THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION DEALT WITH AT LENGTH.

The Sherman Law Must Be Repealed Says the President—The People Demand a Sound and Stable Currency—Tariff Reform Will Come Later.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The president's message was delivered to congress as soon as the two bodies were called together at noon. Its reading was proceeded with. It is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an alarming, an extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our Unfortunate Financial Plight

is not the results of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With pleanteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture; with unusual invitations to safe investment with satisfactory assurances to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung upon every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because their abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors; surviving corporations and individuals are too content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offered for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business. I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government.

This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce after the long struggle between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver forced under that statute were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

This law provides that in payment of the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes, redeemable, on demand, in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that the said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two meals upon a parity with each other upon the leprtesraletragn,oioelviransr0dx upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law."

This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily

Result in Their Discredit.

and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchased to the amount of more than one hundred and forty seven millions of dollars. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than $54,000,000, and that during the same period about $49,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of $100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about $150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached upon. We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have afforded has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to over $87,500,000. Between the 1st day of July, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than $132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than $147,000,000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver-purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for gold in the government treasury and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

Gold and Silver Must Part Company

and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity of each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world we could no longer claim a place among the nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligation, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money. If, as many of it friends claim, silver ought to occupy a higher place in our currency and the currency of the world through general

International Co-operation

and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single-handed.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money, by its own independent efforts has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home, in the stability of currency values, that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of their timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have. It does not meet the situation to say that the apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless, and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused,

Is a Menace.

which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintainance of a specific, known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and, perhaps, in view of our unparalled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United tates are entitled to a

Sound and Stable Currency

and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market in the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked.

Laboring Man the Sufferer.

At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortunes of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuationof values; but the wage-earner, the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefits of its correction, is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him his condition is without allevination, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said:

"The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers by mischievous legislation in monetary matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government. It is of the utmost imporance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly" is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassment from which the country is suffering arises as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail, and that neither the capitalist nor the wage earner will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever the people have a right to expect from congress, they may certainly demand thatlegislation, condemned by the ordeal of three years disastrous experience, shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it. It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform which the true interests of the counry clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people as shown by their suffrages desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance; and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects, be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion and that other legislative action may be put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 7, 1893.

ODD FORMS OF LOVE MAKING.

The Way Courting Is Carried on Among the Insect Tribes.

Courting among insects is often a very elabortate affair, says the Boston Globe. A male spider will approach a female and amuse her for some time with his antics. It is said that he twirls around and around, crosses his legs, erects his body, and exercises a sort of mazy dance to excite her admiration.

She is a very vicious lady, and not always pleased with his love making; sometimes he finds himself obliged to ward her off, for she has a painful mode of showing her displeasure, and if she entirely disapproves of his attentions will fall upon him and rend him to pieces.

One species of spider is said to have a novel way of making love, the sexes communicating by means of strands of web strentching from one retreat to the other—a sort of telephone, so to speak.

Glow worms, according to some naturalists, use their luminaries as love signals. The females of one species seat themselves among the grass, while the males, attracted by the light, dance attendance around them.

Concerning fishes the sicklebacks occasionally resort to harsh treatment, attacking the females with open mouths and erected spines. As husbands their behavior is certainly eccentric, for after the female has deposited her eggs within the nest that he has prepared for her, her lord and master drives her away and proceeds to hatch them himself.

It is said that in districts with ordinary rainfall about 800 tons of water is precipitated on an acre during a year. The amount of moisture plants require to do well will be a surprise to many.

BOLD BANK ROBBER

HE SECURES A BAG CONTAINING $5,000 IN GOLD.

Deftly Aided by an Accomplice, a Robber in St. Paul Makes a Daylight and Succeeds in Escaping With His Booty.

