

## CHICAGO'S CONGRESS.

Second Day's Proceedings at the Silver Convention—Addresses by Several Delegates.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions—The Old Ratio Must Be Restored.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—There was a little delay in calling to order the second day's session of the Silver Convention, and it was whispered among the delegates that there had been trouble in securing funds for the continuance of the convention. As soon as Chairman Thurman called the body to order this morning, J. S. Dougherty, of Texas, in a voice that could be heard to the roof, moved that the roll of states be called for the appointment of a committee to devise a plan and consider a means for impressing upon Congress the ruin and peril that now threaten our interests by the demonetization of silver. He claimed that the proceedings of the convention were not being fully reported to the country and must be made known to the public. Several objections were made on technical grounds and Gen. Warner announced that the committee on resolutions would fully consider the subject. The subject was then dropped.

A dispatch of greeting from the Knights of Labor at St. Louis stated that Assembly No. 4 had adopted resolutions for the purpose of limited coinage of silver to the ratio of 16 to 1. This was received with applause. The committee on resolutions not being ready to report.

Ex-Senator Hill, of Colorado, was introduced to the Convention and spoke at length. His arguments were chiefly based on statistics tending to show that the adoption of a single standard in any country had invariably been followed by dread of poverty and depression.

Ex-Senator F. D. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, presented resolutions which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, to the effect that instead of fixing the ratio of values between gold and silver coin, the constitution expressly gives to Congress the power to ascertain and declare the ratio as it may change from time to time, as was done during the administration of Gen. Jackson, and that Congress in the discharge of its clear duty, should coin both gold and silver into money and maintain the bi-metallic standard of the constitution, and that in such coinage the bullion value of silver to be coined into a dollar shall be substantially equal to the bullion value of gold in a dollar, provided always that the value shall be fairly established upon the basis.

"That the two parties come together in forming the monetary circulation of the world, and that it is the general mass of the two metals which serves as the measure of value of things."

Congressman Francisco G. Newlands, of Nevada, followed in an address, reviewing the congressional legislation on the silver question.

U. S. Allen, of Nebraska, provoked much enthusiasm in a brief but stirring speech, in which he pledged the People's party to the cause of silver.

Hon. C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, followed in a lengthy and interesting address.

This afternoon the committee on resolutions made a report, in which it was stated that bi-metallicism is as ancient as history; that gold and silver were made the money basis of the world for more than 2,000 years; that the silver standard was established by Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Jackson; and that silver was stricken down without any previous demand for any political party, in a measure through the influence of the European moneyed class. The preamble continues as follows: "To supply the lack of currency the banks of the great cities created a new money for the nation, known to the laws, called Clearing House Certificates. The movement of the great crops now being gathered demands a large amount of currency, which the banks are unable to furnish, and in the midst of these conditions the daily press are clamoring for the repeal of the act of July 14, 1890, called the Sherman Act, although the repeal of that act would mean the reduction of the value of silver every month, thus shutting off the supply of funds for the business of the country in the midst of the terrible condition of things which surrounds us, and ignoring the fact that to hold the balance level between the debtor and creditor classes, the supply of currency must increase side by side with the increase of population and business, and in this condition the growth of population is about 35 per cent every ten years, while the increase of business is much greater, therefore, in view of all these facts, we declare: First, that there must be no compromise of this question; all legislation in demonetization of silver and restricting the coinage thereof, must be immediately and completely repealed by an act restoring the coinage of the country to the standard established by the founders of the nation, and which continued for over eighty years without complaint from any part of our people. Every hour's delay in undoing the corrupt work, is an insult to the dignity of the American people, a crushing burden on their property, and an attempt to place us again under the yoke from which George Washington and his compatriots rescued us. We protest against the financial policy of the United States being made dependent upon the opinion or policies of any foreign government, and assert the power of this nation to stand on its own feet and legislate for itself upon all subjects.

