BIG SANDY NEWS.

A inveniam viam, aut faciam.

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NEWS ITEMS.

A dispatch from Brisbane says that England has annexed the Solomon Islands.

A registered mail pouch on route from New York to Oregon was stolen at Utica.

Twenty-seven persons have been seriously poisoned at Louisville by drinking impure milk.

Three Oklahoma sooners fought a street duel. A Cook killed two others—Smith and Stetsonn.

Five Friday on the docks at Bercy, France, destroyed 10,000 casks and 500 hogsheads of wine. The loss is $600,000.

News was received in New York that Mme. Rhea, the actress, had married her leading man, W. F. Hart, in Paris.

The First national bank of Middleboro, Ky., closed its doors Thursday morning. Money stringency was the cause.

The Putnam Tool Co.'s works at Fitchburg, Mass., have shut down. The company does not know when it will resume.

The number of people who will go from Colorado to the Chicago Silver convention will number nearly three hundred.

Mr. Duncan Walker, the newly appointed consul for the United States, began his duties at Queenstown Wednesday.

A workingman named Prinz was stricken with cholera in the street at Hamburg Thursday afternoon. He was taken to a hospital.

By a slider explosion in the Weatherwax lumber mill, Aberdeen, Wash., N. M. Welch was killed and four others were fatally injured.

Two Italian women, wives of farmers, have petitioned Gov. Flower for permission to wear men's clothing while they work in the field.

E. A. McConnell, a prominent lumber dealer of Knoxville, Tenn., was run over by the cars at Jellico and killed Friday morning.

H. S. Wilmot and Samuel S. Smith have started from Philadelphia to walk to San Francisco. The men expect to accomplish the journey in about 130 days.

The dates for the annual international cricket match, United States vs. Canada, have been fixed by the Canadian association for September 11 and 12 at Toronto.

The little town of Palmyra, Pa., was almost wiped out of existence by fire Thursday. Twenty or more houses burned. Many people were thus rendered homeless.

Cornelius N. Bliss is authority for the statement that 5,000 operatives in cotton mills in Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island are idle, the works having shut down.

Second Mate Bolton and Quartermaster Emerson and Doug. of the steamer Oceanic were arrested at San Francisco Wednesday by custom officers for smuggling opium.

The Portuguese government has declared Naples and all the ports of Senegal to be infected with cholera, and all ports forty miles northward of Naples to be suspected of infection.

Julius School, a German farmer, committed suicide by hanging in his granary, north of Smyrna, O. Financial trouble was the cause. Notes were due and he was unable to meet them.

The union boilermakers of New York city and vicinity have issued a circular to the employers demanding the nine hour work day from August 1. They are at present working ten hours a day.

Two persons are dead and several others seriously injured as a result of a fire on the south side, Pittsburgh, Friday. The fire was caused by an explosion of stove-polish, which a peddler was using on the stove.

News has been received at Hong Kong that the Spanish ship San Juan loaded with Coolies and which sailed on June 20, for Amoy and Manilla was destroyed by fire. Out of 250 people on board only 21 were saved.

The sale of the entire Florida railway and Peninsular railway system to the Plant Investment Co. for $12,000,000 is reported on good authority to have been consummated. The new management will take charge October 1.

A telegram has been received at the interior department from Inspector Faison announcing that the execution of the nine condemned Choctaws had been further postponed from August 4 to September 8, by order of the Choctaw court.

A cable dispatch was received Wednesday by Dr. Wyman from Assistant Surgeon R. W. Brown, of the Marine hospital service stationed at Genoa, Italy, as follows: "Cholera prevailing in provinces of Cuneo and Alessandria. Genoa suspicious."

Capt. Villers, in command of the French forces at Khong, reports that the capture of Fort Dumon by the French produced an excellent impression. The French government has decided to take possession of other islands in the gulf of Siam.

Ex-Sheriff J. L. Curtis, of Brooke county, W. Va., was arrested on the charge of embezzlement. His bondsmen in the office of sheriff make the charge, and the amount alleged to have been embezzled is $12,000. He was sent to jail in default of $10,000 bond.

Ada Bloss, a colored woman, was hanged at Walterboro, S. C., Friday for the murder of her half brother. She confessed on the scaffold that her aged father, who was also convicted, had murdered Gov. Tillman, had nothing to do with the crime.

