The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO. 35.

U. S. CONGRESS.

Brief Sessions of Both Houses—The Senate Apparently Not Worth Praying for.

Nothing Accomplished—No Plan of Action Agreed Upon—Vote in the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Another day has passed and the two wings of the majority in the House of Representatives are apparently as far as ever from an agreement on the method of conducting the proposed discussion of the silver question. The day has been spent in fruitless conferences on the subject, and because no progress has been made in the negotiations the House was compelled to adjourn for lack of anything to engage its attention. The two committees representing the silver and the anti-silver forces seem to be playing for position, each desiring to assume the initiative, but of what avail the point of advantage sought will be it is difficult to determine. From the mass of rumors that are afloat and statements by members of the conference regarding their proceedings, the positions of the two parties are: The anti-silver men, led by Mr. Bourke Cochrane, propose that a bill shall be introduced to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and that a vote shall be taken upon that proposition first. If it be defeated, an amendment may be offered providing for the free coinage of silver, and a vote be taken on that. The free coinage men offer a counter proposal, to wit, that the bill outlined by the free silver caucus yesterday shall be introduced by the committee authorized to prepare it providing for a repeal of the act coupled with free coinage; that any amendments desired may be offered, and that a vote shall be taken at the end of three weeks' debate. This was not acceptable to anti-silver men, who insisted, it is said, upon a vote first upon the proposition to conditionally repeal the purchasing clause. It was impossible apparently for the committees to come together and after several consultations and two joint meetings, an adjournment was had until tomorrow.

Brevity was the feature of the Senate proceedings to-day. The chaplain confined himself to the Lord's Prayer. The journal of yesterday was embraced in a couple of paragraphs, and that there were two yea and nay votes taken, one on the motion to adjourn over till Monday, and one on the motion to adjourn. Both motions came from the Democratic side of the chamber and were carried by Democratic votes and the votes of Senators from the silver producing States. The whole session occupied less than 20 minutes.

To-day was a day of waiting in the House. The Democratic silver and anti-silver advisory committees were meeting both separately and conjointly, and it was the plan of the Democrats to give them time to reach a satisfactory conclusion. Therefore, after a recess had been taken an adjournment was desired, and a motion to that effect was made, but the Republicans desiring to put every man on record, demanded the yeas and nays. Twenty-three Democrats voted with the Republicans against an adjournment; but the motion was carried. Yeas, 179; nays, 137. Before announcing the result, the Speaker appointed the committee on rules. It consists of the same members as composed it in the 52nd congress, except that Mr. Outhwaite, Democratic, Ohio, is substituted for Mr. McMillan, Democratic, Tennessee. The House adjourned at 1:30 p. m.

THE SILVER CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10. — Rumors were afloat this morning to the effect that in the course of the proceedings of the caucus yesterday, Representative Bowers, of California, withdrew after announcing that he had been misled by the terms of the call under which the caucus met. Mr. Bowers said to a reporter for the United Press, today, that this was an exaggeration and false statement of facts. "The caucus," he said, "was attended by six Republicans, although no more than three, I believe, were present at any one time. Mr. Sweety, of Idaho, was the only one I recall. After the discussion had been under way some time, one man proposed that the caucus re-adopt the whole Democratic platform, and then I got mad. With some difficulty I got the floor and said that I had been asked to attend a caucus of free silver men, but if it was the intention to make it a tail of the Democratic kite I was entirely out of place, for there was not a bit of Democracy in me. I was assured by several gentlemen that it was not a Democratic meeting, nor intended to be one, and that the declaration of the resolution adopted in favor of free coinage pure and simple was satisfactory to me. There were a few emissaries of the gold bugs who found their way into the caucus and endeavored to defeat its object by loading down the proposed action with all sorts of amendments. They are the worst enemies the gold men will have. The caucus sat down on them hard. No person present is bound in any way by its action, reserving to himself the right to act and vote upon any amendment as he sees fit. The debate is likely to last a month or more, and I think it will have to be conducted under rules, for any person can throw the whole situation in the air, despite all the agreements that will be made, if there are no rules to enforce them."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—President Cleveland will leave Washington to-morrow, probably in the afternoon for Buzzards Bay, and remain until about September 1. It is not likely that he will be accompanied by Secretary Lamont, who is anxious to join his family at Sorrento, Maine. Since the meeting of Congress, on Monday last, Mr. Cleveland has disposed of a large amount of work and feels that there is nothing to keep him in Washington. Congress is not expected to do anything for some time and matters for congressional consideration can be prepared by the President at Grey Gables as well as if not better than in Washington. Mr. Cleveland spent yesterday and to-day at his country seat and managed to get rid of a large amount of business. He disposed of all the applications for pardon laid before him, and signed his name to hundreds of certificates nominating men who were appointed during the congressional recess to the offices they are now filling. The recess appointments are the only ones the President will send to the Senate before his departure.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 10.—The Governor appointed by the Civico Nacionales and Liberals after Governor Costa fled from La Plata has surrendered the city to the federal authorities, who landed troops from warships to preserve order. The city was held by General Irigoyen, who had 10,000 troops under his command, and the surrender of the control to the Federal Government was made after friendly negotiations.