St. Paul, Aug. 15.—The most daring bank robbery in the history of St. Paul occurred at the First National bank clearing house department yesterday forenoon, when Renaldo Lares, a trusted representative of the Merchants' National bank, was robbed of a bag containing $5,000 in gold. Lares, accompanied by I. H. Jacobs, the porter of the Merchants', entered the building, as has been their custom for months, with funds to clear up the transactions for the day. Both men are trusted employes and have been doing this for some years. The funds this morning consisted of three bags containing $5,000 each, in a small steel box, with odd money also, and in all about $20,000. Arriving at the teller's window Lares opened the box and placing them on the window lodge close to the teller's window and at his right side, he standing between the post and the window, while the porter, Jacobs, stood at his left between Lares and the door. Resting the bags for the moment on the ledge Lares began to pay in the loose money, and was busy with this when he heard a step at his right, and, turning instantly, he saw the robber grab one of the bags and dart around the post toward the door. Lares made a leap and succeeded in reaching the door almost as quickly as the thief, and would no doubt have been able to catch him or at least follow him, had not a man, undoubtedly the accomplice of the thief, here interposed by crowding Lares to the wall and giving the man with the bag a clean sweep. In an instant everything was excitement; the clerks and clearing house men rushed out into the general bank, but the gold robbers were as completely gone as though the earth had closed over them. The Pinkerton and city detective forces are hard at work on the case, but have so far nothing that may be called a real clue.

TOWNS WIPED OUT.

West Superior, Wis., Aug. 15.—All day long the atmosphere of the city has been surcharged with smoke blown in from the forest fires east of the city along the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic. The wires of the company are demoralized and it is impossible to get reliable information as to the damage done. Bruce Crossing, a small town about 150 miles from here, was totally burned out last night. It is understood a lot of rolling stock was burned, and it is reported that a woman and baby, the wife and child of a lumberman, are missing, and are supposed to have perished. A special has been sent down to Bruce Crossing to pick up the rolling stock of the company that is sidetracked in that neighborhood, and to render assistance to the residents. Matchwood, 150 miles from Superior, is also suffering from forest fires, and it is thought that little will be left of the place. The country around there is said to be one huge conflagration, and the fire is traveling at a rapid pace, carrying destruction and desolation everywhere. The towns are in the vicinity of Ewen, which was destroyed some time ago.

Later—Further reports say Matchwood is entirely wiped out, and the woods are on fire for miles this side of the town. Hundreds of people are left homeless. Matchwood has 800 people.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

Almota, Wash., Aug. 15.—The Union Pacific steamer Annie Faxon was blown up this morning at Wade's wharf, seven miles below here. Eight persons were killed and all those on board were injured. She carried five passengers. The vessel was literally blown to pieces. The killed — Thomas McCosh and brother, passengers; Mrs. Tappan, the purser's wife; George Farwell, waiter; Joseph Bush, deck hand; William Kidd, deck hand; Paul ——, fireman. The injured —J. Moritz, steward; Sage Zaiken, assistant engineer; Capt. Henry Baughman, Daniel Bechtol and two others, names unknown.

SPY HANGED.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 15.—A report from Meachambet, in Clark county, states that Henry Smith, a spy for the gang, was apprehended and hanged Saturday night near Salether. Five of the gang were arrested, Alonzo Deas, John Cobb, Jim Chance, George Hare and Jack Walker. These men confessed, and a meeting was to have been held this morning to decide on their case. Several of the gang fled into Choctaw county, followed by a posse.

SENTENCED TO PRISON.

New York, Aug. 15.—Julia E. Barringer, the female money lender who, several months ago, was convicted of swindling her bookkeeper, Z. Spinoza, out of $2,000, was sentenced to state prison for four years by Recorder Smyth in the general sessions this morning. Her counsel made a motion for a new trial which was denied by the recorder. She will appeal the case.

INCREASE IN CHOLERA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—The intensity of the heat has caused a sudden increase of the cholera epidemic in the infected Russian cities. In Moscow there were forty-seven fresh cases and sixteen deaths yesterday. The official returns, although understating the mortality from cholera, show that the epidemic is much more severe than in 1892.

PENNED IN BY FIRE.

Bay City, Mich., Aug. 15.—News from Bentley, in the burning district in the northern part of the county, is to the effect that a little daughter of Andrew Newton, of that place, was burned to death, and that thirty men are penned up in a lumber camp and can get no relief.