Rev. G. R. Taylor, manager of the Interstate Investment Co., at The Dalles, Wash., has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. It is asserted that Taylor is short $50,000 in his accounts.

Ex-Sheriff Curtis, of Brooke county, was brought to Wheeling, W. Va., and lodged in jail Friday morning. Investigation shows that the amount of Curtis' shortage in state and county funds will be over $40,000.

John Calhoun, aged 21 years, building at Augusta, Ga., was killed at 12 o'clock Thursday night at the Warren, Bothwell & Greaner shops. He was riding on the traveler and it fell, breaking his neck and back.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says that a special message on Hawaiian matters will be sent to congress in September. President Cleveland will recommend a treaty with Hawaii preventing interference by foreign powers, but refusing annexation.

The handsome suburban residence of Mr. Dan. P. Eells, at River Park, near Cleveland, O., was totally destroyed by fire. All the valuable paintings, bronzes and [illegible] were saved.

ACCEPTED.

The French Ministers Consider Siam's Concessions.

Apparently England Gets More Than Her Share, and the French Minister Had a Rare Bluffer Given Evident—Newspapers Attack Lorgis.

PARIS, July 31.—The question of ministers to consider Siam's unreserved acceptance of France's ultimatum was held at the Elysee between 5 and 7 o'clock Sunday evening. President Carnot came from Marly-le-Roi to preside. Those members of the cabinet were present: Dupuy, premier, Ribot, minister of finance, Develle, minister of foreign affairs, Loubet, president of the senate, Viette, minister of public works; Develle, minister of foreign affairs, M. Terrier, minister of commerce and colonies, and M. Delcasse, under secretary of state for colonies, telegraphed that they would support any action which the council might take. As far as can be ascertained, M. Peytral, M. Guerin, Gen. Loizillon and M. Viger, the other absentees, offered no special excuses.

After deciding to accept Siam's acceptation of the French demands, the ministers deferred further definite action until necessary details have been taken to guarantee Siam's fulfillment of the French demands. They took steps, however, to inform M. Pavie, French minister resident, now at Kiu-Ki-Chang, of Siam's acceptance of the ultimatum and the consequent action of Monday's council. The conference of the ministers was prolonged by a discussion of the steps which might be necessary in settling the boundary question between France and Great Britain. A certain amount of difficulty is expected to embarrass this part of the negotiations. Another cabinet meeting will be held on Tuesday, when an effort will be made to have all the ministers present.

Despite official denials, reports of cabinet disagreement multiply. The last story in confirmation of these reports concerns the cabinet council held on Wednesday. It is substantially as follows:

M. Develle, under secretary of state for colonies, proposed a treaty with Siam on the lines of Ferry's policy towards Madagascar. A protectorate would be established, he said, and all of Siam's relations, with other states should be arranged through the French government.

M. Develle, minister of foreign affairs, replied hotly that such a proposal could not be accepted by the present ministry. He himself had pledged the government publicly to respect Siam's independence, and rather than violate his pledge he would resign his office. After a long discussion M. Delcasse proposed an administration that France assign Tonquin and Siam being. M. Develle replied that he agree to this. He would resign rather than be a party to the scheme, he said.

On the following day M. Develle informed Premier Dupuy by letter of his intention to resign because he was convinced that a pacific blockade was an inadequate measure. On the same day M. Develle, after a long interview with the Marquis of Dufferin, British ambassador, declared himself to be more determined than ever to outline the government's action to the blockade. The differences between him and M. Delcasse were adjusted at the cabinet council on Thursday afternoon. Nevertheless, M. Delcasse is known to be dissatisfied, and is believed to be on the point of resigning.

These reports have induced the advanced radical newspapers to attack M. Develle, on the ground that he has knuckled under to Great Britain. Whatever effects these attacks may have on domestic politics, it is reasonably certain that they will not interfere with the settlement of the Siamese question virtually within the limits determined by Great Britain.

REPRESENTATIVE GEARY.

Author of the Famous Chinese Exclusion Act, Opposed to the Sherman Silver Law.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Representative Geary, of California, author of the famous Chinese exclusion act, has arrived in Washington and has taken rooms at the Normandie. He is opposed to the Sherman law and believes it will be repealed and a satisfactory bill for it be placed on the statute. In discussing the matter he said:

"I can not tell you how my colleagues individually stand, for I have had no very extended talks with them on this subject. In place of the present tariff law the chances are that we will have one more entire. There will be very radical changes in the schedules. The country expects this. The declarations of the democratic platform are so plain there is no chance to misunderstand them.

