

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, August 11, 1893.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's message to Congress today will surely add to his reputation as a statesman and an administrator. With even more than his usual force and clearness he shows the absolute necessity of repealing the Sherman law, which obliges the government to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month, paying for it, practically, in gold. If the United States were as isolated from the rest of the world, commercially and financially, as the extreme protectionists and the extreme "silverites" would like to have it; if the country's government and its private citizens had no creditors abroad, then it might try the experiment of treating silver as the equal of gold as a medium of exchange. Even in that case the experiment would be hazardous at a time when confidence is shaken and capital is timorous. In that case, moreover, the Sherman law plan would be absolutely the worst plan to adopt. But the circumstances being as they are, any attempt at bi-metalism on the part of the United States means, as the president so clearly points out, practically mono-metalism, with silver as the only standard. It means the total disappearance of gold and the substitution of silver. This is so clear that Congress ought surely to see it and adopt without hesitation the president's recommendation. Of course there is a large amount of sympathy for the silver-producing states, and there are many who echo the "cheap money" cry, but it can hardly be possible that these considerations will prevent the national legislature from the step which seems so obviously necessary.

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION.

In all we have said regarding the Leeds farmers' report we have assumed that the document was honest and correct, in every particular. We have simply shown that, even assuming its correctness, it does not warrant the conclusion drawn by the Toronto and certain other fat-witted Tory organs, that the "sixty-five million market" would be of no use to the Canadian farmers. That conclusion is entirely erroneous and foolish, the facts quoted in the government bluebook prove, and therefore the Leeds report, if perfectly accurate, could not be successfully used as an argument against reciprocity. However, as we have pointed out, if the Tory government and the Tory organs choose to turn against reciprocity, on account of the report, the Liberals will not be likely to find fault with them; they would in fact be quite satisfied with the new situation. But it seems that the report was not as accurate or as complete as it might have been. The Leeds farmers strangely omitted barley from the list of commodities whose prices they investigated, though the barley duty in the McKinley tariff had more effect than any other on Canadian farmers' interests. The omission may have been purely accidental, yet one would have expected barley to take the foremost place in Leeds farmers' minds. It appears also that potatoes were ignored. There is no question about these two farm productions bringing higher prices in New York state than they do north of the St. Lawrence, and the Leeds farmers ought surely to have included them in their inquiry. Altogether it looks as though the Leeds farmers' report will not prove so effective a campaign document as the Tories expected. They will have to fall back upon the stale device resorted to by the feeble-minded Colonist and call their opponents "annexationists." That is always a "clincher."

THE SEAL ARBITRATION.

At different times reports have been started in one place or another to the effect that the Behring Sea arbitration has gone in favor of Great Britain. Of course these are only surmises, as no definite knowledge of the arbitrators' proceedings can be gained by any outsider, their meetings being held in the strictest secrecy. But the surmise seems very likely to be correct, for no other reason than that the decision of the arbitrators has been so long delayed. If the majority had been in favor of the American contention, there would have been no cause for a prolongation of the conference, inasmuch as the judgment would have obviated the necessity of drawing up an international set of regulations for the seal fishery. The Washington Government would have been given sole control over the seals while in Behring Sea, and there would have been an end of it; the arbitrators would hardly in that case have undertaken any regulation. It seems safe to conclude, therefore, that the American contention has not been allowed, and that the delay has arisen from the tribunal taking up what may be called the second part of the reference. There are indications that this part of its work has now been nearly completed. Sir John Thompson and Minister Tupper are expected to sail for home to-morrow week, which means that the arbitration is likely to be brought to a close by that time. In all probability the nature of the award will be made known immediately after its determination, so our readers will soon know what the rules for the guidance of their business are to be.