Officials who have been ousted in the province of Santa Fe, Argentina, have signed a petition to the Federal government for the appointment of a new governor. It is reported from Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian government has sent Krupp guns to the forts at Santos and Rio Grande do Sul.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Herald's cable from Rio Janeiro says: Notwithstanding the rigid censorship of all messages and the absolute prohibition of communication by the Brazilian government, your correspondis able to send you the situation in the capital. The government was surprised and alarmed at the extent of the revolution in the Rio Grande do Sul, owing to the popularity of Rear Admiral Wandelkolk in naval circles. President Peixoto and his cabinet feared that there was a widespread conspiracy against his administration.

The loyalty of the navy was suspected, and the first step taken by the Government was to prohibit all telegraphic communication with the south. This was followed by an order prohibiting the transmission of cipher messages of any nature over the wires in Brazil. As far as can be learned the general sentiment of the country favors the revolutionary movement. The federal troops in this case are constantly under arms. Political messages are prohibited, the Government fearing concerted action in several states should Rio Grande do Sul have free communication with Bahia and Pernambuco.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

Further Opinions by English Newspapers—"Unanswerable Plea for Sherman Act Repeal."

"Let the Metals Find Their Own Level"—"A Striking Picture of the Evil."

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The following are some of the comments on President Cleveland's message by London papers:

Daily Graphic: "Yesterday's proceedings in the United States Congress and in the House of Commons ought to be read side by side. Cleveland's striking picture of the evil wrought by free silver in the United States constitutes an effective answer to Chaplin's economic fallacy. It passes the human comprehension that in face of the change of policy in the United States, English bi-metallism should advocate a return to free silver in India."

Financial News: "Cleveland's plea for the repeal of the Sherman Act, is virtually unanswerable. The question whether the stoppage of monthly silver purchases would immediately end the crisis, is not easy to answer. We are not inclined to reply offhanded in the affirmative. If the American people show as much faith in their currency when watering ceases, as they did in the first two years of silver purchases, the effect of the repealing of the Sherman Act may be immediate. There is more reason for such faith now than three years ago."

Standard: "If international bimetallism has not been brought about, the reason is the balance of advantage, or disadvantage, was dead against it. An agreement to keep up a fixed ratio between the two metals would certainly do much mischief. The latest chapter of transatlantic currency trickery may be read in Cleveland's message. Therein he sets forth in terms the substantial accuracy of which cannot be contested, the confusion into which the indefinite substitution of hoarded silver, always depreciating in value, for a comparatively stable gold coinage, has involved all transactions of which credit is an element. Though we do not expect bimetallists to agree with us, it is infinitely safer and wiser to let the metals find their own level, and it is hopeless, by any artifical or arbitrary system, to give permanently to silver a value in exchange largely exceeding its value as determined by the cost of production. It will truly be said that Cleveland fulminates against silver legislation because he owes his election largely to the anti-silver party, but the fact remains to be explained why the community which has had a long experience of the artificial appreciation of silver, declared at the polls against the party committed to the continuance of the experiment."