"The session will naturally be lengthy, as we have many other things to do. The democracy will cope out all right, I guess."

Gov. Boies Has Had Enough.

KNOXVILLE, Ia., July 31.—Gov. Boies is in the city. He says: "I am through with politics. Under no circumstances will I accept another nomination for governor, and as for my being a candidate for senator is concerned, count me far from the case, as I would not accept it as a gift. When my present term expires I shall retire to private life."

Print Cloth Market Dull.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The print cloth market is dull and the talk of shutting down is becoming common. The sales of last week were made up wholly of odd goods and there is no demand whatever for regulars. The prices is the same again.

The Bolting Sea Arbitration Decision.

PARIS, July 31.—The decision of the court of arbitration in the Behring fishery case will not be rendered as early as was expected and the date of the departure of the arbitrators has been postponed.

Big Strike in England.

LONDON, July 31.—In accordance with the decision of the miners' federation, the great strike of the English coal miners was inaugurated at a conference of the men. No disorder has been reported from any quarter. Nothing like 500,000 men are directly or indirectly by the strike.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The Attendance on Sunday—Mechanical Engineers—Pipe Organ Dedicated—Religious Day.

WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The total attendance Sunday was 18,[illegible]. There was a radical reaction in the attendance of Monday as compared with that of Sunday. In less than three hours after the gates had been opened the number of paid admissions was in excess of that for the entire day Sunday. The day was bright and clear and cool and visitors by the World's fair are not slow to take advantage of it.

Aside from the regular visitors there was a large delegation of mechanical engineers come out to the exposition Monday. It was "Engineers' day" and several thousand mechanical engineers took part in celebrating it. They came out in a body on the whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus, and under an escort of exposition officials were shown the wonders in the way of engineering skill in the White City. Shortly after noon they were given a reception at the music hall by the engineers of the exposition. During the afternoon and evening they took in the Ferris wheel, the Krupp gun, where the gigantic gun is on exhibition, the ice railway, the moveable sidewalk and other sights that are especially interesting to men of mechanical tastes.

The beautiful state building of New York is draped in mourning Monday in respect to the memory of the late Benjamin McNaughton, chief executive officer at the fair from the Empire state, who died there Sunday night. The arrangements for the funeral are not yet complete. The remains, however, will be shipped to his home for interment.

The pipe organ at festival hall was dedicated at a concert there Monday by Clarence Eddy, of Chicago. The attendance was unusually large and the performance a pleasing one. Tuesday Gen. E. Whiting, of Boston, will give an organ concert in festival hall. In the afternoon an music hall there will be a sympathy concert given by the expositive athletes under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas.

The Bohemians are arranging for a big day at the exposition August 12, the day assigned them by the authorities, and on that day the red and white, Bohemia's national colors, will predominate. The celebration promises to be of more than ordinary interest, for in many respects it will be an unique affair. The main features of Bohemian day will be a parade, an address by Charles Jonas, lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin, giving an account of the present situation of European Bohemia and the grievance of her people, a concert at Festival hall.

LINDSAY ON SILVER.

The Kentucky Senator Thinks Sherman Will Prevail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, who succeeded Mr. Carlisle in the senate, is at the Arlington. His position on the silver question, while not altogether agreeing with that of the administration, is generally in the same line.

"There will be, of course," he says, "a fight on the part of the sixteen to one ratio men, but the pressure brought to bear by the country will be too strong to resist. Repeal will come in time. I do not think that it will be necessary to adopt any special rules to secure this end. While it is the custom of the senate to allow practically unlimited debate, not many of the members will care to avail themselves of it. They will say what they have to say and then the matter will come to a vote.

"While in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act as speedily as possible, I am not averse to the coinage of silver at a ratio somewhat approximating the actual differences in its value and that of gold. I am a bimetallist, and the national platform calls for bimetallism. It provides, however, that the two metals be maintained upon a parity, and it suggests two or three ways in which this can be done, any one of which would be acceptable to me. A dollar worth a dollar is what the democratic party has demanded. I see nothing in the present talk of demonetizing silver. Nobody, so far as I am aware, has proposed to demonetize it. The silver which we have will, of course, be maintained at a parity with our gold issue. The present protest is against purchasing any more of it and issuing it at a 16 to 1 ratio."

