in the Treasurer's office only 2.541 of that lot.

#### SUNDAY AT THE FAIR.

NO ATTRACTIONS AND NO CROWD SAVE IN THE PLAISANCE-OFFICIALS HOPE SUNDAY OPENING IS AT AN END.

PLAISANCE—OFFICIALS HOFF SUNDAY
OFFINING IS AT AN END.

The Exposition was open Sunday, but the
attendance was light. Visitors were allowed
in all the buildings except that of the Government, but most of the exhibits were
closed. The management of the Fair offered no attraction of any kind, nor were there
any services in Festival hall to induce the
people to come out to the park. As a result
nearly all of the sightseers spent the day in
the Plaisance, where the only life in the
grounds was apparent.
The hope is strong among Exposition officials and employes that this will be the
last "open" Sunday, and that by next Tuesday the Clingman injunction for bidding
the closing of the gates on the first day of
the week will have been dissolved.

The attendance on Sunday was only 18,
096.

#### NEW FACTOR IN TRADE.

The Largest Addition to Money Supply
Ever Made in a Single Month Tending to Restore Confidence.
R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of
Trade says: The long desired meeting of
Congress, a President's message which fully
answered expectations, and the arrival of
\$13.89.000 gold from Fuyore, with \$10.000. answered expectations, and the arrival of \$13.280,000 gold from Furoje, with \$10,000, 000 more on the way, have not brought the improvement many anticipated. Stocks are stronger, but failures continue and the clos-ing of industrial establishments, and the

improvement many anticipated. Stocks are stronger, but failures continue and the closing of industrial establishments, and the disorganization of domestic exchanges are even greater than a week ago.

There has been no startling crash, but the formal failures of banks, including one in this city and several in Nashville, number 34, while refusals to pay, except through accoming more common. Whatever related to the coming more common. Whatever related to machinery of exchanges has almost stopped. When \$30, per \$1,000 is paid for New Yorks exchanges at Chicago and \$15 or \$20 at other Western cities, settlements between the East and the West become extremely difficult.

The root of the trouble is that, according to reports of July 12 to the Comptroller over \$131,000,000 of deposits had been withdrawn in two months from national banks, and probably \$177,000,000 for on all, besides unknown sums from savings. State and private banks, and during the month since July 12 the withdrawal and hoarding must have been relatively even greater. Even more than lack of orders, want of conditional control of the integrity of orders troubles the textile mills, for cancellations multiply and capacity that have been relatively of orders frombles the textile mills, for cancellations multiply and caports have not met expectations of the so that prices of grain have somewhat declined.

Railroad earnings show a decrease of about 8 per rent. compared with those of last year, but the clearing house returns at the principal cities show a decrease in settlements of 25 per cert. Appeals to the Trensury for some relief are frequent, but its cash brance has been reduced so low that the gold reserve may have to be used in part for current expenses.

About \$13,000,000 bank notes will quickly be added to the circulation through United States bonds purchased from savings banks and this, with \$23,000,000 bank notes will quickly supply ever experienced in a single month. If this suffices to cause the release of horth from Europe, an spite of the adva

waiting for s.ow-looted lawmakers at washington.
Failures during the week numbered 391 in the United States against 160 last year, and 25 in Canada against 10 for the same week last year. The number for the past week shows a decrease from the previous week of 40. The West still contributes the largest number, 191, for the past week against 237 for the previous week. In the East there were 149, and in the South 54.
The Business barometer.

Bank clearings totals for the week ending Aug., 10, as telegraphed to Bradstrees, are as follows:

..... \$468,069,510 D 14.3

The offers of silver to the Treasury Department on Wednesday aggregated 357,000 partment on wednesday aggregated 55,000 ounces, and the amount purchased was 117,000 ounces at \$0.7515 an ounce, The same price was tendered for the remainder. The price paid is an advance of 4.14 cents over the price on the first purchase da— of

A Royal Betrothal.

The betrothal of Prince John, nephew of the King of Saxony, to Princess Maria, of Wurtemberg, was publicly announced at Berlin on Saturday.

the month.

On account of the financial stringency the members of the seven religious denominations at Ashland, Kan., have acreed to sit in one church, listen to one minister and drop their mites into one box. This will add six elergymen to the great army of the unemployed. Other drought-stricken communities will adopt the same plat.

Joseph Osior, who assisted the Pittsburg firemen in extinguishing a fire in that city dropped dead at the sight of the body of a girl who had been burned to death in the flames.

BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

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

Reducing Wages—It is announced that the Camden lumber plant at Alexander, W. Va., known as the Alexander Boom Lumber Company, the Burns mills at Burnsville and Sutton, and also Camden's several plants along the West Virginia & Pittsburg railroad have decided to follow the example of the Buckhannon Boom Lumber Com-pany, in reducing the wages of employes 10 to 15 per cent, commencing next week. The to to per cent, commencing next were. The reasons given are the companies' inability to dispose of their product for cash or its equivalent and the impossibility of obtaining mon y to conduct their business on a high scale of wages. They say they must either reduce wages or shut down their mills. The reduction effects several thousand men.

The fire in the Pennsylvania colliery at Shamokin has been extinguished. Work has been resumed, giving employment to 2,000 hands after one month's idleness.

Three Youngstown firms have given notice that the men will be expected after Monday to work 10 hourt for 9 hours' pay. Swift & Co., the Chicago pork packers, have discharged (00 employes on account of duliness in trade.

At Zurich, Switzerland, the international socialist congress approved the establish-ment of an eight hour working day. The delegates agreed to agitate for the holding of an interstate congress to settle the ques-

At Pueblo, the steel plant of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has resumed operations with a full force of 1,60) men, after a shut down of three weeks for repairs. The

company has large orders ahead. The 20 sewer pipe plants of Toronto, O., will cut wages about 10 per cent. If the will cut wages about 10 per cent. If the reduction is not accepted the works will

The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company has suspended all un-married employes on the Honesdale, Pa.

The works of the Salem, O., Wire Nail Company have resumed after a shut-down of several weeks.

Financial and Commercial.

The Bank of Wellsburg at Wellsburg, W.
Va, c'osed its doors. The assets are \$300,-000, with liabilities said to be not over hal

The First national bank of Nashville, Tenn., suspended. It claims assets o \$3,047,983. The City savings bank also

The Bank of Colfax, at Colfax, Wash., The Commercial Bank of Minneapolis,

Minn., suspended. New Orleans savings banks will require from depositors 60 days' notice of intended withdrawals. There was a run on the Ger-mania savings bank on Tuesday. The Caldwell County bank of Kingston,

Mo., and the Exchange bank of Polo, Mo., bave closed their doors. The First National Ban't of Fort Scott,

Kansas, the oldest bank in Kansas, which suspended recently has resumed. The American National Bank, Nashville, Tenn., has suspended payment. The Safe Deposit Trust and Banking Company has suspended temporarily.

The Hamilton county state bank. Webster City, Ia., one of the oldest and best banks in Iowa closed its doors on account of

inability to realize on assets.

Cholera Advices
VIENNA.—An official statement issued by
the sanitary council of Austria declares that
the condition of the country with regard to cholera is very precarious—much more ser ious than it was in 1892. The home office has sent a circular to government officials throughout the country enjoining the strictest precautions.

Cholera has broken out among Navvies—mostly Italians and Croatians—building a railway at Marmaos on the Galician frontier Thirty-five have already died. One hundred fled in the direction of their homes without waiting for their wages.

Washington News.
The official list of members of the house

as prepared by Clerk Kerr gives the Demo-crats 220 members, Republicans 126 and the third party 9. There is one vacancy, the Tenth Ohio district, caused by the death of Representative Enoach, making the whole number 356. nquiry at the pension office it is learned that up to date there have been 6,472 pensions suspended, which were grant-

cd under the act of June 27,1890, the average being 170 daily. A large proportion of these cases, it is said, were suspended pending medical examination

Snow Hill, Md., burned Monday night. Only six buildings were saved. Loss, \$300,

At Sidell, Ill., the business section of own. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000. At Isabella, Ga., the Worth County Court House. All the county records, except those contained in two books were burned.

Incendiarism is suspected. Crime and Penalties.

John Finn, a St. Louis mot rman, while delirious with fever, murderously attacked his four little children and then cut his own

It is believed that neither himself

nor any of the four children can recover. Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities
By the explosion of the boiler of the
farshall lumber company's planing mill,
t Marshall, Tex., Tommy Hill, aged 13, Henry Smalley, aged 16, Gus Saunders, a negro, were killed, and Joe Bright, engineer

and Joe Walman were badly scalded. Sanitary.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) mortuary report for the week ended August 5 shows a total number of deaths of 107, an annual death rate of 21.07 per 1,000. The number shows a decrease of three compared with the corresponding week of 1892.

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