Daily Telegraph: "The President's message is a striking document, and goes straight to the root of disquiet, or stagnation existing in America. Assuming that Congress will hasten to repeal the Sherman act, it is perhaps as well, in the interest of financial stability everywhere, that the disastrous experience has been gained."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Wond Dye Ken, the first Chinese deported under the Geary Act for China, went on the steamer Rio de Janiero. He was tried before the U. S. District judge in Los Angeles, and the court held that the man could not be imprisoned as provided for by the act until he could be deported. Wong was sent to San Francisco and held in the county jail until this afternoon, when he was placed on the steamer and started on his way to Hongkong.

Blooded Trotter Dead.

MARIEVILLE, Cal., Aug. 8.—Brigadier, aged 20 years, half brother of the famed trotting mare Nancy Hancks, died here this morning.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Regulars at the Dominion Rifle Matches—Military Changes—"C" Battery for Quebec.

Hon. Messrs. Costigan and Tupper—Experiments With Respect to the Cattle Disease.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 10.—Col. Hamilton, of the King's regiment, of Halifax, has telegraphed Col. Bacon, secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, asking in how many competitions men from the regulars could participate in provided a team were sent to Ottawa, and whether they could use the magazine rifle or not. Col. Bacon replied that regulars would be enabled to take part in all the competitions except three, and that of course they must shoot with the Martini-Henri rifle.

In connection with the proposed reorganization of the Royal regiment of Canadian artillery, it is reported that "C" battery will be removed to Quebec to take the place of the cavalry school, which goes to Toronto. "A" battery, at Kingston, will probably be strengthened and converted into field artillery, while "B" and "C" batteries will amalgamate and constitute a strong battery of garrison artillery.

The silver mines of the Thunder Bay district are shutting down, owing to the unsettled state of the market.

Prof. Saunders, director of the Experimental Farm, explains in reference to the experiments on tubercolene, now being carried on at the farm, that some important points have still to be settled which ought to be definitely determined before information is communicated to the public. The tests made with Koch's lymph, so far as they have gone, have demonstrated that it is a reliable means of diagnosing the presence of tuberculosis. By injecting tuberculene a second time it has been found that unless a sufficient time elapses between the two injections no result is produced, and the object in deferring the slaughter of other suspected animals is to ascertain definitely how long a time should elapse between the first and second injections, so as to get the proper results from both experiments.

Boundary Commissioner King has completed his inspection work at Passamaquoddy Bay, and leaves for Alaska again next week.

The Marine department is advised of the construction of a masonry beacon at Kelp Reef, Haro Straits.

With reference to the dispute between Hon. Messrs. Costigan and Tupper, the Journal quotes a prominent Conservative as saying: "The wonder is that Mr. Costigan did not throw up the department sooner. It will be remembered that after Mr. Tupper left for England delegation after delegation of members of the House waited upon Mr. Costigan and asked that a certain regulation regarding the close seasons and size of nets issued by order of Mr. Tupper be countermanded or the whole fishing trade would be paralyzed. The Quebec members were among those who were pressing for the withdrawal of these orders. Finally Mr. Costigan agreed to make certain concessions in the direction asked for, and had Mr. Tupper's regulations countermanded. Be it remembered, continued this Conservative, that Mr. Costigan knowing, no doubt, that Mr. Tupper would be ill-pleased with seeing his regulations cast on one side, had an Order-in-Council passed sanctioning all the changes he had made. But, for all this, Mr. Tupper was annoyed, and endeavored to run his department as far as possible from Paris. After the session closed the employes of the department complained to Mr. Costigan about not getting their half holiday on Saturday, the same as the other departments. He did not see why they should not, and accordingly granted it. There was another thing which did not accord with the views of Mr. Tupper. At all events, to make a long story short, Mr. Costigan grew tired of the interference of Mr. Tupper, who could not possibly know the position of affairs, and he threw up the department. Mr. Bowell therefore acts for Mr. Tupper until his return."

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—D. H. Keely, acting superintendent of the Government telegraph service, and O. Higman have been appointed Dominion representatives to the electrical convention at Chicago commencing on the 21st.

Typhoid fever is raging in Carleton Place. No fewer than sixty cases are reported.