Maximum Army to Be Retained.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 1.—It is expected that President Diaz will soon issue a decree outlining a plan for considerable reduction of the army, requiring the disbanding of four or five thousand men. This is part of the plan of economy decided on by the administration, which is determined to make all possible sacrifices in order to pay interest on the foreign debt, the largest part of which is held in Germany and on the continent of Europe, only a small portion being held in England.

Thurman Chosen Chairman.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The leaders of the silver movement held a meeting in ex-Senator Thomas M. Patterson's room, at the Palmer house Monday night to discuss upon a chairman for the convention. After three hours' deliberation Allen W. Thurman, of Ohio, was selected. Among those present were Gen. Warner, Senator Reagan, Senator Stewart, E. Cliff, Wheeler and about thirty others.

Bull and Bear.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 1.—In a long decision Monday Judge Ross, of the United States district court, decided that that part of the Geary act which provides that Chinamen remaining illegally in this country should be sentenced to hard labor was null and void.

The Electrode to Be Raised.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—In consequence of the representations made by Lord Dufferin to Maxime Develle, the question of a neutral zone has been settled, and an arrangement arrived at by which the blockade will be raised immediately.

Hissed by a Copperhead.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 1.—A seven-year-old son of James Armbrust, while gathering wood Monday morning, a short distance from the house, was bitten by a copperhead snake on the ankle. He promptly killed the reptile. Nothing like it was ever heard and it is thought it will recover.

The Attendance at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The total attendance at the fair for the three months ending July 31 has been 1,[illegible]. Monday 21,[illegible] people went through the gates.

SURRENDERS.

Little Siam Accepts France's Ultimatum in Its Entirety.

In the Interest of Peace the King Submits to France's Requirements—Terms of the Ultimatum and Record of the Diplomatic Step to Settlement.

BANGKOK, July 31.—The Siamese government has accepted the full terms of the French ultimatum. The substance of France's ultimatum was as follows:

1. A recognition of the rights of Annam and Cambodia on the left or eastern bank of the Mekong river as far north as the twenty-third parallel of latitude.

2. The evacuation within a month of the forts held by the Siamese on the east bank of the river.

3. Full satisfaction for various Siamese aggressions against French ships and French sailors on the Menam river.

4. The punishment of the culprits and provision for the pecuniary indemnity of the victims.

5. An indemnity of two million francs for various damages sustained by French subjects.

6. The immediate deposit of 3,000,000 francs to guarantee the payment of the fourth and fifth claims, or the assignment of the the taxes in certain districts in lieu of the deposit of 3,000,000 francs.

The ultimatum was sent on July 19, and forty-eight hours were allowed for Siam to make answer to the French demands. On July 22 M. Pavie, the French minister at Bangkok, presented the ultimatum to Prince Devawongse, the Siamese foreign minister. On July 23 Siam replied, stating that the king was at a loss to understand what the rights of Annam and Cambodia were on the left bank of the Mekong river. The king expressed his willingness to abandon all the territories over which the existence of these rights could be proved and called attention to the fact that five months previously he had proposed to submit all the contested territorial questions to international arbitration.

In the interest of peace, however, the king offered to surrender the territory as far north as the eighteenth degree of latitude, but no further, and proposed that the islands in the Mekong river be used in common by Siam and France. All the other points of the ultimatum were conceded. This answer was not satisfactory to France, and subsequently M. Pavie withdrew from Bangkok on a gunboat, and the French warships in the Menam river went to Kosid Chang, an island near the head of the Gulf of Siam, where they joined the French fleet under the command of Admiral Humann.

France then determined to blockade the Siamese coast. There is serious doubt as to the time the blockade was to be made effective. The French government informed the British government that the blockade would begin July 31, but the British minister at Bangkok later informed the British foreign office that it had commenced on July 26.

Lord Rosebery, the British foreign minister, Friday asked the French government for a prompt explanation of this conflict in dates, but the answer has not yet been made public. With the acceptance of the ultimatum by the Siamese government the war cloud in the east will of course pass over.

LONDON, July 30.—The Siamese legation in this city has received a dispatch from Bangkok stating in effect that the Siamese government, learning that France regards its reply to the ultimatum as a refusal to grant the French demands, and being most desirous of maintaining peace, has telegraphed instructions to the Siamese minister at Paris to inform M. Develle, the French foreign minister, that Siam accepts the ultimatum in its entirety. The dispatch adds that the Siamese government hopes that the blockade will cease; that diplomatic negotiations will be resumed, and that an early settlement of the trouble will be effected.