Reference was recently made in an Ottawa dispatch to Sir George Trevelyan's remarks on Crofters' settlement in the

Northwest. The Hansard report gives Sir George's statement in full as follows:—
The history of the Crofters' settlement in Canada has not been a satisfactory one. Unfortunately during the earlier period of the settlement the circumstances were such that, of forty-nine original families only 15 remain. Agricultural implements and cattle were supplied them on which a lien was taken by the agent of the Colonization board. A succession of bad seasons and disease among their cattle followed. On the representation of the sub-committee the Crofters were permitted last December to sell some of their young stock of cattle and they have from time to time been assisted by grants of grain and potato seed. Recent complaints are now being looked into by the sub-committee at Winnipeg and Sir Charles Tupper has promised personally to enquire into them during his visit to Canada. Under these circumstances I do not consider it necessary to appoint a special commission to go into the matter. The money allotted could not have been worse spent than under the circumstances of emigration to Saltcoats.

It seems altogether likely that this official statement will not only put an end to such experiments in the Northwest, but will by a sort of reflex action set back the British Columbia scheme as well.

The Orangemen who assembled at Meriville, Ont., on July 12th heard at least one address that was out of the usual order. This report of it appears in the local paper:

"Rev. Mr. Lett was the fifth speaker. He said he was much disappointed with the speeches of the M. P. and ex-M. P., did not believe that the Liberals were disintegrating, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party, and thought they were acting in all honesty and in what they considered the best interests for the empire. So far as Canada was concerned, he did not believe that either party in Canada were annexationists; he believed in the loyalty of Canadians, was sorry that we were not an independent nation, so that we could have the same enthusiasm and patriotism that existed in the United States. He did not like the sneers of Englishmen on account of our being colonists, and knew that Canadians could get around the English ten times over. He dwelt upon the slow increase of the population and wondered why it was, when Canada was not subject to either famine or pestilence. He knew our people to be industrious, and not of the loafing, parasitic class that existed in many of the countries of Europe. He dwelt upon the red tapeism of the Dominion government, and wished he were governor and he would turn the whole crowd out. He said the farmers, who were the backbone of the country, were, owing to legislation against their interests, not getting anything like the profits from their labor and industry that they were entitled to. He didn't know what tariff reform meant, but if it meant something better for the people, he thought it should be kept before them until they succeeded in getting it."

This must have sounded like a rank heresy to a good many of the gentlemen who formed the gathering at Meriville. New York city is about to try a very interesting experiment in the way of using electricity to purify water. The apparatus is to consist of two plants, each of which will have a twenty-five horsepower boiler, a fifteen horsepower steam engine, a five horsepower dynamo, an electrolyzing tank of 1000 gallons capacity, and a 3000 gallon storage tank. To the water in these tanks is added a solution of chloride of sodium, bromide of sodium, sulphate of potassium, sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia and chloride of magnesia. The passage of an electric current through this water changes the chlorides to hypochlorides and the bromides to hypobromides. The contact of hypochloride of sodium with any organic matter causes instant decomposition and makes the water absolutely pure and free from all discoloration. The capacity of the proposed apparatus is about 200,000,000 gallons a day, and the cost, exclusive of salaries, is not calculated to be over \$5 a day. A great many people will watch with intense interest the results of this experiment in New York, and if water can be so cheaply and completely purified by this process as stated the scheme will be very generally adopted.

Census bulletin No. 17 will be issued by the department of agriculture in a few days. In it Mr. Geo. Johnson, the statistician, states that the educational status of the whole population was obtained by the enumerators, with the exception of 55,401 Indians. He divides the population into three groups—1st, those 20 years old and upwards; 2nd, those between 10 years and 19 years old; 3rd, those under 10 years old. Of these three groups a total equal to 70.83 per cent. of the total population can read, and a total equal to 66.50 per cent. can write. Taking the adult population, 84.05 per cent. can read and 80.34 per cent. can write. By means of a diagram he shows Canada's position relatively to other countries. From the diagram it appears that Canada is below the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Scandinavia, that she about equals the United States and is above Belgium, Italy, Austria, Spain and Russia. Canada should rank much higher than that in the educational scale.