WAGON WORKERS.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—The third annual convention of the International Union of Carriage and Wagon workers was called to order by President W. F. Stuart of Cleveland, Ohio, in the hall at 140 Randolph street. About 100 delegates were present. The session was taken up with committee reports.

SUPPOSED THIEVES.

Jamestown, N. D., Aug. 15. — Sheriff Haasze of Aberdeen, S. D., leaves today with James Riley and Frank Collins, captured here, having in their possession a quantity of stolen hardware.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—In a fire which destroyed the two upper stories of the three-story Senate hotel at 154 Madison street, yesterday, five people were killed and five others so badly injured that they can scarcely recover. At the Cook county and Mercy hospitals six others are moaning with pain in the wards, so badly injured as to be unable to tell their names. The list of the killed and injured is:

Dead—Harry Godfrey, seven years of age, son of J. Godfrey of Little Rock, Ark., burned; Edward Short, Chicago; unknown woman; two unknown men.

Injured—Jay Godfrey, hardware merchant, Little Rock, Ark., will recover; Mrs. Godfrey, wife of above, slight burns on shoulders; Grace Godfrey, aged thirteen years, will probably die; Hill Ullery, aged seventeen, nephew of Jay Godfrey; F. A. Coons, Lake City, Minn., cut by glass about head, taken to Mercy hospital, will recover; Mrs. F. A. Coons, burns and cuts about shoulders and breast, taken to Mercy hospital, slightly injured; R. L. Morton, Syracuse, N. Y.; unknown man, supposed to be William Kronberg, a stage hand at the Schiller theater, will probably die; Philip Kronberg and William Ullroy, fifteen years old. The latter lives in Buchanan, Mich. Both are seriously injured.

The fire started in the office of the hotel, and is supposed to have been caused by the overturning of an oil lamp.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 15.—In the Senate Senator Voorhees (Dem. Ind.) introduced a bill authorizing the issue of national bank notes to the full value of the bonds deposited. It was accompanied by a letter from Secretary Carlisle recommending its passage as a measure of immediate relief, and saying it will add $19,000,000 to the circulation. Senator Hill introduced a resolution which lies on the table, declaring it the sense of the senate that nothing but financial legislation shall be undertaken during the present special session. Mr. Vest (Dem. Mo.) called up the resolution offered by him last Tuesday in favor of bimetallism, and the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, and addressed the senate on the subject. The silver discussion in the house was continued in a rather desultory manner, and the attention accorded to it is decidedly listless. Mr. Boatner (Dem. La.) made the initiative speech in favor of free coinage. Mr. Boatner was followed by Mr. Layton (Dem. Ohio) for unconditional repeal, and by Mr. Patterson (Dem. Tenn.) in the same line.

DEED OF ROBBERS.

Ashland, Wis., Aug. 15.—Last night Martin Strum was struck by the Northern Pacific freight near Iron River. The body was dragged half a mile and ground to atoms. A shot was heard in the vicinity of the accident a short time before he was struck. As he carried considerable money, of which no trace can be found, it is feared he was murdered and thrown on the track. Two suspicious characters are now under arrest for the deed.

ROBBER ARRESTED.

Kansas City, Aug. 15.—John K. Kettrell, the negro who did the actual robbing of the Pacific Express company's wagon at Wichita recently, securing $7,500, was arrested here this morning. He was employed as a waiter in Wichita, and entered into the conspiracy with Arthur Hancher, the driver of the express wagon, Howard H. Greer, the telegraph operator, and Jack Beck, the clerk of the hotel, all three of whom were arrested Aug. 8.

DOCTOR KILLED.

Macon, Mo., Aug. 15.—Dr. D. V. Howard of Bucklin, while in a fight with his wife and his wife's brother-in-law, was shot and killed last night at New Boston. Mrs. Howard was living with her brother-in-law pending divorce proceedings. Howard went to New Boston and began quarreling with her and her brother-in-law. Howard was a desperate character, and was under bonds to keep the peace when killed.

"MUDDER" HOEFER SENTENCED.

West Superior, Aug. 15. — Katherine Hoefer, better known as "Mudder," who was convicted at a late hour Saturday night for burning the Whaleback hotel on Lamborn avenue in March last, was sentenced to four years at Waupun this morning. She was loud in her protestations of innocense, and had to be carried from the court room in a swoon. The case has excited considerable interest, as she is a well known character.