SPEAKER CRISP

Arrives in Washington, But Declines to Talk About the Committee Assignments.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Speaker Crisp arrived in the city Sunday evening and has taken his old quarters at the Metropolitan hotel. He refuses, naturally, to say anything about probable committee assignments or to discuss the policy to be pursued regarding important legislation. He believes the session will be a long one, and will probably last until next summer. Mr. Cleveland, the speaker said, intended calling congress together in September to consider the tariff, and if questions of finance are taken up before the tariff it can easily be seen that the session can not well get through with both matters before December. He will remain here until congress convenes.

A Track Walker's Discovery.

LEATHERWOOD, Ky., July 31.—A track walker on the Burlington road discovered lying in the ditch near this city Sunday, two men, one living and one dead. The dead man was mangled and was evidently instantly killed. The living man also received bad injuries and will die. Two large bottles of whisky were found on the bodies and it is believed that they were struck by an engine while drunk. The dead man was Thos. Ryan and the injured man's name is Alvin Washer.

Half-Silver Mass Convention.

CHICAGO, July 31.—What is termed a silver mass convention, will hold forth in this city, beginning Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The meeting will be held at the Methodist church, Clark and Washington streets, with a supplemental session at Central Music hall Friday evening and one on the lake front Wednesday evening. The participants began to arrive several days ago but the star performers are due Monday, and they number nearly 300. The convention will be a conglomerate affair, and most likely a noisy one, for all the best known silverites will be present.

Emperor William Visits the Queen.

LONDON, July 31.—The emperor of Germany is visiting the queen at Balmoral. His majesty was met by Count Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, and off, spitbrand by the box. Speeches were exchanged, and both the royal yachts sailed out for Gruna, where a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the German ships and the guard ship. The emperor, the prince and the duke of Connaught afterward went to Balmoral to visit the queen. On Tuesday the emperor will sail his yacht, the Meteor, in the race for the queen's cup, held in connection with the yacht squadron regatta.

CHAIRMEN.

Messrs. Bland, Wilson and Sayer Have Been Assigned Places.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Judge Crisp is here ready to confer with democratic congressmen with regard to the composition of house committees, but few congressmen are on hand to confer with him. He remained at his hotel all day receiving callers, but he successfully played the part of the modern sphinx. He refused to be interviewed on any subject, and in the course of conversation kept a careful guard upon himself, as if apprehensive that he might drift into the expression of opinion. All he would say for publication was he hoped there would be no trouble or fighting, that every member should appreciate the seriousness of the situation and endeavor to relieve it as promptly as possible.

He hopes to see committees dispose of their work promptly. He was prolific in the expression of hopes but absolutely void of opinions.

From public men to whom Mr. Crisp has talked regarding organization of the house your correspondent learns that he is determined to replace Bland at the head of the coinage committee. He maintains that it would be unwise to displace Bland, as the latter has a strong following of democrats who would resent his retirement and thus create friction at a time when harmony is essential. At the same time, it is contemplated to handicap Bland by constituting the committee of members who favor the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. Mr. Crisp and his immediate counselors seem to think that Bland would be satisfied to head the committee even though he could not lead it.

It can also be stated that Mr. Crisp's present purpose is to make Wilson, of West Virginia, chairman of the ways and means committee, in place of Springer, and Sayer, of Texas, chairman of the appropriation committee, in place of Hatman. Crisp says he will not determine any of the important chairmanships until he shall have conferred with his democratic associates, but unless something shall intervene to change his mind the three chairmanships mentioned will be disposed of as stated.

The committees will not be announced before August 20. Crisp says he could make no headway without consulting members; that there are over seventy new Democratic members in the house with whom he is not acquainted, and that it would be manifestly unfair to assign them to committees without ascertaining their preferences.

The purpose of Crisp to put Wilson, of West Virginia, at the head of ways and means, is significant. Wilson was an ardent supporter of Mills for speaker and an active leader in the fight for the Texan. He declared that the election of Crisp would be a party blunder, and subsequently, when a member of the ways and means committee opposed and criticised Crisp's policy of dealing with the tariff. Wilson wanted to attack the tariff as a whole rather than in detail. As a result the feeling between Crisp and Wilson was not very cordial personally.