"Secondly, we assert that the only remedy for the present financial troubles is to open the mints of the nation to gold and silver. Whenever silver bullion can be exchanged at the mint of the United States for legal tender, silver dollars to be worth a hundred cents and silver coins to be worth one hundred cents, and as commerce equalizes the prices of all the commodities throughout the world, whenever 412½ grains of standard silver are coined into a dollar, United States, they will be worth that amount everywhere else and cannot be bought for less. While it will be urged that such results would enhance the price of silver, it is to be remembered that for us to know that a similar rise would immediately be made in the price of every kind of property, except gold and credit, in the entire world. It would be a selfish selfishness that will deny prosperity to the mining industry at the cost of bankruptcy to the whole people. The legislation to demonetize silver has given an unjust increase to the value of gold, at the cost of the property of mankind, wheat and all other agricultural products that have risen side by side with silver.

The four master schooner Americans, which was here a short time ago, is now loading lumber at Tacoma, for St. Nazaire, France.

## THOSE TURKISH OUTRAGES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The question of Turkish outrages upon Armenian Christians was again brought up in the House of Commons today. Several members asked for information as to the charges made by the Turkish officials had tortured the persons who were some time ago arrested for complicity in the seditious rioting at Caesarea and Marsovan in the efforts to get the accused to implicate themselves and others. In response to the questions, Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that what little information the Foreign Office had on the subject was very painful. Fifty-six persons had been arrested and of this number seventeen had been sentenced to death and many of the others were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Subsequently the Sultan of Turkey commuted the death sentences of all but five of the criminals. These five had been executed within the past two or three days. From the evidence that had been given at the trials, all of which had been carefully investigated by the British representative in Turkey and a report thereon forwarded to the Foreign Office, it was clearly shown that two of the men executed, and probably more, were innocent of the charges made against them. The British representative in Constantinople had used his influence to convince the Ottoman authorities that the trials were unfair, but his efforts to have the wrong righted were in vain.

## THE ARBITRATION.

Statement by Hon. C. H. Tupper that All Forecasts are Mere Surmises.

The Strictest Secrecy Observed—No Protocol Has Yet Been Drawn.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The representative in this city of the United Press had an interview today with Hon. C. H. Tupper, Canadian Minister of Marine, and British agent to the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, in regard to the alleged decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration. When informed of the statement that had appeared in the London Pall Mall Gazette, Mr. Tupper laughed and said: "You are authorized to say that all forecasts of the tribunal's decision are mere surmises. The arbitrator is sitting in the strictest secrecy; nobody is allowed to approach them; no protocol has ever been drawn." Mr. Tupper added that he had heard that the arbitrators had arrived at a decision in regard to the points presented, but that they themselves did not know when their work would terminate.

## GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Judge Stein, of the Superior court, this morning decided that the World's Fair directors and officers who had been directly responsible for closing the exposition gates on Sunday, July 23, had violated the injunction granted in the Clingman petition, and were consequently guilty of contempt. He ordered that directors George Hutchinson, H. H. McMillan, and George Hutchinson, should be fined \$1,000 each, and stand committed to jail until the fine be paid. In the case of Director Victor E. Lawson the court held that this officer had voted on the injunction, but that the injunction had lapsed, and was therefore not intentionally guilty. In view of this mitigating circumstance a fine of \$100 was imposed. Director-General G. R. Davis was held to be in contempt, and he was fined \$250, with the same provision regarding payment. Higginbotham, Massey, Forbes and St. Clair were regarded by Judge Stein as being in contempt for the execution of the directors' ruling, and were dismissed. Director Nathan was also dismissed. Attorney Eddy, representing the Fair company, moved for an appeal from the court's ruling, but the motion was not discussed. The directors and other officers were all in court.

