

TRA SESSION

Over Calls It for August 7

Cause the People Demand It

That the Senators Say About It

Sherman Act May Be Repealed

WASHINGTON, June 30.—At 6 o'clock evening on the authority of the president the following proclamation was issued:

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1905. Whereas, The distress and apprehension among the financial circles, which pre- all business credits, have already great loss and damage to our people, reason to apprehend that the situation, unless relieved, will bring disaster to our farmers and withhold our workings the wage of labor;

Whereas, The present perilous condition is the result of a financial policy which has been in force since the year 1890, and which has been the cause of the present depression, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, in performance of my duty, do by this proclamation declare that an extraordinary occasion has arisen for the convening of both houses of the United States at the capital city of Washington on the 7th day of August at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that the people may be relieved, through legislation, from present and impending distress and disaster. All those entitled to act as members of the United States are required to take notice of this proclamation at the time and place above given, and to be ready to assemble at the United States at the city of Washington, on the 7th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and five, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and thirty-sixth.

What Senators Say. The effect of the announcement upon the senators and representatives in the city was very marked. Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Finance committee, first knew of the president's action when informed by a United Press representative. He was not surprised. "That being the case," said the senator, "it will not be long until we are again at work. Inasmuch as congress has dealt with this subject in the past, it is well that we get about it, and the sooner the better. I don't know that congress can or will bring relief to the country, but it is our duty to make the effort and there is no wisdom in delay. The condition of the country, certainly in my mind, demands very prompt and decisive action, especially in view of the fact that everybody seems to be depending upon congress for a solution of our financial troubles. I think the president has acted wisely, and no doubt as soon as congress gets to work it will repeal the Sherman act. I voted against it, and I am glad to see it repealed. I don't know that it was not the legislation they needed for silver and they would live to regret the day they supported it. That day has come. I for one will vote for its repeal. It might not be understood that I abate a single jot of my adherence to the coinage and use of silver as money under proper regulations for its parity with gold."

Some Contradictory Views. Senator Harris, president pro tem of the senate, could not be seen personally, but through a spokesman he expressed his opinion relative to the calling of an extra session. It is learned that he expressed the belief that the sooner it was done the better it would be for the whole country. Representative Dockery of Missouri declined to discuss the probable action of congress when it came to do with the Sherman law. "I can not see the view upon the subject," said he, "for the reason that I have not talked with enough members to know whether the Sherman law can be repealed or not. Unless I knew what a canvass would show, it would be foolish for me to make a prediction. So far as the express of the president is concerned, I think it is eminently proper under the circumstances."

"It is a good thing," said Mr. Lynum of Indiana, "and I believe it will result in the repeal of the Sherman law at the door of which much, if not all of the present financial trouble can be traced. The sooner congress repeals the Sherman act the better it will be for all. I believe it can be repealed, and fail to see any great difficulty in wiping from the statute books a law which everybody condemns and nobody favors. Indiana is for repeal."

SHOULD HAVE BEEN APRIL 1. Harrison Thinks Cleveland is Tardy With His Remedy. New York, June 30.—Ex-President Harrison tonight was asked his opinion of President Cleveland's call. "If he thinks," said the ex-president, "that the country is in a state of straits, and that he has already waited long enough, he should have called sooner. I believe that the sooner he can give the necessary relief, the better it will be for the country. I think that there is not enough money. I think that there is plenty of money but that people are holding on to what they have. I think that the president should say whether I think that an August session of congress will restore confidence, which is serious to be demoralized. There may be serious obstruction. I cannot tell what may be the extent of Mr. Cleveland's knowledge of the situation and that he has already waited long enough to repeal the Sherman law for me. Think that perhaps altogether too much of the much-complained-of stringency has been loaded upon the Sherman silver law. There are a great many other causes which have contributed to the prevailing state of affairs. The first place, the law was passed by a majority of the senators and representatives of whom many were outspoken advocates of the free coinage of silver, and many thought that its effect would be to place it at 21-20 an ounce. The senators were entirely responsible for that, and I am sure that whatever Mr. Cleveland may be able to do with congress they would not have repealed the law for me. There is the entire south, with the exception of three states, or about three, solid for silver. I cannot say how much control Mr. Cleveland has over congress. Congress may refuse to repeal the Sherman law. But in any event there will be an obstructive minority, and congress may add some objectionable features in its place. Of course that would not be so good. I think that Mr. Cleveland has the remedy and that he is able to apply it, why did he not call an extra session of congress last April?"

