

THE MONETARY PROBLEM.

Interest in the Silver Convention at Denver Unabated.

REPORT PRESENTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Only Sixteen Per Cent. of the Authorized Monthly Purchase of Silver Under the Sherman Act So Far Bought by the Treasury Department During the Current Month—Financial Situation at New York Improved.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

DENVER (Col.), July 12.—Interest in the silver convention has not in the least abated from yesterday. When called to order this morning standing room was not to be had. After the appointment of delegates to the St. Louis and Chicago silver conventions and to the "gold-bug" gathering at St. Paul, the Committee on Resolutions presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

To the People of the United States: The people of Colorado, standing in the gloom of impending disaster, and representing in condition and sentiment the people of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, with reverence for the Constitution and unswerving loyalty to the General Government, ask for your calm and candid consideration of the following facts before you give approval to the destruction of silver as a money, and to the final establishment in this country of single gold standard values, and thus at one stroke change all debts to gold debts and inaugurate a never-ending rise in the price of every commodity. Congress has been called to meet in extra session on August 7th. Preceding the call the classes who struggled for twenty years to overthrow the bi-metallic money standard provided by the Constitution, managed to change the money standard of Austria and fill the Treasury vaults of other monarchial countries. The evident purpose is to create a prejudice against what is known as the Silver Purchasing Act, and under pressure secure its unconditional repeal. The success of this scheme is only partial.

Verbal Presidential patronage, supplementing false and incendiary utterances by the gold press, aggravated by daily circular assaults upon the law by Eastern money brokers sent to every commercial body and banking co-operation in the country, possibly won over the House of Representatives to it. But even the President has admitted that in the Senate there is a staunch majority against it. Suddenly like a blast in the night the news flashed beneath the oceans that free coinage in India had been suspended, and the market price of silver has fallen within forty-eight hours fully twenty cents or more. This startling action, forced upon the Indian Government without a moment's warning, was a step held in secret contemplation by the British Government for months, to be taken at a critical and opportune time, when the consternation it must create would stamp out the last plaxans of the bimetallic defenders, must have had as one of its chief aims the intimidation of the Senate to bring it in line with the subservient lower House.

Immediately the wires were burdened with appeals to the President from banks and clearing-houses and commercial bodies dominated by them for an extra session and to Senators to repeal the Sherman law, which it is claimed is responsible for the disaster. The call was made. The time for the session commences early; so early, indeed, that it may have been the hope of the President that the panic would destroy any measure of repeal before reason resumed sway and truth and logic could dominate Congress.

The enemies of bimetalism, and they now fairly number all who oppose free coinage for silver alike with gold, as before the demonetization of silver in 1873, openly declare they will be content with nothing less than the unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law. It is for that they struggle. It was to secure it that the panic was created and free coinage in India suspended. Unconditional repeal means the striking from the laws the last remnant of legislation to secure coinage for silver. It fixes the United States firmly in the ranks of the single standard nations. It is the consummation of a conspiracy organized at the close of the Franco-Prussian war to destroy any money of ultimate redemption half the coined money of the world, leaving the other half to bear alone the vast mountain of credit upon which the world of business is conducted, inviting more frequent panics and rendering them more destructive and enduring.

The idle hope of reducing the value of silver to the lowest stage will force Great Britain to seek an international solution of the dilemma. In a home single standard in her islands the members of the council fully anticipated the low degree to which silver will descend. They discounted its disturbance of her Indian trade and steeled their hearts against a crime—it will be against Indian subjects. A Power that could plot seventy-seven years; that could force a yoke upon Germany, the Latin Union, Austria and the United States; that could gain the aid of the daily press of the country; that could control for twenty years the national conventions of the great American political parties, granting in their platforms professions of bimetalism, but always securing Presidential candidates unalterably opposed to it; that could change the overwhelming sentiment among the people for bimetalism to a feeling of enmity or indifference, can never be induced to

relent, for it counted the cost and learned its power.