A Kingston dispatch notes the fact that Charles G. Emery, owner of the Calumet Island, has purchased from ex-Governor Alford the island opposite Clayton, known as Governor's Island, for \$5,000. Alford paid \$172 for it 20 years ago. This is very practical testimony as to the value of the Thousand Islands, and a strong argument in favor of their withdrawal from sale. There is no doubt that if the proposed auction had not been cancelled the greater number of the islands offered

would have been purchased by wealthy Americans, who would in time have been able to make a handsome profit from them. The islands in question, it seems, are held in trust for the Mississauga Indians, whose rights must be respected, but that can surely be done without auctioning off the property.

"We were nearer to war with France a week ago than at any time since Waterloo," said Lord Rosebery to his friend; and it is well known that the British foreign minister is not the man to exaggerate in such a case. The general feeling in the United Kingdom and throughout the British dominions is no doubt one of thankfulness that the crisis was successfully passed. There will also be a large measure of praise awarded to Lord Rosebery and Lord Dufferin for the ability with which they conducted the diplomatic exchanges with France. War between the two countries would have resulted in loss far greater than all the commerce and property that was involved in the dispute. There seems to be a disposition in some quarters to represent the action of Great Britain as having been undertaken in the interests of Siam. In reality she was standing up for her own interests, as regards both the blockade and the proposed seizure of certain Siamese territory. Siam was unfortunately obliged to "knuckle under."

The Colonist is respectfully informed that it has no need to affect stupidity; its natural gift in that line is quite sufficient.

State of Oklahoma. El Reno, Okla., Aug. 9.—The first step in the movement to secure the admission of Oklahoma to the union as a state is being taken to-day by a convention of delegates from every city, town, and county in the territory. The call for the gathering was issued some weeks ago by a number of prominent citizens interested in the material prosperity of the territory, and the large number of delegates who have responded to the call indicates that the sentiment in favor of Oklahoma has taken firm root. The morning session was occupied in making addresses on the growth and prosperity of the newly formed territory, and as soon as the delegates have placed themselves on record in favor of the proposed resolution will be adopted looking to the convening of a constitutional convention in the fall. The present plan is to draw up a constitution and submit it to popular vote, and if the measure is approved it will be submitted to Congress together with an application for admission to the union.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic. New York, Aug. 9.—Representatives of cordage interests from many parts of the country will meet to-day in secret conference at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, to consider the question of organizing a cordage company on the ruins of the National Cordage Company. Points so far distant as San Francisco are represented. There is talk of forming a close alliance of the old national cordage companies, with John Good, the old opponent of the National Cordage, as president. The stockholders in the former company do not favor their chief going into the new deal. Receiver Loper is also mentioned in connection with the head of the new affair, but Hetty Green, who is a heavy stockholder in the old National Cordage, will have considerable to say concerning the plans adopted and officers selected. In the trade the opinion is generally held that the cordage industry is in a desperate condition, and that the union of the cordage interests of the country would at the present crisis result in a big profit.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—A rumor was current to-day that the Golden Gate Park commission would not give their consent to work going on, and that fair matters were being delayed on that account. The director-general was seen as to this and said that there was no foundation for the rumor, as the committee had not seen the commissioner. Arrangements for a site had been made with them and work would positively be begun before the end of the month. Assistant Director-General Cornely telegraphed last night that the committee in Chicago found a great deal of enthusiasm among the visitors there over the midwinter fair. There would be no trouble about getting all the exhibits necessary, and the managers of some of the finest foreign exhibits were anxious to come on.

El Reno, Col., Aug. 9.—At the preliminary state school convention to-day it was decided to work for the admission of Oklahoma and the Indian Territories as one state, and a general convention of the two territories will meet at Emporia in October to consider the matter.

Defiance All Round. Topeka, Kan., Aug. 9.—Lieut. Col. Baker created a sensation when he testified this morning in the Hughes court martial case that he also declined to carry out the order of the governor which Col. Hughes refused to obey. He informed the governor that he would not carry out any such orders, and that he did not recognize the governor's authority to issue an order requiring state militia to dislodge the lawful House of Representatives from the hall provided for it by law. Many other witnesses gave testimony to prove that the Douglas House was not a riotous body, and that the so-called Dunsinuir House, which the governor was striving to protect, was an insurrectionary organization.