It is no secret that the president's choice for chairman of ways and means has been Wilson. The latter is one of the best informed men in public life on the tariff, and enjoys the president's entire confidence. The fact that Crisp is willing to place him at the head of the committee to formulate tariff legislation shows that the speaker of the next house is desirous of falling into line with the administration. It has been frequently asserted that Crisp resented the alleged attempts of the administration to "dictate" to him. This is absolutely untrue, as the next speaker will move in entire harmony with the administration.

CHOLERA RAGES

All Over Russia, With Hundreds of Fatal Cases.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—Official returns that have just been issued show a marked increase in the ravages of cholera in the parts of the empire where the disease is epidemic. The figures show that from July 9 to July 22 there were in the government of Podolia 2,345 cases and 1[illegible] deaths, as against 400 cases and 122 deaths during the week preceding.

In the government of Orel from July 16 to July 22, there were 219 cases and 91 deaths, as against 149 cases and 70 deaths, during the previous week. In the government of Tula there were 22 cases and 13 deaths from July 16 to July 22. In the preceding week there were only 31 cases and 21 deaths. The epidemic exists, though in less severe form, in the governments of Vitebsk, Kazan, Ekaterinoslaf, Orla, and Simferopol.

The Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—For the first time since the passage of the Sherman silver law the treasury last month failed to buy the full quota of 4,500,000 ounces of silver. The total purchase for the month was 3,594,[illegible] ounces. The amount purchased Monday was 2[illegible] ounces, at the counter figure of 71.21 cents per ounce.

Three Months More of the Big Show.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—When the guards and gatemen closed the gates of Jackson park Monday night one-half of the World's fair period passed into history. Three months of the big show have elapsed and only three months remain before exhibitors will begin to move out their displays and the work of tearing down the White city will begin.

Steamboat Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1.—The steamboat John K. Fowler burned to the water's edge Monday night while tied up on the Indiana shore about one mile below New Albany. Mate Wm. Mathews was the only person on board at the time of the fire. He escaped unhurt.

The fire had its origin in the cook house, and spread with such rapidity that the vessel was soon destroyed. The boat was a stern wheeler, 180 feet long, and was owned by Capt. A. T. Armstrong, of New Albany. It was valued at $20,000, and was insured for its full value.

The Gold Balance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Notwithstanding the slight increase of the gold balance in the treasury in the last few days, the cash balance of the treasury is less now than it was at the end of the month. The gold balance is about $103,000,000, and the cash balance is $104,000,000.

A Strike Ended.

DAVIS, Pa., Aug. 1.—The glass glass strike in this city is ended by the men accepting a reduction of 5 per cent. They all returned to work Monday morning and the deputies have been withdrawn.

BANK FAILURES.

Controller Eckels Says the Number Is Only 105 Instead of Over 200.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A press dispatch from Washington recently announced that over 200 national banks had failed since the first of January, 1893. Controller of the Currency Eckels, in order to refute this assertion has carefully prepared a statement of the national bank failures since January 1. This statement is as follows: "Recent dispatches having appeared in the newspapers to the effect that since January 1, 1893, two hundred national banks have failed, the following statement has been prepared that the public may be properly informed:

Instead of 200 having closed their doors, 105 have gone into the hands of the controller of the currency. Fourteen of this number have already resumed business under favorable conditions and secure the confidence of the communities where located, and during the ensuing week it is said several others will have the requirements of the controller and respect, while prior to September 1, an equal number will resume. Out of the total of 105 closed, but 37 have gone into the hands of receivers, the balance either having reopened or are still in the hands of examiners, with strong prospects of reopening.

Five of the 105 banks are capitalized in the amount of $1,000,000; one at $600,000, six at $500,000; 35 at $50,000 and the remaining at $100,000, $200,000, $250,000 and less, but more than $50,000, the greater number however, being from $100,000 to $150,000. By geographical sections the failures are distributed as follows: New England states, 3; eastern states, 2; middle and Mississippi valley states, 15; northwestern states, 6; western states, 15; southern states, 23; total 105.

The bank failures by states are as follows: Alabama, 1; California, 6; Colorado, 15; Florida, 1; Georgia, 3; Illinois, 8; Indiana, 3; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 4; Kentucky, 4; Michigan, 2; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 3; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 5; New Hampshire, 1; New Mexico, 1; New York, 2; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 2; Oklahoma T., 1; Oregon, 2; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 7; Utah, 1; Washington, 10; Wisconsin, 1; Wyoming, 1.