The Sherman law is the work of the silver-producing States. It was forced upon the country against their will. Their constant demand has been that of the agricultural States of the West and South and the working masses of the whole country. They have not sought to impose upon the country some new financial nostrum, but asked simply for a restoration of the financial laws as they were from the first year of the Federal Constitution until the future repeal in 1873. The Sherman law was a trick by which its restoration was defeated. It was accepted by the bimetalists as a pledge that the old laws should at some future time be restored, and they now demand, not that the Sherman law shall be retained, but that the hostage shall be redeemed by the re-enactment in its stead of coinage laws under which the country grew and prospered for more than three-quarters of a century.

"The charge that the bimetalists demand that sixty cents be made a dollar is a lie. It was the trick of the single standard conspirators that lessened the value of silver. Had gold been demonetized instead of silver, retaining for silver its greatest use and chiefest function, and depriving gold of its greatest and chiefest function, gold would not to-day be worth ten pence, and the silver value and purchasing power would be increased largely above the former highest figure. What the bimetalists do ask and all they ask, is a law relating to coinage as it was for 75 years, and that the country's greatest glory shall be restored without additions or expunging a syllable.

"If with the law re-enacted and a fair trial had, silver shall not, without the assent of an ounce of metal by the Government, resume its former relative value with gold, the bimetalists will cheerfully submit to any legislation experience will suggest as necessary to make every dollar of the United States equal in intrinsic value to every other dollar bearing its stamp. They urge the old law with supreme confidence, born of unassailable truths in history, that it will immediately place every coined American dollar upon a par value both as coin and bullion, restore bonds, weaken love and confidence, and set in happy motion the wheels of all this country's magnificent industries.

"Will you listen to us while we speak in sober earnestness of the local effects the unconditional repeal of the silver law will have? The silver mining States and Territories, embracing 1,000,000 square miles of the continent, with 2,000,000 Americans inhabiting them, depend peculiarly upon silver mining for property. The industry is the very heart from which nearly every other industry receives support. Agriculture will not thrive without artificial irrigation. Its mines of coal, iron, stone and clay, while magnificent, are worked with such dear labor and are so remote from local markets that their movement would be feeble and their operation disastrous without the stimulus the mining industry affords. It supports our foundries, operates our machine shops, supplies our roads with freights, stimulates travel, keeps bright fires in smelters and sends customers to the shops of our merchants. It invokes in the valleys and upon the mountain sides magnificent cities and thrifty towns and villages. Great manufacturers of paper, cotton, leather, iron, steel and clays distribute finished products and support thousands of prosperous and happy families. But because agriculture is so limited in area, confined to narrow strips along our few and scanty streams, our labor so high and local markets, coal is mined, coke burned, rail rolled, grain grown, fruit gathered, in main for owners and workers of silver mines and smelters, and proprietors and workmen of industries and callings dependent upon them.

"The reduction in the price of silver to about 70 cents shut down 90 per cent. of the silver mines of the country, and the smelters and refiners followed. There are in Colorado to-day 15,000 idle miners, who know not where to turn if work is not resumed. There will soon be added to this idle army of labor 4,000 men from the smelters. The stone quarries are nearly all shut down. The railway companies are laying off train crews by the score. The foundries are nearly all out of orders; farmers and fruit-growers will no longer pay for the cost of saving their crops, and maintenance are countermanding their orders, and traveling men for Eastern houses seek almost in vain for customers. This is no exaggeration.

"The destruction of the silver industry will devastate the country as if swept by a cyclone reaching from the British possessions to the Mexican border line. This sorrowful picture of Colorado with her silver mines destroyed, but representing the condition of other mining States and Territories with the same calamity upon them. If the silver mines remain closed half the American output of lead must be lost. The greatest bulk of the lead product is taken from silver-bearing ores. It requires one metal supplement by the other to remunerate the lead and silver miner. Not less than 55 per cent. of the gold product of the country depends upon the maintenance of the silver industry. Placer or creek washings, the earliest and most prolific source of our gold supply, is practically exhausted.