Senator From Wyoming. Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 9.—Governor Osborn has decided not to appoint any one to the senatorship made vacant by the resignation of Beckwith until the senate shall have decided the question whether a senator appointed after failure of the state legislature to elect is entitled to a seat. If the decision is favorable it is definitely settled that Hon. A. L. New, who was recently appointed collector of inland revenue for the district of Colorado, will fill the vacancy. Cheyenne will be forwarded to Mr. New, who is now in Washington, as soon as the determination of the question is announced. Should the decision of the senate be favorable for the appointment of another senator, it is expected the governor will reserve a special session of the legislature to elect a senator for Wyoming.

EN ROUTE TO THE FAIR

Interesting Reminiscences of a Journey to the "Great White City."

THE SILVER QUESTION AND MONTANA

Talk of Closing Up Mines Which Would Throw Thousands of Men Out of Employment—Chicago's Streets and Big Buildings.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Passing through Montana all the conversation turned upon bi-metalism and the silver question. It was my privilege to converse with the proprietor of the Minnesota silver mine, whose location is about thirty miles from Helena. He spoke of shutting down his works because of the depreciation of silver. The last output, that of July 1st, brought in only seventy and a half cents an ounce, while four years ago silver realized one dollar and twenty cents per ounce with a ready market for all procurable at that rate. It was currently reported on the train that the Anaconda mine, or rather the Anaconda Company, which controls over twenty works and employs upwards of twelve thousand men, was about to close for the season. This would materially cripple the business of Helena, for most of the smelting for the vast mineral country is done there. But, of course, the conversation was merely speculative and it is often the unexpected that happens. The train newsboy hated to see us idly conversing. He brought a pile of books through, looked searchingly at each one, mentally took his measure, and left a book to suit. My seat-mate must have looked like a lover of moses for the govt. "Mr. Barnes of New York." I enjoyed the joke hugely till I turned him over and saw "Bertha M. Clay." Then I felt crushed and properly humbled. Before reaching Minneapolis we all exchanged autographs and I took a kodak group of our happy party and the smiling colored porter. At St. Paul we separated, and the last sound wafted in by the breeze was: "Ulric, take your head in out of the window!" At ten Sunday morning we reached Chicago, and were met at the depot by Mrs. D. E. Kerr, an old Victorian. It was good to see such a pleasant, familiar smile among the "sea of upturned faces." Sunday we spent in shaking off the dust of travel and in looking upon the city which we expected to find them. Unless the things expected here in September put in an appearance I'm afraid the Fair will be a financial failure, for it is now costing no less than a hundred thousand dollars a month for running expenses, and the money is covered by entrance fees. Chicago people when they buy a city lot calculate it not superficially as we do, by length and width, but rather do they consider it as a cubic bargain, so much on the ground as they can get for the money. It is no uncommon sight to count eighteen, twenty and twenty-two story buildings. The fire-escapes look pretty cool near the roof. One would require cool nerve to slide down one at midnight in case of a sudden alarm. It is not here as we anticipated, although horses daily die on the streets with the heat. It is amusing to note the different schemes for protecting them. A very popular device is a little pink and blue hat covering the top of the horse's head. It would be hard to imagine anything more ludicrous than the effect of one of these, jauntily slipped to one side on the head of a big, lumbering, abnormally sedate truck horse. Other drivers affix to the horse's head, instead of the hat, a large, flat, circular object, which they frequently and so preventing sunstroke.