## VANCOUVER SCHOOLS.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 2.—(Special.)—First Assistant McMillan, of the East End school, claims that the papers of some of his pupils who failed in the midsummer examination, had been marked too low by Mr. Spaulding, the principal, and that he had written a letter to the principal, asking him to mark the papers better. The Board of Education, however, has decided to uphold the principal's marking. The Board submitted the papers to three high school masters, who found several inaccuracies in two sets and all the papers were referred back to Principal Spaulding for remarking. At the School Board meeting to-night, it was found that the re-examined papers had been tampered with since they left the hands of the master. In fact, such charges were made by the Principal of the High School. The matter will be investigated. All the papers were not examined, and the masters now decline to further examine them. Twenty-one applications for teacher's positions were read. No new appointment was made. The question of whether the second assistantship for the Central School, to be filled by a promoted lady teacher or a male teacher to be appointed, was left over until next meeting.

## BLOCKADE RAISED.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—A semi-official note says: "The various interviews between M. de Ville and Lord Dufferin in the last few days referred exclusively to the upper Mekong question, which has been pending between France and Great Britain for years, and which was brought into prominence by the Franco-Siamese conflict. Decision in the matter was postponed until Siam unreservedly accepted the French ultimatum. Acceptance having been made, France has not hesitated to adhere to the principle of a mutual sacrifice between the possessions of the two powers in the regions of the upper Mekong. The delimitation of the line is reserved for a future date."

ST. FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Col. Jacob Child of Missouri, United States minister to Siam, has sailed for Bangkok on the steamer Oceanic.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of foreign affairs, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the French blockade of Bangkok had been raised to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—A draft of seven men left on the steamer Australia this afternoon for the steamer Adams, at Honolulu, from which there have been many demonstrations since her arrival there a few months ago from Mare Island.

## FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Opposition say They Have Little Fault to Find With Gladstone's Attitude.

Not Yet Certain Whether the Warcloud Has Vanished—Admiral Hermann Still Cruising.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, today assented to the Government that the Opposition did not intend to embarrass the negotiations in regard to Siam. On the contrary, the political opponents of the Government generally admitted that little fault could be found with the action of the ministry in the Siamese trouble. Mr. Henry Labouchere, the well-known Radical who represents Northampton, complimented Lord Rosebery, the Foreign Minister, upon his statesmanlike attitude throughout the whole Siamese affair, and expressed the hope that Lord Rosebery would follow the same course in regard to Egypt, so as to remove a natural source of irritation in France.

Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, said that he had recognized the moderation in the tone of the leaders of the Opposition, and that the information thought that the subject had been sufficiently discussed, and that it ought now to be dropped.

Advices from Bangkok show that no understanding has been reached regarding the delimitation of the territory claimed by France, or at least, that no knowledge to that effect has reached the Siamese capital, neither is it known at Bangkok that the blockade is to be at once raised; on the contrary, dispatches from Bangkok, fully supported by the French Government, show that the blockade is to be maintained until such time as the final outcome of the trouble is felt in Bangkok and that the trouble is increasing daily. It is feared an attack will shortly be made upon Bangkok, unless the French Government sends orders to Vice Admiral Hermann not to attack the city.

Despite alarming telegrams from Bangkok, the opinion here and in the best informed quarters at Paris, is that the whole question will be settled peacefully. Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador to France, is understood to have received assurances that the blockade will be immediately raised, and the Provinces of Anker and Battambang will not be occupied by French troops. Lord Dufferin is so well satisfied with his negotiations with M. de Ville that he has arranged to return to England soon. A dispatch from Paris to the Associated Press states that Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to France, and M. de Ville, French foreign minister, merely amplified the papers already prepared for signature. Inquiry at the Foreign Office since the information that the discussion was confined to a rough draft of a convention for delimitation of the frontiers of the territory to be handed over to France by the Siamese, and the formation of a 100,000 man army between the French and British possessions.

A dispatch from Paris says there are signs that the government is bending before the blast blowing from the East. The Siamese ultimatum is not the full demands of the French ultimatum. The submission was only put on record when received from Prince Yachin, the Siamese minister to France, and nothing final will be done till M. Leydier de Villers, French plenipotentiary, now on the way to Siam, has accomplished his mission. The Siamese ultimatum is to ask Siam's submission to guarantee against a renewal of the Siamese attacks upon the French, and to ask for specific assurances in behalf of the French, which the financial world is understood to be interested.