"Those who contend for the gold single standard willfully mislead you as to the cost of producing silver. We say to you in the most solemn and truthful manner that reliable statistics prove, including but legitimate items in account, that the silver of Colorado costs, by the time it is in the market, not less than \$1.25 per ounce. Like gold, some silver is produced for much less than the market value, but the average cost of silver is fully up to the highest price it ever brought in the market.

"All the mining States and Territories are in the debtor class. Stop and consider, men of the East, how many millions of your money is invested with them. The funds of estates of widows and orphans were loaned on our lands and built our edifices. Colorado has been the favorite field for such investments. Have the people of any State ever proved more punctilious in prompt repayment? The Legislature enacted laws cruel to her own people and unrivaled in liberality to creditors, that no man might shrink or escape the repayment of a single borrowed dollar. There is held throughout the East hundreds of millions of dollars in railroad stocks and bonds, in municipal securities, in trusts

WORLD'S FAIR HOLOCAUST.

The List of Victims Increases as the Work of Rescue Continues.

ANOTHER BODY RECOVERED FROM THE RUINS YESTERDAY.

The Body of the Late Justice Blatchford Laid Away in the Family Vault at Greenwood Cemetery, New York.—The Viking Ship Arrives at the World's Fair Grounds—South Dakota's Building at the Exposition Dedicated.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The list of victims of the World's Fair holocaust still increases. This afternoon another body was recovered from the ruins of the cold storage building, swelling the death toll to fifteen, with a large area of debris still unexplored. The remains recovered this afternoon were those of Ralph A. Drummond, Constructing Engineer of Cold Storage Company. It is known that at least two or three, and probably half a dozen, more bodies are yet in the ruins, as a Michigan capitalist, an amateur elevator boy and a Columbian guard are still missing.

It appears probable that the families of the victims of the fire will not want for the necessities of life, as up to this afternoon \$12,253 had been subscribed, and subscriptions are coming in rapidly. It is hoped that the total may be swelled to \$100,000.

The search in the ruins of the cold storage warehouse at the World's Fair grounds continues. A mass of twisted iron and rods makes the work slow, and it will probably not be completed before the end of the week, notwithstanding the fact that a huge derrick has been erected to facilitate the work. It was rumored last night that eleven more bodies were discovered in the debris, but this was proved untrue this morning, when it was discovered that the carcasses were those of sheep which had been in cold storage. The meats and vegetables in the warehouse are already beginning to taint and turn sour, and it is feared, will soon become very offensive, if not dangerous to health, before it can be removed. Already the odor is becoming disagreeable and men find it difficult to work steadily at the ruins.

It is now believed that Robert Plentier, capitalist, of Marquette, Mich., is among the victims of the fire-trap. He was interested in cold storage, and on the morning of the fire told friends with whom he was stopping that he intended to spend the day in the Cold-storage Pavilion. He has not been seen since. Louis J. Frank, tireman, who jumped from the tower, died this morning at the hospital on the fair grounds.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Santa Barbara County to Keep Up Her Exhibit in Good Shape.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Word has been received here that Santa Barbara County has appropriated an additional \$1,000 for the purpose of maintaining her exhibit, and also \$300, which will be used for publishing a pamphlet describing the county, and for distribution at the World's Fair. Visiting citizens of the county have reported so favorably upon the value and importance of the exhibit as an advertisement of the county's resources, that action has been taken, and these appropriations are the result.

Eight selected boxes of red cherries arrived from Sequel, also seventy-five boxes of green fruit from Shasta County. The assistants of Miss Bates, the decorator, who have been employed by the Commissioners for the last two months, left Chicago last evening. Commissioner James D. Phelan has also left for San Francisco. Commissioner S. W. Ferguson also remains. The day opened clear and hot at the World's Fair grounds, but later a refreshing breeze from the lake sprang up and the turnstile was kept busy registering admissions.