Last Tuesday we paid our first visit to the Fair. We went at night and by water. The most splendid view of the Exposition is had from the deck of a World's Fair steamer. When fully abreast of the site the magnificent spectacle impressed me as no work of man has yet done. I have experienced a similar feeling when, looking upon some grand panoramic view of nature, I have been reminded of the sublime and the sublime. The fair is a masterpiece of architecture and of the most magnificent architecture of the buildings themselves, which are very gay with myriads of flags and streamers floating from glittering pinnacles and stately towers. We landed at the eastern extremity of the Grand Basin, and found ourselves confronted by the Peristyle. This is composed of forty-eight columns divided in the centre by the Columbus porticus. The columns symbolize the states and territories. Each column is a figure twice life size. Below are the coats of arms of the different states. This colonnade is over two hundred feet long and ends at one side in the Casino and at the other in the Music Hall. Over the central porticus or water gate is a sculptured group called the Quadriga, which represents a herald in a chariot drawn by four horses. Overhead is the inscription "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them," and underneath is, "To the bold men, their names remembered or forgotten, who first explored through perils manifold the shores, lakes, rivers, mountains, valleys and plains of the New World." Approaching the Exposition there is but one bit on all the fair pictures, and that is Steele Mackay's abandoned building. Everyone asks what it means, quite prepared to hear that it represents some historic ruin. Not so. This building covers 300,000 square feet and is said to have cost half a million up to the time of its abandonment. It was intended for the presentation of great spectacles with orchestra and pantomime. Funds fell short and the "Spectatorium" will never bring in any money to its projector, but it is a fine piece of architecture, and it is like that.

We, on Tuesday night, just took a casual look around the grounds, noting more particularly the Agricultural building to the left of the entrance. This is a noble building on the lake front. On either side of the main entrance are mammoth Corinthian pillars. Entering we pass through a wide vestibule into the rotunda, which is a hundred feet in diameter. This is surmounted by a state-vestibule where the main entrance is possible. The rotunda is a masterpiece of architecture, the work of some of the greatest living artists. A beautiful statue of Diana swings as a weather-vane above the central dome; it is the work of St. Gaudens. This statue was originally designed for the Madison Square Garden, New York, but proved to be too large. In the frieze over the entrance the seasons are represented. For Spring there is a Roman cart drawn by oxen; for Summer, men drawing a chariot; for Autumn, a Roman chariot with a harvest scene; and for Winter, a boy leading a bull. We took only a passing glance at this building, then passed through Electricity Hall, which is best seen at night, and so home.

A. D. CAMERON.

What the London Papers Say About Cleveland's Message. London, Aug. 8.—The Post, commenting on President Cleveland's message, says: "America cannot well stop at the mere repeal of the Sherman Act. The President throws out no suggestion, but some action is certain to be necessary. It is probable that the problem which the United States has to solve, may lead not to bi-metalism, but to a more mature and unbiased consideration of the possible uses of silver as a part of the world's currency. The metal cannot be demonetized with safety, and if through America some method for its more extended employment were devised the benefits to the world would be of supreme importance."

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

What the London Papers Say About Cleveland's Message.

The Times says: "It may perhaps be thought that the President, as the head of his party and on the eve of a party fight is likely to understand the case for action, which his party contemplates, but it would be difficult to convict him of exaggeration in the face of the daily returns of American prices and exchanges. No permanent improvements can be looked for until Congress abandons the system of attempting to maintain an artificial ratio between silver and gold. It is one of the mysteries of politics how a comparatively small body of men has succeeded in dictating the financial policy of a great nation for its own ends. President Cleveland is manifestly doing all that is possible to eliminate the evil, but the silver faction is certain to make a tough fight. It is not easy to predict the final outcome of the fight."

The Times goes on to criticize the action of Messrs. Chapin and Balfour in the House of Commons on the silver question. "This matter," it says, "is not one upon which to found attacks upon the government. No doubt its policy is to establish an inconvertible currency, and no doubt that is a thing to be avoided. But there are worse things than an inconvertible currency, which, after all, is capable of sagacious and innocuous application. Whatever may be the merits of bi-metalism as a theory, it is simply unattainable in practice as a remedy for the Indian troubles."