It is to be observed that there have been no failures of national banks in twenty-one states and territories. It is further worthy of note that no national banks have failed in Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Virginia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, Minneapolis, St. Paul and numerous other great commercial centers, and that but one has closed in New York, two in Chicago and one in Milwaukee. The cause of the failures in New York and Chicago were due largely to mismanagement as were numerous others. Local causes have caused many of late to suspend.

Of the banks failed, nine were robbed by officials who are under arrest.

After giving the names of the fourteen failed banks that have reopened, Mr. Eckels says: "Many more will reopen, as the majority of those recently failed are absolutely solvent, and only closed through an unwarranted lack of confidence in them, causing disastrous runs."

PROCLAMATION

In Regard to Reciprocity of Wrecking on the Great Lakes.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The president Friday issued the proclamation in regard to reciprocity of wrecking between the United States and Canada.

The proclamation recites the various acts of congress relating to the salvage of vessels in Canadian waters, and concludes as follows:

"Now, therefore, being then satisfied that the privileges of salling, towing or other vessels engaged in wrecking, dredging or diving in Canadian waters contiguous to the United States has been extended by the government of the Dominion of Canada to American vessels and wrecking appliances of all descriptions, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States of America, in virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the aforesaid act of congress, approved May 24, 1890, do proclaim that the conditions specified in the legislation of congress aforesaid have been and is fulfilled and that the provisions of said act of May 24, 1890, whereby Canadian vessels and wrecking appliances may render aid and assistance to Canadian and other vessels and property wrecked, disabled or in distress, in the waters of the United States contiguous to the Dominion of Canada, including the canal and improvement of the waters between Lake Erie and Lake Huron and the waters of the St. Mary's river and canal, are now in full force and effect."

OPEN ON SUNDAYS.

Decorative Staff Will Be the Rule at the World's Fair—Judge Stiles's Order Good.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Unless the officials of the exposition violate their word, given in Judge Stiles's court Friday morning, the gates of the fair will be with open Sunday next. Not only this, but the buildings will not be closed, and an open Sunday in every respect is assured. The action was decided on because of the determined attitude taken by the court. The officials have made up their minds that they were mistaken in thinking that the restraining order was not in force, and have concluded that the wise course is to obey it. Then, too, the officials do not want to place themselves in doubt or contempt. Upon the filing of briefs and answers Friday the court gave Attorney Mason until Monday to reply. When this had been done Director General Davis, President Higginbotham and Gen. St. Clair consulted together and assured Attorney Mason that the fair would be open Sunday.

Long Battle With Flames.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—A thirty-six days battle with flames was ended Friday night on the arrival of the British ship Gellenbank from Newcastle, New South Wales. The vessel started on March 8, with coal. On June 20 the cargo was discovered to be on fire. Two hundred and sixty tons were thrown overboard, and then owing to the extreme heat in the hold and the great difficulty of handling the burning coal, it found necessity to desist. On July 28 two explosions occurred and flames burst out and ran all over the hold, but the hatches were battened down.

Great Britain's Day.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Arrangements for the observance of British day, August 8, at the fair, are progressing satisfactorily. The committee will endeavor to have every county and dependency of Queen Victoria's empire represented in Chicago in the line of procession and the expedition will be drawn from to furnish its quota, including the subjects of the shah of Persia, the Sultan, the Japanese and the quiet men from India. Members of the various British and colonial commissions and exhibitors will participate. Tattersall's battalion will lead the line.

Borders and Stewarts.

IT IS OUR SINCERE DESIRE

to secure your trade, and to hold it, by saving you many $ $ $ $ $ $ The quality of our goods is always up to the highest standard of excellence and the prices away down!

BORDERS & STEWARTS.

We haven't the space to give prices. It is an acknowledged fact that we have the stock of General Merchandise. we are offering specials in carpets and curtains.

Borders and Stewarts.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Some of the Australian gold veins are [illegible] feet thick.

THE annual production of gold and silver is about $[illegible].

THE prospects for a big peach crop in Michigan this year are excellent.

RUSSIAN farmers hold an average of twenty-[illegible] acres to each family.

THE first people to coin money were the Lydians, who began to do so 700 B. C.

THE great need in estimating the weight of gems is a grain of Indian wheat.

IN 320 years the silver mines of Potosi, in Bolivia, have yielded $1,[illegible].