The Viking ship was sighted off Evanston, and United States vessels fired a salute and joined in the procession to the fair grounds. Off Van Buren street Mayor Harrison went on board and presented the Captain and crew with a chorus of cheers. Then, amid a shower of whistles and the booming of cannon, the fleet proceeded to the Park, and on arrival the visitors were escorted to the Administration building, where they were welcomed by the Exposition officials.

The handsome South Dakota building at the World's Fair was dedicated to-day, in the presence of several thousand people. The building is a beautifully decorated with flags, bunting and flowers. At a meeting of the two Committees yesterday afternoon it was agreed to donate a sum of \$100 to the relief fund for the families of the firemen who perished in Monday's disastrous conflagration. Contribution boxes for this purpose have been placed in the California building as well as in other principal buildings and railroad stations throughout the exposition.

One important result of the armor plate tests yesterday will be to extend the use of the Harvey process. Secretary Herbert is satisfied with the tests as far as they went, but he reached the conclusion that while the plates were as good as could be expected from plain nickel steel plates, they did not show the resisting power of the Harveyized nickel steel plates. The contracts under which the plates were made permit certain pieces to be made of plain nickel steel. The reason for this is that the Harvey process is very difficult of application to curved plates or pieces of irregular form. But notwithstanding these practical difficulties, Secretary Herbert is determined that the armor protection of our new ships shall be of the highest resisting qualities, and believing that American ingenuity will meet the requirements of the case, he will insist hereafter that all plates shall be treated by the Harvey process.

Secretary Herbert to-day accepted the resignation of Commodore Wilson as Chief Constructor of the Navy and appointed Constructor Philip Hitchborn to succeed him. Commodore Wilson resigned on account of ill health.

BIG BLAZE AT MAXWELL.

Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

THE FIRE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN STARTED BY AN INCENDIARY.

Fifteen Stores and Thirty Flats Gutted by Fire at Oakland—Body of an Unknown Man Found Floating in Humboldt Bay, With Two Bullet Holes in His Head, a Gag in His Mouth and His Limbs Tightly Bound With a Rope.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

MAXWELL, July 12.—A fire started here at 1:15 this morning which almost wiped out the town. Twelve houses were burned, together with a warehouse containing 10,000 sacks of wheat belonging to various farmers of the neighborhood. The fire is believed to have been the work of a firebug. It started in the rear of a hardware store.

As soon as the flames burst forth they were seen by the night watchman of the warehouse, who immediately gave the alarm. In a few moments the entire inhabitants of the town were out, and with all the means at hand, joined with a will in battling with the flames. Water was scarce, however, and a strong north wind was blowing, which made it extremely hard for the volunteer department and their assistants to contend with the flames. For a time it seemed that the whole town would go. The glare of the light illuminated the country for miles around, and made a scene which the people hereabouts will not soon forget.

Several bold stands were made by the fire-fighters, but they were invariably driven away. When the Postoffice caught the state of affairs looked critical. Sparks filled the air, and were wafted on the breath of the wind to roofs of adjacent buildings. People could be seen on the tops of dwellings and stores with buckets of water extinguishing the lighted cinders as they fell.

The streets presented an appearance that has not been witnessed since the foundation of the town. It was a genuine panic, and men and women were running hither and thither in the wildest dismay clad only in their nightdresses.

The sparks from the Postoffice set fire to a lively stable, leaping from there to two saloons which were consumed while three adjacent stores were burning. The insurance office of Harden Bros. followed; the Mercury office and the principal blacksmith shop of the town collapsed.

While the conflagration was at its height three explosions took place in rapid succession. They occurred in the Bartholomew building, throwing on the other debris across the street.

The fire was not under entire subjection until 7 o'clock this morning. As far as can be estimated the loss will amount to at least \$100,000. The insurance is in the neighborhood of \$50,000. If the incendiary is captured it will certainly go hard with him, as it is now thought that human life has been destroyed in some of the burned buildings.