BANGKOK, Aug. 2.—The negotiations have become serious, absolutely nothing can be learned at this time. The Siamese ultimatum entered the Menam river yesterday and came to anchor off the city. Admiral Hermann has been instructed to continue cruising off the coast of Siam until the matter has been entirely arranged.

## STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Pacific Railway bonds closed as follows: Union first, 102½; Union sinking funds, 108½; Central, 102½. Money on call, 4 to 6. Foreign exchange posted rates, sterling, 48½ for sixty days, 48½ for ninety days. The improvement in the market for the Stock Exchange, yesterday, had been further improved to-day. The heavy importations of gold, and the movement on the part of the National banks of this city to take out new circulation by depositing Government bonds with the Treasury Department at Washington, have relieved the strain in financial circles, and are mainly responsible for the sharp recovery in both the stock and bond markets. The rise in the former to-day was assisted by purchases for the account of leading operators, who saw the opportunity of making a profitable turn at the expense of the "shorts." The fact that the "bear" market is now making prompt delivery, and that when the demand is found to be scarce, also had a marked influence. They suffered no particular loss in the recent decline in the market, the smaller "bills" realized profits and prices yielded 1 to 38. The "bears" at once started to put out a fresh line of short contracts, but they had little success in the market again met with effective support, and as a result the best figures of the day were attained after delivery hours. Speculation left off strong. The sales were 333,315 shares, of which 56,293 were unlisted. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 70; Central Pacific, 181; Denver and Rio Grand, 94; Wells Fargo, 180; Great Northern preferred, 85; Missouri Pacific, 22; Northern Pacific, 81; do, preferred, 223; North Western, 96½; Oregon Navigation, 54; Pacific Mail, 104; Texas Pacific, 51; Union Pacific, 204; Bar Silver, 70½.

## SEALING ARBITRATION.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Paris to the Pall Mall Gazette says the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration has made good progress, and it is expected a decision will be rendered in a fortnight. The dispatch adds that every point at issue has been adjusted, and that the decision will give satisfaction to Great Britain and Canada. In even instances the decision was supported by Sir Chas. Russell and Sir Richard Webster, counsel for Great Britain, are held to be good. The decision will be unanimous on all points save one, which Justice John M. H. and Senator John T. Morgan, American arbitrators, held out for the American claim. The tribunal is now discussing the question of regulations to govern the seal fisheries.

## WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 2.—(Special.)—The planing mill of the Safety Bay Lumber Co. at Norman was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire started about 2 o'clock, and when discovered had so firm a hold that it was impossible to save the mill, but the fire was confined to the mill and lumber around. A railway car on a siding, partly loaded with lumber, was destroyed. The estimated value of the mill and machinery was about \$7,000; the insurance was \$3,500.

R. T. Rokeby, ex-manager of the Commercial Bank, who, it is charged, left here to avoid arrest, is in Chicago. Rokeby says he was in hiding in Winnipeg for three days. He claims that the charge made against him can and will be explained, and that his action in leaving the city was when the matter reaches the courts. He says he did nothing of a criminal character whatever, as the term is commonly understood.

The members of the Manitoba bar met on Friday day to consider the propriety of making representations as to the selection of a Supreme court judge from the bench or the bar of the Western Provinces of the Dominion to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Patterson.

Wheat harvesting has begun in several parts of the Province.

Members of the Manitoba Health Board, this morning, a report was read from Dr. Bryce, of Toronto, of the Ontario Health Office.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

A Fraudulent Claim for the Land Bounty of 1812—Executive Clemency.

Horse Trade With the United States—The Wrecked "Aldice"—Brokers Extortions.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—A claim was made to the Militia Department for land on account of military service during the war of 1812. The certificate of the Land Commissioner was duly produced, but being compared with the records it was discovered that the certificate was issued twelve days before the war was declared. The military secretary's certificate. The Department consequently refused the application.