STOLE REGISTERED MAIL.

St. Paul, Aug. 15.—Harry Vandroef, a young man twenty-three years old, was examined before the commissioner this morning and held to the United States grand jury, which will convene in Duluth next October. The defendant is charged with rifling registered mail during the time that he was the assistant postmaster at Brown's Valley, in this state, from July, 1891, to November, 1892.

SHOT HIMSELF.

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—To-day after vainly chasing his wife in an effort to shoot her, W. F. Caldwell, formerly assistant fire chief of Pueblo, Colo., and son of J. T. Caldwell of Indianapolis, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. He had been on a spree and was crazed by some unexplained disgrace which he claimed hung over him.

EARTHQUAKE.

Rome, Aug. 15.—Repeated shocks of earthquake have destroyed one-half of the town of Mattinata on the Adriatic coast. Several persons were killed and a number injured. The Stromboli volcano is in violent eruption.

COMING TO AMERICA.

London, Aug. 15.—Joseph Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain, formerly Miss Endicott, will sail for the United States next September to visit her family and to see the world's fair.

HIS HAND SHOT OFF.

Mitchell, S. D., Aug. 15.—Joseph Hoan, a farmer living south of this town, went hunting in a rickety road cart with his gun loaded. The gun slipped through the bottom of the cart, the trigger caught, and Mr. Hoan has had to have his left hand amputated.

BADLY HURT.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Representative Oates of Alabama, who was struck by a cable car last week and badly injured, is not so well to-day. When he will be able to resume his duties in the house his physicians cannot say.

NEARLY WIPED OUT

TERRIBLE FOREST FIRES IN WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN.

Mannville, Wis., Almost Entirely Destroyed and Cartwright Is in Danger of Destruction—Great Loss by Fires in Michigan.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Aug. 12.—Mannville, situated on the Wisconsin Central railroad, three miles north of Marshfield, Wis., was nearly wiped out by forest fires. Three dwellings, school house, saw mill and planing mill were burned to the ground, together with 800,000 feet of lumber. The saw mill and lumber were owned by Henry Sherry. Loss estimated at $200,000. Forest fires have done great damage around Stevens' Point, Wis., especially to hay and growing crops. A number of farmers west of this city lost most of their products. Several families have been obliged to flee from home for safety. The country north of Cartwright, Wis., is burning up. Summer resorts belonging to Chippewa people bordering along the lake are in danger. Owners have sent men to fight the fires. Farmers are working hard to save their property. Cartwright is in danger. Citizens are preparing to fight the flames.

Alpena, Mich., Aug. 12.—No rain has fallen yet and the forest fires are raging worse than ever. Yesterday and last night the air was filled with flying ashes and cinders, and the atmosphere was so clouded with smoke that it was impossible to see across the streets The fires were so close to the city all day and night that the fire department were kept on continuous duty, and men were sent into the woods to fight the fire back. This morning the wind shifted and the city is safe for the present. Out on the Long Lake road the fires were severe, and farm buildings, growing crops and a large amount of hay were destroyed. Near Ossineke 100,000 feet of logs belonging to Alger, Smith & Co., were destroyed.

CHOLERA IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Aug. 12.—An official statement issued by the Sanitary Council of Austria declares that the condition of the country with regard to cholera is very precarious—much more serious than it was in 1892. Cholera has broken out among navies—mostly Italians and Croatians—building a railway at Marmaros, on the Galician frontier. Thirty-five have already died. One hundred have fled in the direction of their homes without waiting for their wages. Several cases of cholera and two deaths have occurred at Czernawoda.

END OF A STRIKE.

Pittsburg, Kan., Aug. 12.—The coal miners' strike, so far as the mines of the Santa Fe company are concerned, is believed to be at an end. Fuel Master Devlin, of the Santa Fe road, last night offered to settle with the men on a basis of 50 cents a ton for mine run coal the year round. The men last night refused to accept the proposition, but to-day reconsidered their decision and wired Devlin that they wouln go to work next Monray. The Santa Fe mines are the most important in the district, and the settlement of the strike there may result in a general settlement.