A BLAZE AT OAKLAND. The fire broke out at Oakland, here to-day at 11 o'clock this morning. Before it had been subdued it had destroyed the Gregory block and entailed a loss of \$25,000. The Gregory block was a large frame building, occupied by fifteen stores on the ground floor. Above the stores were flats in which were some thirty tenants. All these were gutted, and almost the entire contents were destroyed.

When the firemen arrived the flames had gained great headway, and it was impossible to save the building. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but is supposed to have started from a stove in the flat occupied by Mrs. Turner.

The building had a frontage of 300 feet on Seventh street by a depth of fifty feet. The insurance on the structure, a flimsy frame affair, was \$25,000. The losses of the tenants range from \$150 to \$5,000.

GRAIN FIRE AT BENTWOOD. BENTWOOD (Cal.), July 12.—A fire started this morning in the grain field of Charles Schafer, burning one stack of grain and sixty sacks of wheat in the field. Plumley & Winter also lost sixty acres of standing grain, and J. Sprawl fifteen acres. The loss is \$2,000; insurance light.

ENGLAND FORTIFYING HER POSITION ALONG THE NORTHERN COAST. SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—A statement is printed here, based upon a letter from an English army officer to a wealthy Englishman journeying in San Francisco, that contingency orders have been issued to the Fifth Battalion of the Royal Rifle Brigade, now at Davenport, Eng., to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Victoria for colonial station duty. The battalion numbers 1,000 men, and is one of the best organized and most efficient in the British service.

The letter further says that the powerful British ship Minotaur has also been specially commanded to duty at Esquimaut, and a Commander of Ship has been appointed.

The naval commander of the Royal Brigade has been made commander of the Esquimaut station, succeeding the dockyard Superintendent and Colonel Pryor of the Canadian forces, who has heretofore held both posts. Two battalions of the Royal Marine Artillery are also under orders for station duty at Victoria, and Canadian authorities are said to be devising measures to overhaul and put Esquimaut harbor in place what is a defensible condition.

The British officer writes his friend to inquire about the climate and general situation and manner of living at Esquimaut, and seeming to indicate that in this sudden activity in port that the British authorities have direct connection with the Behring Sea controversy.

From the tone and language of the letter the San Francisco Englishman believes that England anticipates an unfavorable termination of the Behring Sea arbitration, and proposes to place herself in a position to defend and enforce what she considers her rights in the seal pro-

SUICIDE AT SAN BERNARDINO.

A Prominent Citizen Shoots Himself Through the Head.

SAN BERNARDINO, July 12.—Robert T. White, a prominent citizen of this city, was found dead in his bed this morning, at his residence, with a bullet-hole through his head, and an old army pistol lying on the floor. White has lived alone since the death of his wife. He had not been seen for several days, and it is supposed that he committed suicide on Monday night.

Since the death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, White has been despondent at intervals and has been heard to say that life was not worth living for. He left a letter on a table addressed to his brother, giving particulars of where to find his bank account and other property, valued at about \$30,000.

PRESTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Business Transacted at a Meeting of the Trustees. SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The Board of Trustees of the Preston Industrial School at Lone met in this city to-day. E. M. Preston, of Nevada City, for whom the school was named, was chosen President of the board. Trustees A. Andrews of Sacramento and Fayette Mace of Lone were selected as an Executive Committee. Brainard Smith of Folsom acted as Secretary. As this school was formerly under control of the Board of State Prison Directors, Directors Depue, Sonntag and Hayes met with the Preston School Trustees to confer in regard to the future conduct of the institution. In the afternoon contracts were awarded for work and supplies amounting to \$57,000.

A MURDER AT EUREKA.

Body of a Sailor Found Floating in Humboldt Bay. EUREKA, July 12.—The body of an unknown man was found in the bay this evening, badly decomposed. The body was bound with baling rope, which was tied in a sailor's knot. A large iron ship bolt was fastened to the body and a gag was in his mouth. There were two bullet holes in his head. Deceased was evidently a sailor, and had been murdered. He was a man about 30 years of age, five feet four inches high, and weighed 140 pounds. It is presumed that deceased was a non-union sailor.