Hugh Ryan, who has just returned from the "Soo," states that the prevailing depression in the United States is evidenced by the immense falling off in the traffic through the American Soo canal. This applies particularly to the iron trade and the large number of vessels tied up.

Thermometer 93 in the shade.

The Basilica, the Roman Catholic cathedral, was burglarized last night, the burglars getting considerable booty.

It is currently reported that the order providing for the abolition of the offices of Deputy Adjutant General takes effect shortly.

The re-organization of the emigration service in Great Britain, which Hon. Mr. Daly has had in contemplation for some time, has just gone into effect. John Dyke, agent for Canada at Liverpool, has been promoted to the position of emigration and commercial agent for Canada at that port, Messrs. Graham, Glasgow and Down, Bristol are retained in their positions. The offices at Belfast and Dublin will be closed. Mr. George Leary, of Winnipeg, has been appointed Canadian Emigration Agent in Ireland, his duties to be determined from time to time by the Minister of the Interior. The per diem allowance hitherto made to agents in Great Britain, has been abolished, so that as the result of the reorganization, there will be a considerable saving annually in this branch of the public expenditure.

Arrangements are about completed for the exhibition of Canadian dairy products at the World's Fair in October. Any factory in Canada may send two of its finest cheeses addressed to the Dairy Commissioner at Montreal or Ingersoll, to arrive there not later than September 26. The Dominion Government pay the freight charges, and will do everything possible to advance the interests of the trade. A bulletin of detailed information can be had at Ottawa.

In connection with the use of the word "Royal" for the permanent militia, a special general order was issued to-day stating that the different corps will henceforth be designated as follows: "The Royal Canadian Dragoons," "the Royal Canadian Artillery," and "the Artillery Regiment of Canadian Infantry." Her Majesty authorizes these regiments to wear on their equipment her Imperial cypher, V.R.I., surmounted by the Imperial crown.

EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

CAIRO, Aug. 11.—The return of the Khedive from Constantinople has been marked by a further tension in the political situation, and a Cabinet crisis is now on. The Khedive has had a quarrel with his Prime Minister, Riaz Pasha, who owes his position to English influence, and wants a ministry in accord with his own policy, which is well known to be a pro-French one. It was only a few months ago that he dismissed his ministers, who were in accord with the English policy, and substituted a cabinet of his own selection. Lord Cromer, British minister, intervened and forced the substitution of Riaz Pasha as Prime minister. The situation between the Khedive and his official advisers and since been strained, and has resulted in another crisis, that will probably again call for British intervention. The Khedive is only a little over 19 years of age.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 10.—(Special)—This morning Judge Killam issued an order from the courts directing the order of procedure at the meeting of Commercial Bank creditors, to be held next Thursday. Ald. Gilroy is appointed chairman of the meeting.

Minister Daly and party arrived at Calgary this morning from Southern Alberta, and proceeded to Edmonton, where he will be banqueted on Monday evening.

The Manitoba Rifle Association meeting opened to-day. Private Mumm won the Nursery match with a score of 25. The Cauchon match was won by Sergeant McKay with a score of 28.

The Winnipeg cricketers will endeavor to arrange a match with the Australians during their trip over the continent.

A local miller yesterday bought the first car of Red Ontario wheat, paying 58c. per bushel for it. Last year he paid 73c. per bushel for the first car, and in 1891 the first car cost him 95c., all being of the same variety.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 11.—(Special)—Yesterday there was presented to the receiver in charge of the affairs of the Manitoba and North Western railway, a manifesto signed by all the men employed on the road demanding that their overdue pay for April be given to them by to-morrow night or they would quit work. The employes have not been paid during April, May and the first week in June, since which time the affairs of the railway have been in the hands of the receiver and their wages have been the first call on the funds in hand. The receiver had no authority to pay the back wages and referred the question to the courts, where it was argued to-day.

An Edmonton dispatch says: "M. O'Connor left his house on horseback on Sunday to hunt cattle in the Beaver Hills, and has not been seen since. He is supposed to be lost.