CYCLONE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 12.—A small sized cyclone struck the village of Daggett, Mich., about thirty miles north of Menominee last night and wrecked the planing mill of the Western Lumber company. The mill was ready to go into operation to-day, and the damage to the building and machinery will amount to several thousand dollars. The wind also blew down the lumber piles and did other damage in the village.

ROBBER ARRESTED.

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 12.—"Doc" Snapp, one of the members of the gang which robbed the Pacific Express company's wagon of $7,500 ten days ago, was arrested to-day at Anardarko, Ind. T. Snapp was a medical student at a college here and was intimate with the messenger who planned the robbery. Four members of the gang are now under arrest.

GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA.

Rome, Aug. 12.—The government has ordered that a sanitary corps accompany every train running between Naples and Rome. All the hotels at Rome have been cleansed and otherwise put in good condition to guard against an invasion of cholera. Signor Carloni, director of posts and telegraphs, who was sent to Naples a few days ago on business, was attacked with cholera a few hours after his arrival and died on the following day.

FIGHT FOR LIFE.

La Porte, Ind., Aug. 12.—Prairie and marsh fires are raging hereabouts. Yesterday the family of John Pratt of Springfield township became surrounded and were compelled to flee for their lives through the flames. In their flight a little twelve-year-old daughter became bewildered in the smoke and lost from her parents. When found she was so badly burned that it is feared she cannot live. The family had a fearful fight for life and lost everything else.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Chicago, Aug. 12. — While Matthew Koklenge and Edward Brooks were taking a large fly-wheel from a flat car on the Lake Shore tracks to-day the cable which they were using broke and a heavy piece of iron fell upon them. Koklenge was instantly killed and Brooks had one of his legs broken.

NEW RAILROAD.

La Porte, Ind., Aug. 12.—A company of Chicago and New York capitalists is being organized by Lieut. Gov. Mortimer Nye to build a railroad from this city to Chicago via Westville and Valparaiso. Gov. Nye says the road is assured.

KILLED BY A BULL.

Bathgate, N. D., Aug. 12. — Samuel Tyner, an old and respected farmer, was killed last evening by a vicious bull. He was leading the animal with a ring and stick attachment. The stick breaking, the savage brute charged upon him, striking him over the heart and tossing him into the air and killing him instantly.

S. S. SESSIONS NOMINATED.

Bancroft, Iowa, Aug. 12.—At the Republican county convention at Algona yesterday, Col. S. S. Sessions received the nomination for representative for this district. Delegates to the state convention were chosen.

STARTED BY TRAMPS.

Jamestown, N. D., Aug. 14. — After three hours' stubborn fighting with fierce flames, carried along by high wind, this city was saved from a repetition of Fargo's disaster yesterday. The fire started in the old rink on the west side of Fifth avenue, corner of Second street, and soon ignited the large three-story brick Capital hotel. The walls of this building had not yet fallen in when Mrs. Nelson's residence caught fire, and a minute later the Metropolitan block, a three-story brick, was blazing to the roof. The Daily Capital office, in the basement, is a total loss. The armory of Company H was in this building, but all arms and uniforms were saved. The fire swept on to Banker Lloyd's residence, leveling it to the ground. Lloyd's big barn fared the same fate, being followed by James Herbert's house and barn. Sam Wilder's new cottage and Ald. Blood's residence escaped, but four barns in the same locality were destroyed. They belonged to Hodge, Mitchell, Kurth and Fuld. This completed the fire's pathway to the river on the west side of Fifth avenue. Up town every effort was being made to confine the blaze to the west side, and while the task looked hopeless for a time, the fire boys won the victory. The fire is supposed to have been started by tramps sleeping in the loft of the old rink. One man has been arrested on suspicion, and the city authorities are on the lookout for the guilty parties. The total loss is about $75,000, with insurance nearly half that amount. The Alliance Hail Insurance company offices were burned. There was no loss of life, but several persons narrowly escaped accidents.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Aug. 14. — Cattle — Prime beeves, $4.80a5.15; good to choice, $4.25a4.75; medium, $3.80a4.15; common, $3a3.50; cows, $1.25a3. Hogs — Common rough, $4.25a4.60; mixed and packers, $4.70a5; shiping heavy, $5a5.25; butcher weights, $5.25a5.35; light mixed, $5.25a5.80; sorted light, $5.75a5.90.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Wheat — August, 63 5-8c; September, 64 5-8c; December, 72 1-8c. Corn—September, 40 1-8c; October, 41c; May, 42 3-4c. Oats—September, 25 5-8c bid; May, 31 1-4c bid.