The Daily News says: "In fairness of tone and unimpeachable thoroughness of policy, Mr. Cleveland's message will fully meet the requirements of the country. Messrs. Chapin and Balfour's arguments are practically answered from the other side of the Atlantic. The President lets the fanatic down easily in suggesting that, although perhaps the former currency might be brought about by a general international co-operation the United States will not join a hearing whilst trying to bring about the result single-handed."

NORTHERN CULTIVATORS' CONVENTION.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9.—Cultivators of flowers from all parts of the country are gathering here to-day for the ninth annual convention of the Association of American Florists, which will be in session for three days. Many important questions are to come up for consideration. Among them are the liabilities of express companies for the care of plants and flowers while in transit, the desirability of memorializing Congress to develop and encourage the development of floriculture, and the desirability of establishing a general rule regarding the awarding of premiums at flower shows. The convention will be presided over by W. J. Stewart of Washington. In all over one thousand delegates will participate in the convention. They are being welcomed by a committee headed by Prof. Trelease, of Shaw's Garden, and Professor E. H. Michael.

McGARRAHAN'S TENACITY.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Probably the most persistent man in the United States is William McGarrahan, whose claim to the property now in possession of the New Idria Mining Company has been before the national legislature for 36 years. The interests involved amount to many millions, and with compensation for the amount removed from the property by the company in possession, the amount of the claim is almost fabulous. In the last congress a bill passed both houses to allow the claimant to go before the court of private land claims, but President Harrison vetoed the measure, and a new bill which was prepared failed of passage on account of the press of business during the closing days of the 52nd Congress. McGarrahan's representatives are already on the ground, and have another bill almost ready to present to Congress. In case favorable action is secured McGarrahan will have to show the court of land claims that his grant from the Mexican government is valid, in which case the United States is bound by treaty, in addition to returning the property, to reimburse him for the minerals already taken there.

RIO GRANDE CATTLE THIEVES.

San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 9.—The Mexican outlaws on the upper Rio Grande border are becoming so numerous and bold that the authorities are unable to cope with them. A band of them ran three hundred head of beavers across the Rio Grande last week. The cattle were the property of Ross and Malone of this place. They, with sheriffs and other officials, were soon on the trail of the party and are still pursuing the thieves on their own soil with the help of the Mexican Rangers. Other losses are reported from the neighborhood of Big Bend. J. M. Campbell has lost \$7000 worth of fine beavers, and H. Jones has also sustained heavy loss.

AN AUTUMN SESSION.

British Parliament Will Continue Business—Tory Hostile to Indian Money.

London, Aug. 8.—Mr. Gladstone announced in the house of commons to-day that the government intended to hold an autumn session of parliament. The announcement was received with loud cheers by the supporters of the government.

Mr. Gladstone added that no adjournment would be held until the remaining stages of the home rule bill were passed and supply was voted. Right Hon. Henry Chapin, president of the board of agriculture in Lord Salisbury's late cabinet, asked leave to move the adjournment of the house in order that the changes in the Indian currency system might be discussed. In speaking to his motion Mr. Chapin lamed the government for persistently obstructing discussion of the question. The changing of the standard currency system before allowing parliament to express an opinion of the change was a matter of public importance. If the house had waited for the Indian budget it would have been some time in October before it would have got a chance to expose the troubles arising from the government's indirect action. He could not, he added, blame the government, which had found itself confronted with bankruptcy on the one hand or the closing of the mints to free coinage on the other. The latter policy was full of danger to the commercial interests of the world. This policy had been practically forced upon the Indian government by the attitude of the imperial government. "The government of India had escaped a deficit by tampering with the currency and artificially raising the value of the rupee. The result of this action had been to lower the pro tanto value of everything else. The government had virtually mulcted the natives of India by methods which it had hoped would not be discovered. The closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver had necessarily led to such a fall in the value of that metal, within a month, as the world had never before known. There had been a tremendous wrong done by a people of India, who held an enormous quantity of uncoined money. By a single stroke the government had depreciated by 15 per cent. the value of the silver held by the population of India, and a more flagrant act of public plunder had never been perpetrated by a civilized government. The result had been a convulsed situation from China to Peru. If the repeal by the United States of the Sherman law should become law it would be partly due to the wrong that had been done in India. A further fall in the price of silver must follow the repeal of the Sherman act. Mr. Chapin, in concluding, demanded to know whether the government, before taking this action in India, had held any consultation with the United States government, and whether the government with their eyes opened contemplated assisting in the great wrong. The loss to holders of silver securities, he said, was already near £20,000,000, for which the government must be held responsible. Their action could not fail to appreciate gold throughout the world, increasing commercial difficulties everywhere.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, evoked laughter by saying that if any of the words should come the right hon. gentleman who had just spoken would be found delivering an oration on the benefits of bi-metalism. He declined to enter into a general argument, but he was quite prepared to defend the changes in India. The course taken by the government, he said, was indicated to them by the royal commission of 1888, which pointed out the dangerous and mischievous effects which bi-metalism, if adopted, would have upon India. The government stood by those views.