At the Manitoba rifle matches to-day the battalion team race was won by "C" company, of the 90th Rifles. Private Greathead, of the Winnipeg Field battery, won the Logan cup. Private Tait, of the 90th, was first in the Hudson's Bay company competition, and Sergeant Ladies, of the 90th, won the cup presented by ex-Governor Aikins, of Toronto.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

QUEBEC, Aug. 10.—The horn fly is reported to be working havoc among cattle in the county of Beauce.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 10.—The Provincial Grand Lodge I.O.O.F., in session here to-day, elected its officers for the ensuing term. Bishop Oliver, of Toronto, was elected Grand Master.

WINDSOR, Aug. 10.—South Essex Patrons of Industry have nominated Peter Inman, of Chatham, to contest the next Dominion election.

STRATFORD, Aug. 10.—A son of Mrs. David Culliton was run over by a wagon yesterday and fatally injured.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—The feeling among Montreal bankers and brokers on President Cleveland's message, is that it is a very satisfactory one so far as it goes.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—The C.P.R. traffic returns for the week ending August 7th, were $419,000. For the same week last year they were $416,000.

TORONTO, Aug. 11.—Sir Oliver Mowat's visit to the Northwest will not take place until the 19th inst. He goes by steamer to Port Arthur, and will probably speak at one or two points.

HAMILTON, Aug. 11.—A regular plague of grasshoppers has struck this district, and they are eating up the standing crops.

TORONTO, Aug. 11.—The Imperial Straw Works were damaged by fire last night to the extent of $4,000.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—About noon to-day a fire was discovered to have broken out in a furniture storeroom, in St. Anne's Market, at present occupied by Robert Steel. The cause of the outbreak is supposed to have been the heat of the sun's rays reflected on the furniture by the glass. The damages are inside $1,000, and are covered by insurance. The brigade attended to the fire at the time; but it broke out again about 12 o'clock, and the engines were called out a second time.

KINGSTON, Aug. 11.—Yesterday a convict at the Penitentiary made a murderous attack on a comrade with a knife which he had secreted about him, and inflicted two bad wounds. He was overpowered by the guards before he could make a third thrust.

CANADA AT CHICAGO.

Canadian Judges, One of Them a British Juror—A Magnificent Fishery Exhibit.

The Management Entertained by the British Commission—An Excellent Sentiment Shown.

(Special Correspondence of the COLONIST.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—No better evidence could be asked of the increased respect which Canada's exhibits at the World's Fair has created than the recognition she is receiving at the hands of the Bureau of Awards. The decision of this august body, which regulates and controls the awards of diplomas and medals, was that Great Britain should have the right to nominate forty jurors of award for herself and her colonies. Subsequently it was decided that New South Wales and Canada, in view of the extent and variety of their exhibits, should have the nomination of eight jurors, four each.

Through the indefatigable efforts of Executive Commissioner J. S. Larke, the Bureau of Awards accepted six Canadian judges, and it is likely this number will be increased to twelve, possibly to sixteen, before the list of jurors are closed.

The Canadian judges nominated by the Hon. A. R. Angers, minister of agriculture, and finally accepted by the National Commission of the Exposition, are: L. Z. Joncas, M. P., fisheries; A. R. C. Selwyn, C.M.G., mines and mining; Thomas Cowan, Galt, Ontario, machinery; A. F. McLaren, of Windsor, Ontario, dairy; L. E. Morin, of Montreal, Quebec, agriculture; B. B. Starratt, of Paradise, Nova Scotia, horticulture; J. S. Pearce, of London, Ontario, dairy, and Mrs. Jones, of Brockville, dairy.

One of the greatest honors which has been conferred upon Canada is the appointment of Adam Brown, ex-M.P., of Hamilton, as a British juror. Mr. Brown was nominated by the Jamaica Commission, his nomination accepted by the British Commission, and finally confirmed by the National Exposition authorities. The generous action of Jamaica in nominating a Canadian is especially gratifying, as that little colony of Great Britain had only the privilege of naming one juror. This speaks volumes for the good-will which Mr. Brown must have earned from the people of Jamaica when there a few years ago as Canadian Commissioner at the Jamaica exposition.

Apart from honor, Canada will reap a great advantage from the appointment of the genial postmaster from Hamilton. He is a juror in the Department of Agriculture, in which Canada has a magnificent display, and the influence which his appointment carries is shown by the fact that he has been selected as secretary of the committee of jurors on food products.