DR. TALMAGE received $[illegible] for a two hours' lecture at the Atlanta Chautauqua.

THE Schemnitz silver mines of Hungary have been steadily worked for over [illegible] years.

THE post-office department costs $[illegible] a year, and has a revenue of $[illegible].

THE Australian gold is finer than that of California, having a quality of 20 to 22.5 carats.

CHINA has [illegible] produced eighty per cent. of the world's wheat; now fifty per cent.

THE proposed tower on the city hall of San Francisco is estimated to cost about $[illegible].

THE Peruvian mines, from their discovery to the present day, have yielded $[illegible] of silver.

NEARLY one-half the total number of suicides take place between the hours of 6 a. m. and noon.

A KANSAS family of five, the aggregate weight of four of whom is 1,[illegible] pounds, use to visit the fair.

THE artistic feeling of somebody in St. Joseph, Mo., has manifested itself in painting a billy goat green.

ELIZA MOORE, of Granby, Mo., a year ago swallowed a pin which was recent by cut out of her left shoulder.

IT is a good time to marry and visit Niagara, since the hackmen are waging a vigorous war and slashing regular rates.

A NEW YORK policeman has resigned because the commissioners wanted him to sacrifice about six inches of his mustache.

THE first exportation of wheat from the United States was in 1839, when the Dutch of Manhattan sent home some wheat.

MRS. L. W. HILL, of Battle Creek, Mich., has a rocking chair known to be 200 years old, and still in good condition.

IT was a beautiful Bonger. Mr. Specimbee who embezzled his father's cuff buttons and tried to swap them for candy.

A LETTER mailed in London, April 7 and remailed in Hong Kong, made the circuit of the world in the fast time a sixty-two days.

COFFEE-ON-COFFEE are to be planted in the Caribbean sea by an English syndicate. The coast of Canada is to be first offered.

In Columbia's building, at the World's fair, there is $[illegible] worth of ancient pottery, idols, strange tapestry and beautiful weapons.

A NEGRO, near Dawson, Ga., was struck by lightning a few days ago. The only harm done was tearing off the seat of his trousers.

THE different sizes of postal cards now in use will shortly be discarded by the government, and one of uniform size issued.

REV. WILLIAM R. ALGER refers slightly and expressively to the World's fair as "an interchangeable will-o'-the-wisp of wonders."

RUSSIAN crop prospects have greatly improved. A fairly large yield is now expected, especially of rye, the chief breadstuff of the nation.

BEFORE a young man refused to shave off his mustache at the dinner of his Philadelphia fiancee, she promptly broke the engagement.

DR. LAYCOCK, physician of the pope says his patient bids fair to live to 90 or beyond, and that his health at present is all that can be desired.

ELIZABETH has sent a fine Toledo saber to Gen. Horace Porter in recognition of his kindness while chairman of the reception committee in New York.

A WRITER in Scientific American says the Kansas exhibit of mounted and made at the World's fair with being the finest thing of the kind in existence.

FRANK BARNES, a Saugerties (N. Y.) man, was sent to jail for thirty days for canvassing. The code in New York makes that act a misdemeanor.

ONE of Mrs. Cleveland's most highly prized possessions is a sketch of a bit of woodland on Jos. Jefferson's Louisiana plantation, painted by the actor himself.

THE memorial bust of William Cullen Bryant which is to be set up in New York Central park will cover, with its pedestal and foundation, an area larger than a city lot.

EIGHTY-SIX preachers have thus far applied for a vacant Oklahoma pulpit. According to this the preachers are becoming quite as numerous as the lawyers and doctors.

A ROCHESTER editor has been condemned to one year's penal servitude for speaking of the Noble shingled, in a recent election campaign, as a "have-enkobbledy," or homeless fish.

THE fund for the benefit of the families of the brave firemen who perished in the cold storage conflagration at Chicago has reached $[illegible], and it is proposed to increase it to $[illegible].

CAPTAIN SAWYER W. H. SAWYER, of Paw Paw, Mich., had sixteen teeth extracted at one sitting the other day. A hemorrhage resulted, which continued until he fainted from loss of blood.

ONE hundred and thirty dollars in cash and four saving bank books representing deposits amounting to $[illegible] were among the personal property found on a beggar arrested a few days ago at Los, Mass.

THERE is an unknown quantity of silver in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, a silver mine, in fact, of comparatively speaking unlimited dimensions, and every ship that drops anchor there sets into the feel of one.