Sir William, speaking generally, denied that the populace in India were suffering as much as they were alleged to be. He said that the natives had been made of uncoined silver which had been asserted they held. The government could not do otherwise than act in accordance with the recommendation of the royal commission.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader, said that this was not a political question. The government had been driven to commit a financial crime and they appeared to think that they ought not to submit to a criticism of their conduct. Every one knew that the existing government had gone into the Brussels conference without showing themselves alive to the extraordinary gravity of the situation. The speech just made by the chancellor of the exchequer was virtually an answer to the present financial situation. For the chancellor to regard and tell the country that he regarded with absolute indifference what happened to silver appeared to him (Mr. Balfour) to be something approaching lunacy. (Cheers.)

Attacks on the government's course were also made by Sir John Lubbock, the well known London banker, who sits for London University in the Liberal Unionist interests, and Leonard H. Courtney, member for the Bolwin division of Cornwall, who was deputy speaker and chairman of committees in the last parliament. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Parsee member, who sits as a Liberal for the central Finsbury division, protested that the natives of India already felt the pinch of the change, and that they will soon awake, through suffering, to the wrong they are doing.

Prospects for a Fight.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 9.—Latest reports from the seat of war in Tucker are to the effect that a battle was expected at Persons last night between the rival factions. Since the forcible removal of the county records from St. George, by a Parsons mob last week, the feeling has grown very bitter. Yesterday morning word was received at Parsons that a party of 50 men, well armed, was placed about the court house. If the mob arrive a bloody fight will certainly ensue. There is no telegraphic communication with the scene of the disturbance.

New York, Aug. 9.—The debentures over night in banking circles were not calculated to inspire confidence, and as a result prices of the start fell 1-4 to 1-2 per cent. The American sum, Manhattan, Northwest and Chicago Gas scored the greatest losses.

MESSAGE

President Cleveland's Address.

NOW IN EXTRA

Clear, Foreboding Country.

Sherman Act Must be Working Government Financial Trouble First, Tariff Act.

Washington, D.

ange of Preside

American Congre

ordinary session.

To the Congress

The existence of

ordinary business

welfare and prosp

has contained the

extra session the

in Congress to the

wise and patrioti

lative duty with

charged, present

and dangers ther

be avoided. On

plight is not of co

events nor of co

national resource

any of the afflic

check national

With plentiful cr

ise or remunerat

facture, with un

ance to business

anial distrust a

on every side; i

tions have susp

assets were not

meet the deman

ties; surviving g

als are content

money they are

and those enag

surprised to find

offer for loans,

factory, are no

supposed to be

conjectural. I

involved every br

I believe the

chargeable to co

embodied in a s

day of July, 1

mination of mu

ject involved, a

sidered a true

tween the advan

age and those s

servative. Un

purchases by th

lion and five c

mode and slight

by those interes

a certain guar

price. The res

erent, for imm

mode and slight

began to fall a

and has since

ever known.

has led to rend

in the directio

Meanwhile, the

of the operatio

stantly accum

which is exce

is becoming pe

need to be