May Bring Relief. Representative Enoch of Tennessee, said it was perfectly proper for the president to convene congress in extraordinary session under the circumstances. "It may restore public confidence," said Mr. Enoch, "but it is a question in my mind, whether or not it can furnish any relief. Mr. Enoch believed it hardly probable that the Sherman law could be repealed on a substitute. Representative Durbin of Illinois said the opinion that the president was in calling the extra session in view of the situation. He thought, considered the matter carefully since his inauguration. He has the matter presented to him in all its bearings, and would advance no opinion as to the outcome of the matter.

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ERROR SUNK A SHIP

Cause of the Sinking of the Victoria Off Tripoli.

TRYON MADE A FATAL MISTAKE

When He Ordered the Vessels Which Were Then Close Together to Change Course.

LONDON, June 30.—A dispatch from Tripoli now establishes the fact that the disaster to the Victoria was not due to a collapse of her machinery, but to an error of judgment in ordering the vessels which were then close together, when the vessels were together, the mistake apparently lying with Vice Admiral Tryon. The Camperdown's ram is unharmed, but there are holes in the bow. Tryon, on the vessel heeled over, was seen holding to the bridge with one hand and covering his brow with the other, while beside him was young Middleham Langton, who refused the admiral's appeal to save himself and perished with him. The telegram confirms the story of heroic conduct of the Victoria's sailors, who, with death facing them, gave the first attention to the sick, who were transferred to the Camperdown before she backed away from the Victoria. A number of the crew who were injured in the collision, are making good progress. Several miraculous escapes are reported. A stoker was in the coal bunker when the collision occurred, but was lifted by the rushing water out of the vessel and rescued uninjured.

Another vessel of the squadron named the Fearless appears to have had an escape from wreck. She stranded on a sandbar after the Victoria disaster, but was luckily soon floated.

The Mansion House fund for the relief of the relatives of the Victoria's victims amounts £20,000.

Survivors at Valetta. VALETTA, Malta, June 30.—The British cruiser Edgar, and the auxiliary schooner to the Mediterranean squadron, arrived here today, having on board the surviving officers and crew of the battleship Victoria, which was sunk off Tripoli, Syria, on June 22, in collision with the battleship Camperdown. As soon as the British cruiser arrived, she was crowded and the survivors crowded along the bulwarks of the cruiser, calling to their friends in the small boats and answering as fully as possible the hundreds of questions put to them.

Will Have No Objections. PANAMA, June 30.—It is reported to be the intention of the new Nicaraguan government not to appoint a minister to Washington to succeed Dr. Guzman. It is proposed as a measure of economy to abolish nearly all of the legations abroad, including that in the United States.

Gladstone Victorious. LONDON, June 30.—In the house of commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone's resolution that the home rule bill shall be reported by July 31 and shall be closed in four sections, was carried by a vote of 248 to 257.

A. J. DREXEL DEAD. The Great Banker Stricken With Apoplexy While Abroad. NEW YORK, June 30.—Anthony J. Drexel, the great American banker, died today at Carlsbad, Germany. A private dispatch received at the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. in Wall street at 1 o'clock announced the sad event, and a similar dispatch was received by Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia. When the information contained in them was made public it created a sensation. Both cablegrams were signed by Daniel B. Hoakins, son-in-law of Minister to Germany Ruyon. Mr. Hoakins is staying at Carlsbad, where Mr. Drexel was taking the waters for a literary complaint.

The body of the dead financier will be placed in the Drexel mansion in Philadelphia, where other members of the family rest. This mansion is one of the finest in the country and was built about twelve years ago.