Executive clemency will be shown to James Burns, John Ralph and Edward Nolan, who were sentenced to life imprisonment in the Kingston penitentiary, in 1885, for rape committed near Ottawa. They will be liberated in a few days.

The Free Press (Gt.) says the exports of horses to the United States from this district are brisk at present.

Ouellette, charged with forging fishery bounty checks in the county of Bonaventure, was committed to jail on August 28. He has been admitted to bail.

Capt. Smith, R.N., commissioner to inquire into the wreck of the steamer Aldice, on Anticosti Island, is following the vessel to Quebec for the purpose of continuing his inquiry there. It was never expected the vessel would be got off.

Owing to the extortionate charges of customs on the importation of the Territory for services in putting down the rebellion, and the general complaint from immigrants, Controller Wallace has ordered the customs officers at entry ports to roll out the forms and pass cards without charge.

## FINANCIAL RELIEF.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A new and unexpected element of relief has been introduced into the financial situation. United States bonds have reached such a low figure that many of the Eastern banks are now making a profit by buying circulation against them. Arrangements have therefore been made by several of the more prominent banks to purchase the bonds in large quantities, and to increase their circulation from minimum limits at which they now stand to such amount as will materially relieve the present tension. It is estimated that \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 will be so purchased. The new view of currency within a very short time. Orders have already been placed with the Controller of the Currency for a part of the new bills, and some banks have bought bonds preparatory to depositing them in Washington. Shipments of gold from England to New York by to-day's steamer reached \$300,000. Arrangements are also reported to be made by New York banks for importing \$1,250,000, it being engaged against forwarding of wheat and produce to England.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—With reference to the New York bill about taking advantage of low price of government bonds to increase their circulation, Controller of the Currency Eekels said this evening that in July the circulation of the national banks had increased to \$1,000,000. In the quarter which ended July 31, the net increase was over \$8,000,000, and he thinks in this month it will be increased to \$10,000,000. The Government 4 per cent. bonds are now quoted at 108, which is quite a fall from maximum figures.

Harvey Fish Sons, who made a specialty of Government bonds, to-day sent a circular to National Bank and Trust Co., New York, asking them to enlarge their circulation. They said: "There is room for over \$400,000,000 provided the bonds can be secured for deposit. The banks can perform that service by increasing their circulation, and receive a reward in the shape of large profits. Bank currency is the best which the country can have, because it expands when needed and contracts when needed, instead of, in the latter case, remaining in circulation to induce foolish speculation, which hastens and intensifies panics such as we are now passing through."

## TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Blanchard, of Etobicoke township, wife of a Congregational clergyman, has died from the effects of burns received through a lamp exploding and setting her clothes on fire.

It is understood by those interested in the movement that a series of plagues will be held this autumn in different parts of the province, commencing immediately upon the arrival of the steamer from England. The campaign will be pushed vigorously.

A statement of the weather in July, issued by the Toronto Observatory, shows that the month was the warmest since 1871, being 0.17 higher than the average of fifty-three years. The highest temperature during the month was 83° 03.

William Taylor, who has been carrying on a grocery business on Spadina Avenue for some years past, has disappeared. Thomas Stuart, one of the oldest residents of Toronto, died of heart disease last evening.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

The Elgin Watch Company Reduces Their Staff by One Half—Fatal Explosion.

Further Bank Failures—To Replace Bankers in the U.S.S.—"Adams."