Death of a Wealthy Fresno Citizen. FRESNO, July 12.—A private dispatch from Wasco announces the death of W. N. Outhout, Fresno County's wealthiest vineyardist, who died this morning. Deceased was comparatively a young man, but had amassed a large fortune in the brewery business in New York. He came to Fresno County three years since for the benefit of his health. His vineyard is six miles east of this city and is one of the best in the county. He has the finest residence in the county.

Indictments Against a Steamer. PORTLAND (Or.), July 12.—An additional libel was filed upon the steamer Haytien Republic to-day by the Federal authorities. The indictment contains five counts, all referring to the smuggling of opium. In July, 1892, the steamer was accused of smuggling in 400 pounds; in August, 800; in September, 400; in January, 1893, 1,000, and in February, 900, making a total of 4,500 pounds since July, 1892.

Death of a Naval Officer. VALLEJO, July 12.—Warren Barnard, carpenter in the United States Navy, died suddenly of heart failure at the Naval Hospital last night. Deceased was 69 years of age and a native of Charlestown, Mass. He was third warrant officer on the navy list, and for the last twenty years has been stationed at Mare Island.

Short in His Accounts. ROSEBURG (Or.), July 12.—There is a shortage in the accounts of County Treasurer Arrington, but until the investigation is completed the amount cannot be ascertained. However, it is believed to be between twenty and thirty thousand dollars.

TOO YOUNG TO MARRY. Reported Engagement of Gertrude Vanderbilt Denied. NEW YORK, July 12.—The rumored engagement of Prince Stefanovich, of Bulgaria, and Gertrude Vanderbilt is denied by Chauncey Depew again to-day. As a matter of fact the young woman is not of marriageable age, and is not yet out in society.

She is a slight, dark girl, not pretty, but has graceful ways and charming manners. It was only a few months ago that she was in short frocks. She used to stroll in the Fifth avenue with a governess. When the big new Vanderbilt mansion in Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street is finished Miss Vanderbilt will come out. This, possibly, will be next season.

Bantam-Weights. NEW YORK, July 12.—Billy Plimmer, the recognized bantam-weight champion of the world, and Dolly Lyons, who lately achieved considerable glory by defeating Kid Hogan, were matched to-day to meet in this city on July 29th. They will fight at 112 pounds.

President Cleveland. BUTZARD'S BAY, July 12.—President Cleveland decided not to go fishing with Joe Jefferson to-day. He drove over to Borne this morning to meet Jefferson, taking Colonel Lamont and fifty men, who were to accompany the doctor on the cruise.

Congressional Nomination. BETHLEHEM (Pa.), July 12.—Howard Mutchler of Easton has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress to fill the unexpired term of his father, but by the Congressional Convention in the Eighth District.

Fatal Gas Explosion. WILKESBARRE (Pa.), July 12.—Two men were killed, two fatally injured and two badly hurt by an explosion of gas in the Petibone mine, operated by the Lackawanna Company, at Wyoming this evening.

Death of an Actress. NEW YORK, July 12.—Octavia Allen, aged 53 years, at one time a well-known actress, is dead. She was at different times leading lady for Booth, Barrett and Keene.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL REVOLT.

No Conflict Since the Insurgents Took Refuge in Uruguay.

LAND AND SEA FORCES SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT.