Mr. Drexel's fortune, estimated at \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, will remain in the family, but it is said that he frequently expressed the intention of leaving substantial donations to the Drexel college in Philadelphia, which he and George W. Childs jointly endowed.

NEW GOLD IMPORTED. New York, June 30.—The steamship Columbia, which arrived this morning from Southampton, brought \$200,000 in gold coin consigned to Baring, Magoun & Co., New York. This is the second importation of gold within two weeks and more is expected.

Telegraphic Ticks. A small cyclone struck Little Rock and eastern Arkansas last night, doing great damage. All wires south of Memphis are down and particulars cannot be obtained.

The reservoir at East Liverpool, Ohio, is in danger of collapsing. It contains 3,000,000 gallons of water and if it bursts will wreck several factories.

The Epworth League has decided not to visit the fair unless it be closed on Sunday. It has so informed the fair officials.

Register of the Treasury. WASHINGTON, June 30.—Among the appointments made by President Cleveland today were the following: James P. Tillman, register of the port of New Orleans; Overton Cadet of Louisiana, superintendent of the United States mint at New Orleans; Jeff B. Snyder, naval officer of customs for the district of New Orleans; Louisiana; Theodore S. Wilkinson, collector of customs for the district of New Orleans; Louisiana; S. B. Ellis, surveyor of customs for the port of New Orleans; Louisiana; George P. Finley, collector of customs for the district of Galveston, Texas; George W. Bell of the state of Washington, consul at Sidney, New South Wales.

CAN'T GO TO CHICAGO

Military Board Says the Militia Must Stay Home.

WILL USE THE SAME OLD CAMP

As Island Lake From August 10 to 15 Inclusive, Thus Abiding by the Attorney-General's Opinion.

LANSING, Mich., June 30.—The state military board this afternoon ordered an encampment of state troops at Island Lake, August 10 to 15 inclusive. A long conference was held with Governor Rich, and the matter of the Chicago encampment and the attorney general's opinion thereon were thoroughly gone over. It was the unanimous opinion that under the circumstances an en-

campment outside the state was simply impossible.

BIG MUSKOGON CRASH. Iron and Steel Company Goes Into a Receiver's Hands. MUSKOGON, Mich., June 30.—The Muskogon Iron and Steel company went into a receiver's hands today to protect the interests of the property and their creditors. The trouble was caused by the general business depression and lack of orders. Assets and liabilities are not obtainable, the receiver being at work upon the list. The company has a paid up capital of \$200,000 and last January reported debts of \$160,000, credits \$200,000, real and personal property \$316,965.

NEW TAX LAW. The Supreme Court Has Sustained All Its Provisions. LANSING, Mich., June 30.—This morning the supreme court handed down the following memorandum of opinion in the case of Vanhauseen vs. the state and individuals, involving the construction of section 135 of the new tax law. The full opinion will be filed later. The mandamus asked for by Vanhauseen was denied, the court holding: Section 135 is valid. The certificate required need not set forth the liens or titles held by the state or individuals, but only the fact that liens or titles are held by the state or individuals, or both. The existence of such liens or titles does not prevent the recording of the deed or plat unless the lien held by the state is acquired for the benefit of the state within five years previous to the date of the instrument.

Second—If the certificate shows that all the taxes have not been paid for five years previous to the date of the deed or plat, it is not entitled to the record.

Third—If at the annual tax sales the land has been sold to individuals, this is a payment so far as the state and municipality are concerned, and is a payment within the meaning of the statute.

Fourth—The act includes those taxes and those only which, when not paid to the collector, are required by law to be returned to the county treasurer, and when not paid to him are by him to be returned to the auditor general. It does not contemplate that either of these officers shall make any examination outside the records of their own offices. Unless such records show non-payment the presumption is that the taxes have been paid and justify the certificate that all taxes are paid as shown by their records.