On the arrival of Mr. L. Z. Joncas, M.P., a meeting of the Committee of Jurors on Fish and Fisheries was held for organization, and Canada was again honored by the selection of Mr. Joncas as chairman of the committee composed of seventeen foreign and United States jurors of award. The committee is now fully organized and begins work on Friday. All the meetings have been harmonious, and nothing but praise is heard of Chairman Joncas. Our Fisheries exhibit is one of the finest at the Fair, not excepting the magnificent display of Norway. The exhibit is made almost entirely by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and there are few exhibitors here. Robert B. Voak, resident representative agent of the Government of Nova Scotia, a prominent fish dealer in Chicago for the past twelve years, will be present when the committee of jurors make their inspection. Mr. Voak's large experience in the West India trade will be of great advantage in explaining to the foreign jurors the manner of curing, preserving and putting up for commercial purposes the economic fish of Canada. Very careful critics have pronounced Canada an easy first in many of the competitions in fish and fisheries department. Unfortunately the magnificent stock fish exhibit of Sweden will not be in the competition, something which Canadians will regret, owing to its complete destruction by fire in Stockholm a short time ago.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the decision of the chairman of the Awards Commission, John Boyd Thacher, to judge agricultural machinery by field tests. As soon as the decision was announced the Canadian exhibits were withdrawn. Over nine-tenths of the United States exhibitors followed suit, and Mr. Thacher's field tests have so far been dismal failures. It is thought, however, that the National Commission will see the mistake it has made and change the method of judging, as the strongest opposirion is now being made against the field test arrangement by the vast majority of United States as well as foreign exhibitors.

None of the reports of the committees of jurors have so far been made public officially; not even the reports of the jurors on cheese, though the tenor of these reports is well known. The committee on Fine Arts is well advanced with its work, and it is almost safe to announce that, so far, Canada has come out well in this department. It is understood that the works of several prominent Canadian artists will be recommended for medals.

Some time ago Executive Commissioner Larke was notified by the National Exposition Commission that two weeks' notice would be given him in which to inform exhibitors of the visits of the jurors of award to the different Canadian exhibits. Owing to the immense amount of work to be done, this was found impossible, and some confusion followed. The jurors themselves are, however, meeting the desires of exhibitors in this regard by making preliminary examinations, and giving exhibitors notice when they will return to make a final inspection, so that convenient dates may be arranged.

Anyone who considers for a moment the vast extent and endless variety of the exhibits which have been examined and judged by the Fair authorities, and the host of conflicting interests with which Canada has had to contend in gaining any kind of recognition on the different committees of jurors, cannot fail to appreciate the fact that the greatest credit is due to the able and efficient staff which is looking after Canadian interests at the Fair.

Recently the British Commission entertained the management of the Fair at dinner. The gathering was a brilliant one, and the large banquet hall in Victoria House was filled with the men who planned and carried to a successful issue the greatest exposition the world has ever seen. All were present, from President Higinbotham and Director-General Davis down. These men have been in constant intercourse with the British and Colonial Commissioners since the opening of the Fair, and the good feeling which exists, shows how much the Fair has done to establish a good feeling between the representatives of Great Britain and the National United States Commission, which is managing the Exposition. The sentiments expressed in the after dinner speeches of Director-General Davis and President Higinbotham, were so cordial and eulogistic of the important part which Great Britain and her colonies have played at the Fair, and the desires they expressed for a closer and more friendly intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and all her colonies so sincere that even the phlegmatic Englishmen present gave vent to their approval in good British cheers.

WILLIAM SMITH.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The "Bears" Aggressive on Wall Street—Stocks Recovered Considerable Strength.