St. Paul, Aug. 14.—Hogs 10a20c lower; quality fair; yards cleared early to packers. Cattle—Prime steers, $3a3.50; good steers, $2.50a3; prime cows, $2.50a2.75; good cows, $2a2.50; stockers, $1.50a2; feeders, $2.

Minneapolis, Aug. 14.—Wheat—August closed at 57 5-8c; September opened at 56c; highest, 57 7-8c; lowest, 56c; closing, 57 5-8c; December opened at 63 1-8c; highest, 65c; lowest, 62 5-8c; closing, 64 7-8c. On track—No. 1 hard, 62c; No. 1 Northern, 59 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 57a57 1-2c.

LAUNCHED.

Philadelphia, Aug. 14.—With ceremonies very much like the observances at the launching of the commerce destroyer Columbia, one year ago, the Minneapolis, a sister ship, was successfully sent from the way, at the William Cramp & Sons company ship yard here Saturday. On the former occasion a vice president of the United States was in attendance in the person of Levi P. Morton, and to-day Vice President Adlai Stevenson occupied a conspicuous place on "the launching stand." The christening was done by Miss Lizzie M. Washburn, daughter of the Minnesota senator, with the customary bottle of champagne. Large crowds are the rule at the launching of every government vessel at the Cramps, but the one to-day, which numbered fully 20,000, exceeded all previous gatherings.

RAN ONTO A ROCK.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—Capt. Zarino, of the Russian man-of-war Vitiaz, which was wrecked off the Korean coast May 10, arrived here on the steamer City of New York to-day. He was accompanied by Capt. Tassen and Lieut. Deriager, also of the Russian navy. Capt. Zarino says the Vitiaz ran on to a rock which was not down on the chart. She was totally destroyed.

FLAMES AND SHARKS.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—Further particulars of the burning of the steamer San Juan off the Chinese coast were received here to-day. The Spanish steamer San Juan left Hong Kong from Manila with a full crew and all the Chinese that could be stowed away. The total saved was 101. Including officers and crew there were 283 people on board, so the sharks and flames must have devoured 182.

TRAMP KILLED.

Greenville, Ind., Aug. 14.—The eastbound freight on the Panhandle while coming down a steep grade broke into two sections and afterward collided with terrible force when the first section stopped at a water tank. Several cars were demolished. A tramp whose name is unknown was killed. Charles Jackson of Galena, Ill, and Joseph Hackett of Chicago were seriously injured.

KILLED HIS CHILD.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Simon Sorger, a laborer living at 73 Seldon avenue, last evening took his three-year-old daughter Lena into a vacant lot and after stabbing her in the left temple with a knife shot her in the right temple with a revolver. He then stabbed himself twice near the heart and sent a bullet into himself at the same place. The child is dead, but the father will recover. Sorger is thirty-two years old. Family quarrels caused the tragedy.

COLLIDED AT SEA.

London, Aug. 14.—The cruiser Forth rammed the British steamer Kirkby, Capt Brown, off Start Point, in a fog on Saturday evening. A bad hole was knocked in the Kirby's port amidships, through which the water rushed in immense volumes. The fires were soon extinguished, and some of her compartments were filled with water. The undamaged compartments kept her afloat.

NEW RAILROAD.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 14.—The Official Gazette says that application will be made next session for the incorporation of a railroad to run from Regina, N. W. T., southerly to the boundary line near Wood Mountain, also from Regina northeasterly to the Saskatchewan river east of the seventh meredian.

WANTS A RECEIVER.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Application for a receiver was made to-day on behalf of the C. H. Mitchell company, manufacturers of passenger and freight elevators. Assets, $67,000; liabilities, $20,000.