NOT ALL CLOSED. Some of the Iron Mines at Ishpeming Are Still Operating. ISHPERING, Mich., June 30.—The situation in Ishpeming is not so bad as the outside world has been led to believe. The people of Ishpeming are not on the verge of starvation, as one would imagine by reading some of the articles printed in many of the outside papers. Although the four mines of the Cleveland Cliffs Co.—the Cleveland lake shaft, the Cleveland Hematite, the Cliff shaft, and the Foster will be closed tomorrow, there will still be 3,000 men employed at the mines remaining in operation, all of whom earn from fair to good wages. Whether the other mines will suspend operations entirely or decrease their forces in the near future, is more than the local management can say. The report that the management of the Winthrop mines had been notified to close down on July 1 is denied.

SHOT MAN AND WOMAN. Act of a Jealous Individual at Quile Fifo Lake. FIFE LAKE, Mich., June 30.—On Wednesday a woodsman named Horace Stone, formerly of Ewart, went to Fife Lake and called at the house of Al Terry, where a woman supposed to be Mrs. Stone was living.

Soon after Stone began shooting at her. One bullet cut her head and glanced off, the next shot went through a corset steel, followed a rib and lodged near her spine. Leaving her for dead, Stone went out to look up Terry, whom he found at Hutchins' saloon. He shot at Terry, but missed him, and then gave himself up to the officers. The bullet has been taken out of Mrs. Stone's back and she will probably live. Stone expressed deep regret at not having killed Terry.

MICHIGAN POSTMASTER. WASHINGTON, June 30.—Michigan post-office appointments today: Birch Hill, Saginaw county, Middleton S. Beach, to succeed Louis P. Racine, removed; Burnside, Lapeer county, Simon P. Gates, to succeed Charles E.

HALF CENTURY

Bishop Gillespie's Long Service

In the Episcopal Ministry

Fittingly Celebrated Yesterday

His Modest Address to the Clergy.

Fifty years ago yesterday the Rev. Dr. George DeNormandie Gillespie, Bishop of the Western Michigan episcopal diocese, was ordained to the priesthood. The golden anniversary was celebrated yesterday in St. Mark's church with beautiful and appropriate ceremonies. Nearly all the leading episcopal clergymen of the diocese were present and paid tributes of love and veneration to the pious churchman whose

three-score years and ten have been spent in the divine service of him who went about doing good.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell Fair officiated as master of ceremonies. Congratulatory remarks were made by the Rev. J. W. Bancroft of Hastings, who has been an intimate friend of the bishop; the Rev. John Hughes of Coldwater, who is the oldest pastor in the diocese; the Rev. Van Aester of Marshall and by the venerable D. G. Robinson of Hastings.

Bishop Gillespie's Sermon. In responding, Bishop Gillespie thanked the congregation and the visiting clergymen for their expressions of sympathy and affection. "Such a day," said he, "brings with it a feeling of responsibility. A life of service for mankind, and, above all, a life of holy service brings with it a deep realization of one's own deficiencies and some painful thoughts as to what might have been. As for myself, I perhaps would have spent a quiet day today in meditation, penitence and prayer. This gathering of clergymen gives a brighter hue to the day, and the sentiments expressed suggest vividly the brightness of the future and the silver lining to the cloud."

Bishop Gillespie then reviewed his ecclesiastical life. June 25, 1840, in New York City, he was admitted to the diaconate. June 30, 1841, in St. Mark's church, in LeRoy, New York, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop DeLancy. Of those who were present at that consecration only one is living.

His First Rectoryship. He was first there, having barely reached his twenty-fourth year. At times, indeed, he had thought almost presumptuous for one to enter the ministry before the age of 30, when the Savior entered upon his grand work. The young pastor remained in LeRoy until 1845, when he was called to St. Andrew's church in Cincinnati. Here he remained for six years. In speaking of his pastorate here the bishop said: "If he had made an error it was in accepting a city pastorate too soon. In 1851 he went to the Zion church in Palmyra, N. Y. He remained in this little village of 2,500 inhabitants until 1857, and these ten years he regarded as among the best of his life. From Palmyra he was called to Ann Arbor, and was rector of St. Andrew's church, in the beautiful University city until 1870. February 21, 1870, he was ordained bishop of the Western diocese of Michigan, the services being held in St. Mark's church in this city.