ELGIN, Aug. 2.—The reduction of fifty per cent in the working force of the Elgin National Watch Company, went into effect last night, and over 1,500 men, women and girls to-day find themselves without employment. How long these conditions will continue the management is unable to say. At the beginning of the year the concern was largely behind on orders, but since then there has been a great falling off in the retail business, and the company has had movements on hand to the aggregate of half a million dollars, for which there is no sale. The company has nearly one million dollars in undivided profits, and it was hoped that it would continue to run the works, even if it passed a dividend. The management expresses the hope that times may be improved that business will be resumed in a new building.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The sum of \$475,000 has just been paid out by Wells, Fargo & Co. in completion of the purchase of the Harbors Hala mines of Arizona. The money was paid out to the order of the local representative of wealthy London capitalists who had bought the mines. This is the second payment made within the past fortnight, the total amount being in the neighborhood of \$1,250,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—A Chinaman was cleaning some cartridge shells, this afternoon, in a junk yard, and Frank Jacobs and Nathan Livingston were watching him. Suddenly there was an explosion and the man was killed in a sheet of flames. Outsiders rushed to their assistance and put out the flames which had caught their clothes and threatened the building. All three men were shrieking with pain, and the Chinaman was unable to get up. They were taken to the receiving hospital, and it was found that all were severely burned, the Chinaman probably fatally.

The flesh on the Chinaman's chest, arms and face was like cinders. Jacobs owned an iron yard next to the junk shop, and he and Livingston went into the junk shop to look for the Chinaman's work. The Chinaman had a number of shells with no bullets in them, and from which he was removing the powder. Jacobs thinks he must have struck one of them too hard with a hammer he was using. Both white men are married and have families in Oakland.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Three national banks were reported to Comptroller Eekels as having closed their doors to business this morning: The El Paso National Bank of El Paso, Texas, capital \$150,000; the First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., capital \$250,000; and the Wapacua County National Bank of Wapacua, Wis., capital \$160,000. The Birmingham and El Paso banks carried a heavy line of individual deposits.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Speaking of the story published in Minneapolis, that Mr. Scatell, on his return to Washington from the Northwest, would take steps to punish Archibald Wright, a New York man, for refusal to reinstate Rev. Dr. Burdell in his original parish of St. Anne, Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University, where the Pope abrogated the agreement, said: "It is an absurd and shameful piece of newspaper gossip, and I have nothing further to say about it."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Assistant director general Connolly of the Midwinter Exposition will leave for Chicago in a day or two. He will begin work by organizing a Foreign Exhibition, and a committee will arrive there, and expects to have his work accomplished in about three weeks. As soon as Chicago exhibitors have appointed their representatives, Mr. Connolly will invite them to visit this city and view the situation for their personal satisfaction. By that time general arrangements will be in pretty good shape, and the work on the exposition buildings will have been started, so that Eastern exhibitors will have a good chance to form an idea of what the California Midwinter Fair is going to look like. Applications for space and information concerning the fair are coming in by hundreds.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—With the closing of the gate to-night the first half of the existence of the Columbian Exposition passed into history. The number of paid admissions during the month was 2,759,971, and the largest number of paid admissions was recorded. The paid attendance of May was 1,050,097, and the paid attendance of June was 1,050,097.

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## THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Edmund Yates' letter from London says: Emperor William is to give a dinner party to his English friends on board his yacht one night this week, and will entertain the Queen at an afternoon tea. The Emperor will dine twice in the Indian room at Osborne with the Queen, and the Prince of Wales is to give a dinner to him on board either the Osborne or the Victoria and Albert.

The hereditary Grand Duke of Luxembourg and his wife, the Princess Marie Anne, have been welcomed on their arrival at the capital of their future dominion with a series of popular fetes, which speak volumes for the wisdom of the match. The German Emperor has made no sign, but Queen Victoria specially instructed Sir Horace Rumbold to proceed from the Hague to Luxembourg in order to present her personal congratulations to the newly married pair. The marriage is immensely popular in Luxembourg because it is strong Catholic, and represents Austrian interests against those of Germany. It is thought that the marriage has successfully checked, for a while at least, the German Emperor's designs for annexation or a predominance of his influence. In spite of their enormous wealth the hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess have settled down to a peaceful, arduous country life in a small town near Diekirch, which they have purchased. They will remain there until a suitable house has been built for their accommodation in Luxembourg.