Chancellor Von Caprivi Confined to His Residence by Inflamed Veins—Asiatic Cholera Continues to Spread in Europe—Doubt Increasing as to the Political Line to be Followed by the French Cabinet.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PARIS, July 12.—Senator Guanabara, Brazilian delegate to Europe, has made public an official telegram from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, saying that no conflict has taken place since the defeated insurgents took refuge in Uruguay. The dispatch also says the revolutionists on the steamer Jupiter were passengers. On the arrival of the vessel at Rio Grande do Sul, the Captain of the warship Rio Grande threatened to open fire, whereupon the Jupiter withdrew and recrossed the bar. The Government is supported by all land and sea forces. The Admirals of the fleet held a meeting and declared unanimously in favor of the Government. The authorities are taking energetic measures to suppress the outbreak.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Doubts Increased as to the Lines to be Followed by the Cabinet. PARIS, July 12.—Lepine, the new Prefect of Paris, has been Prefect of the Department of Seine et Oise, the capital of which is Versailles, for a few days. He was appointed there in place of Bergeron, a moderate Republican, who had refused to preside over the annual banquet in honor of the memory of Lazare Hoche, the young and popular General of the French republic.

Lepine's appointment will serve to increase the doubts now entertained in regard to the political line to be followed by the French Cabinet. Dupuy, its chief, was considered to be a liberal and moderate Republican, but he accepted last week the Radical policy imposed by Peytral, Minister of Finance, who consented to withdraw his resignation on the plainly expressed conditions that the Premier should indirectly disavow the energetic policy he adopted during the late troubles in Paris and remove Loze, Prefect of Police. The surrender of Dupuy to the Radical politicians has prevented an immediate dissolution of his Cabinet, but the nomination of Lepine, who is only known as having been a friend of Constant, one of the sub-Prefects of the latter when he was Minister of the Interior, will cause some surprise in political circles at Paris.

MAY RESULT IN FRICTION.

A French Admiral Departs From St. Johns in a Flit of Anger. ST. JOHNS (N. F.), July 12.—The French flagship Naid, Admiral Elanx, arrived Saturday to participate in the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, and also to arrange the recent difficulty over the French shore. A few weeks ago French lobster-pickers imported large quantities of trade implements, on which they refused to pay duty, claiming that the goods were exempt. The Newfoundland Government seized the goods and sold them at auction. The French Admiral yesterday demanded the return of the goods. The Governor refused, and the Admiral gave until 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the final answer. None arriving, he hoisted anchor and left the port, refusing to attend the dinner and ball arranged in his honor. He has gone to St. Pierre to report to the Government, thence he will sail to the French shore. It is believed the matter will result in considerable friction.

DISTINGUISHED MEN SICK.

Chancellor Von Caprivi Confined to His Residence. BERLIN, July 12.—Chancellor von Caprivi is confined to his residence by inflamed veins. He hopes to appear in the Reichstag to-morrow.

LONDON, July 12.—Lord Colridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, was taken suddenly ill yesterday at Newcastle Assizes. The court adjourned. Lord Chief Justice Colridge has entirely recovered from yesterday's indisposition. He is on the bench this morning.

John Deasy Convicted of Assault. LONDON, July 12.—John Deasy, anti-Parnellite member of the House of Commons from West Mayo, was found guilty yesterday of common assault, fined £25 and ordered to pay costs. Deasy was placed on trial on the charge of having indecently assaulted a 16-year-old servant girl named Ellen Lewis, employed in the house in which Deasy lodged. He has applied for the stewardship of the Children Hundreds.

Englist Jackson. LONDON, July 12.—Peter Jackson, having received advices of Parson Davies' action in making a match for him with Corbett, will sail for New York on the 19th.

Cholera in Egypt. ALEXANDRIA (Egypt), July 12.—Eighty-five cases of cholera and forty deaths are reported in the hospital here.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Important Decision by Mgr. Satelli Made Public. DENVER, July 12.—Rev. T. H. Malone, editor of the Colorado Catholic, made public to-day an important decision by Mgr. Satelli on the school question. Two years ago Bishop Matz of Denver issued an order that no children be received for first communion and confirmation who have not for two years previous at least been attending the parish school or some other Catholic school. The Bishop is a bitter opponent of Archbishop Ireland's policy.

Satelli has issued instructions characterizing Matz's decree as a harsh and injurious measure, which must be ignored, and further, that greater care and charity are to be exercised in giving religious instruction and administering the sacrament to children who do not attend parochial schools.