The bishop expressed great gratitude for his uniform health. He had always been comparatively well, having never been dangerously sick in his life. He took great comfort in the fact that his pastorate had been confined to four places; that his long years had resulted in good to himself, and he hoped to his parishioners too.

Relations With the Laity? His relations with his congregation had been peaceful. Never during his ministerial life had he had any differences with the laity, and he could pay no higher compliment to them.

Since his entrance upon the christian ministry the number of clergymen in the episcopal church has quadrupled. He rejoiced in it, and that his own life had been spent in such a service. Had his life not been spent in the ministry he knew not what it might have been; but in his work he had experienced the highest joys allotted to man.

His own episcopate he had seen grow from the beginning. It had ever been his aim to strengthen the diocese and with God's blessing it had been done. When he assumed his duties he knew the care and difficulties and had ever prayed for help and guidance to assist his charge to a secure foundation. Should it now please God to call him away he could leave it with no painful anxiety as to its future. His relations to the clergy and laity were the happiest, and in all the diocese there was none for whom he did not entertain the kindest feeling. He trusted that all felt the same towards him, and prayed

Utah Bank Closed. PROVO, Utah, June 30.—The First National bank closed its doors this morning. Assets are \$115,000, capital \$50,000, surplus \$10,000, other liabilities \$55,000. Slow collections caused the failure.

Two Murderers Swung. MARLBORO, Md., June 30.—William Finley and Daniel Barber, both colored, were executed today for the murder of Francis M. Bowie, a wealthy farmer of Prince George county, Maryland, on March 28 last.

Michigan Postmaster. WASHINGTON, June 30.—Michigan post-office appointments today: Birch Hill, Saginaw county, Middleton S. Beach, to succeed Louis P. Racine, removed; Burnside, Lapeer county, Simon P. Gates, to succeed Charles E.

10 CENTS

GRAND RAPIDS, July 1.

On and after this date we agree to deliver the GRAND RAPIDS HERALD to any address, anywhere, for 10 cents a week.

THE HERALD.

Marcel Garcia made an attack upon a number of fellow prisoners in the corridors with shoe knives, killing three of them and wounding seven others. It required the efforts of several guards to overpower the two convicts. They are said to be insane.

Chilian Treachery. VALPARAISO, June 30.—A correspondent in Melo telegraphs that General Saravia has reached Penco on his march to Buzos. General Villal is in command of the defeated Castilian troops. In revenge the Castilians cut the throats of the revolutionists whom they captured, although they had promised them amnesty.

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three-score years and ten have been spent in the divine service of him who went about doing good.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell Fair officiated as master of ceremonies. Congratulatory remarks were made by the Rev. J. W. Bancroft of Hastings, who has been an intimate friend of the bishop; the Rev. John Hughes of Coldwater, who is the oldest pastor in the diocese; the Rev. Van Aester of Marshall and by the venerable D. G. Robinson of Hastings.

Bishop Gillespie's Sermon. In responding, Bishop Gillespie thanked the congregation and the visiting clergymen for their expressions of sympathy and affection. "Such a day," said he, "brings with it a feeling of responsibility. A life of service for mankind, and, above all, a life of holy service brings with it a deep realization of one's own deficiencies and some painful thoughts as to what might have been. As for myself, I perhaps would have spent a quiet day today in meditation, penitence and prayer. This gathering of clergymen gives a brighter hue to the day, and the sentiments expressed suggest vividly the brightness of the future and the silver lining to the cloud."

Bishop Gillespie then reviewed his ecclesiastical life. June 25, 1840, in New York City, he was admitted to the diaconate. June 30, 1841, in St. Mark's church, in LeRoy, New York, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop DeLancy. Of those who were present at that consecration only one is living.

His First Rectoryship. He was first there, having barely reached his twenty-fourth year. At times, indeed, he had thought almost presumptuous for one to enter the ministry before the age of 30, when the Savior entered upon his grand work. The young pastor remained in LeRoy until 1845, when he was called to St. Andrew's church in Cincinnati. Here he remained for six years. In speaking of his pastorate here the bishop said: "If he had made an error it was in accepting a city pastorate too