Bradstreet's Weekly Trade Review—Bank Clearings—Market Conditions, Etc.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union first, 101; Union sinking funds, 97; Centrals, 101½, bid. Under the influence of heavy receipts of gold from Europe, advices from London and France, and of further engagements for shipments to this side, the material reductions in the premiums on currency, the sharp drop in sterling exchange and the favorable turn in the rates of domestic exchange at the West, the stock market displayed unusual strength today. At intervals the "bears" were aggressive and managed to bring about sharp declines in some of the speculative shares; but whenever the pressure was lifted rallies promptly ensued and in the majority of instances prices closed at about last night's final quotations. The transactions were only 157,452 shares, including 39,548 unlisted. Most of the strength of the market was due to the offering of money on time, in round amounts, for the first time in several weeks. There was a feeling of relief at this new phase of the monetary situation. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 70¼; Central Pacific, 18½; Missouri Pacific, 22⅝; Northern Pacific, 7; Northern Pacific, preferred, 22; North Western, 96⅝; Oregon Navigation, 39; Oregon Improvement, 10; Pacific Mail, 19⅝; Southern Pacific, 17⅝; Texas Pacific, 5½; Union Pacific, 9⅛; Western Union, 78.

Bradstreet's, to-morrow, will say: "European supplies of wheat have begun to decrease rapidly, being about 1,200,000 bushels last week. The exports of domestic wheat continue exceptionally heavy, being 5,019,000 bushels for the week, against 5,633,200 bushels last week, and 4,148,000 bushels the same week a year ago, and a little less than 2,000,000 each in the like weeks in 1890 and 1889. The mercantile failures throughout the United States, for the week, number 474, against 459 last week, and as compared with 138, 213 and 148 in like weeks in the three preceding years. The iron and steel industries are again exceedingly dull, which is true likewise of woollen and cotton manufacturing, the raw materials in each of which lines are very low. Dispatches from the Maritime Provinces report the business outlook in the Province of Ontario as fair, the same as in the Province of Quebec, where a large yield of cereals is expected. The Canadian banks maintain their position of conservatism with respect to loans in the United States. The bank clearings at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton aggregate $20,470,000 this week, a gain of 7·5 per cent. over last week, but a decrease of 1·5 per cent., as compared with the same week last year. There were 28 failures in the Dominion this week, as compared with 43 last week and 23 one year ago, 25 two years ago and 29 three years ago."

ESQUIMALT'S DEFENCES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Lord Aberdeen's friends in the Colonies express great pleasure that England and Canada are working to remedy the defenceless state of Esquimalt. The Westminster Gazette, taking the Imperial Federation view of Sir Charles Tupper, asks the Imperial Federation league whether it regards this as an instance of England's self-sacrifice in the defence of the Colonies. Why, if Canada belonged to the United States, England must only create such a naval station on some island specially bought for the purpose.

LOST IN A STORM.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 10.—The British bark George Thompson, sixty-six days from Sydney, N.S.W., arrived to-day, bringing the first report of the total loss of the British bark Girvan, of Ayr, Scotland, in latitude 156.2 East, and longitude 24 2' South, on June 10th. The vessel ran into a storm on the sixth day out from Newcastle, which tore away all her sails and rigging, and by shifting her cargo forward, threw her on her beam ends, the water filling her hatches. The entire crew of twenty-one men, with the exception of the ship's carpenter, who was washed overboard from aloft while repairing a spar, spent twenty-four hours clinging to the stern rail of the vessel high in the air. They were rescued with much difficulty and later on, at their own request, Captain Angus and crew were put ashore on Norfolk island, one of the Friendly group, from where they expected to be taken home on a passing vessel. The bark Thompson remained in the vicinity of the wreck three days; but there being apparently no chance to save anything, she proceeded on her way, leaving the vessel rapidly disappearing from view. The Girvan was a British built vessel of 1,277 tons burden, and was at the time of her loss on her way from Newcastle to San Francisco with a cargo of coal consigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. The vessel was valued at £14,000 and her cargo at $10,000.

SILVER IN CONGRESS.

Orders of the House of Representatives for a Fourteen Days' Debate.

Some of the Propositions to Be Made and Answered by Members.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The House this morning was in a bustle of excitement over the situation, and the universal question was; "Have the silver and anti-silver men reached an agreement?" Silver was on every man's tongue, and silver will be upon every American politician's tongue for the next fortnight, as the conference has practically agreed to limit the debate to that period of time, the debate to begin immediately after the reading of the journal to-day.

Representative Bland offered the agreement made this morning governing the course of debate. It limits the date to fourteen days of the session, continuing from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and with night sessions for debate only, if desired. The vote is first to be taken on a bill to be presented as a substitute for the Wilson bill providing for free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1; if that fail, then at ratios running from 17 to 201; if they all fail, then on the revival of the Bland-Allison Act of 1878, and then on the original measure, the substitute bill of free coinage.

The caucus was called upon and presented the following order: "It is ordered by the House that House Bill No. 1 shall be taken up for immediate consideration, and be considered for fourteen days; during such consideration night sessions may be held for debate only at the request of either side. The daily sessions to commence at 11 a.m. and continue until 5 p.m. Eleven days of the debate on the bill to be given to general debate under the rules of the House regulating general debate; the time to be equally divided between the two sides as the Speaker may direct. The last three days of debate may be devoted to the consideration of the bill and the amendments as herein provided, under the usual five-minute rule of the House as in committee of the whole House. General leave to print is hereby granted. The vote shall be taken first on amendments providing for the coinage of silver."

Mr. Bland moved the previous question on his order, but this was objected to by the Republicans, under the leadership of Mr. Cannon, who wanted time to debate the question. Under the ruling of the Speaker, in the absence of rules or agreement ordering the previous question, this would cut off the debate by the operation of voting by tellers. Mr. Cannon secured sufficient support to obtain a vote by yeas and nays, and at 12:35 the calling of the roll began. The vote resulted: Yeas, 217; nays, 100. Thus the previous question was ordered. The Republicans generally voted with the Democrats in support of the motion. The resolution was then adopted.

The agreement of the anti-silver men was presented to the House by Mr. Bland. It contemplated offering various free coinage amendments, the first of which will be the following bill adopted by the free silver men: "That from and after the passage of this act, all holders of silver bullion to the amount of $100 or more of standard weight and fineness, shall be entitled to have the same coined at the mints of the United States, in silver dollars of weight and fineness provided for in section 2 of this act. That the silver dollar provided for in this act shall consist of 412 1-2 grains of standard silver, said dollar to be a legal tender for all debts, dues and demands, both public and private."

Mr. Raynor said that the adoption of free silver would tie us to the tail of any bankrupt nation in the world. The opening of mints to silver might for a time, he said, maintain fictitious value of coin, but the value of bullion would always be regulated by the market price, and as long as the Sherman silver act remains on the statute books, so long will it be impossible to effect any international arrangement; so long will monetary conferences result in failure. Raynor said that what kept silver and gold at parity was the misplaced confidence of the people, and in his opinion if the real condition of the treasury were known there would be no necessity for the repeal of the Sherman act. It would repeal itself. The present condition of affairs, he continued, was far worse and more serious than a mere panic in the stock market. The Sherman law had brought about distress, suffering and stagnation, which called in the loudest tones for its repeal. The constitution nowhere establishes gold and silver as the money of the country. There is no obligation to coin silver nor purchase and store it for the benefit of the miner. While referring to the platform of the Democratic convention, Raynor was interrupted by several questions. In response he said, "I know that declarations of that document have been differently construed according to the views of the gentlemen expounding them, but as for me, in this supreme hour of my country's need, I am not blinded nor intimated by the glittering words of convention declarations."

Mr. Brown (Dem., Ind.) followed Mr. Raynor. He was in favor of the coinage of silver, but in view of the havoc wrought by the Sherman law, and of the demands of the Democratic platform, he would vote for its repeal, with or without conditions. "The President has, in so far as he can, redeemed the pledges given in the platform," said Mr. Brown, "and it now remains to do what it can to redeem those pledges."

The trouble between union and non-union sailors culminated yesterday in a riot at Port Townsend, during which the Latona hotel was wrecked and several parties seriously injured by being shot. Several arrests have been made and more will follow.

President Cleveland has returned to Gray Gables, where he has been ordered by his physicians to go in search of health.

The sum of £265,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, £220,000 destined for the United States and £25,000 for Montreal. London bankers expect that the withdrawal of gold will cause the directors of the Bank of England to further advance the discount rate at their meeting on Thursday next. It was only yesterday that the directors raised the rate one per cent.