Apsley (Mass.), McCleary (Minn.), Phillips (Pa.), Gardner (N. J.), Kiefer (Minn.).

Militia—Forman (Ill.), Chairman; Meser (La.), Haines (N. Y.), Baldwin (Minn.), Bratton (Md.), Burnes (Mo.), Cannon (Cal.), Bell (Col.), Wright (Mass.), Adams (Ky.), Aitkin (Mich.), Baker (N. H.), Wright (Pa.).

Patents—Covert (N. Y.), Chairman; Lapham (R. I.), De Forest (Conn.), Tate (Ga.), Hutcheson (Tex.), Strait (S. C.), Robbins (Ala.), Neill (Ark.), Bowers (Cal.), Draper (Mass.), Hicks (Pa.), Joy (Mo.), Hetick (O.).

Committee on Claims—Bunn (N. C.), Chairman; Cox (Tenn.), Campbell (N. Y.), Russell (Ga.), Hutcheson (Tex.), Richards (O.), Mutchler (Pa.), Clark (Mo.), Hammond (Ind.), Loud (Cal.), Cooper (Wis.), Settle (N. C.), Heiner (Pa.), Kiefer (Minn.), Coudrey (Ia.).

Committee on War Claims—Heltzhoover (Pa.), Chairman; Stone (Ky.), Enloe (Tenn.), McLaurin (S. C.), Cooper (Tex.), Goldzier (Ill.), McMagny (Ind.), Ritchie (O.), Houk (Tenn.), Herman (Ore.), McMahon (Pa.), Avery (Mich.), Wilson (O.).

Committee on District of Columbia—Hoard (Ohio), Chairman; Richardson (Tenn.), Rusk (Md.), Cable (Ala.), Meredith (Va.), Cadmus (N. J.), Abbott (Tex.), Cooper (Ind.), Cooper (Fla.), Harmer (Pa.), Post (Ill.), Cogswell (Mass.), Belden (N. Y.), Hilborn (Pa.), Babcock (Wis.).

Committee on the Revision of the Laws—Ellis (Ky.), Chairman; Magner (N. Y.), Branch (N. C.), Mullory (Fla.), Neill (Ark.), Figott (Conn.), Maguire (Cal.), Maddox (Ga.), Goldzier (Ill.), Johnson (Ind.), Wheeler (Ill.), Hager (Ia.), Settle (N. C.).

Committee on Expenditures in State Department—Lester (Ga.), Chairman; Breckenridge (Ky.), Covert (N. Y.), Alexander (N. C.), Stone (Pa.), Caldwell (O.), Dolliver (Ia.).

Committee on Expenditures in Treasury Department—Barwig (Wis.), Chairman; Hendrix (N. Y.), McNagny (Ind.), Sibley (Pa.), Stone (Pa.), Wadsworth (N. Y.), Grosvenor (O.).

Committee on Expenditures of War Department—Montgomery (Ky.), Chairman; Dunn (N. C.), Bickles (N. Y.), Black (Ill.), Hitt (Ill.), Hooker (N. Y.), Loudenslayer (N. J.).

Committee on Expenditures in Navy Department—McMillin (Tenn.), Chairman; Dockery (Mo.), Abbott (Tex.), Clancy (N. Y.), Williken (Ala.), Robinson (Pa.), Northway (O.).

Committee on Expenditures in Post-Office Department—Oates (Ala.), Chairman; Painter (Ky.), Richards (O.), Haines (N. Y.), Wright (Mass.), Ellis (Ore.), Doolittle (Wash.).

Committee on Expenditures in Interior Department—Turner (Ga.), Chairman; Somerset (Wis.), Swanson (Va.), Talbert (S. C.), Grout (Vt.), Hoskins (Pa.), Bowers (Cal.).

Committee on Expenditures in Department of Justice—Dimpfel (N. Y.), Chairman; Clarke (Ala.), Brown (Ind.), O'Neill (Mass.), Ritchie (O.), Payne (N. Y.), Reyburn.

Committee on Expenditures Department of Agriculture—Richardson (Tenn.), Chairman; Hall (Mo.), Cockrell (Tex.), McBearman (Tenn.), Kemp (Neb.), Hartman (Mont.), Funk (Ill.).

Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings and Grounds—Crain (Tex.), Cummings (N. Y.), Dunn (N. J.), Boen (Minn.), Moon (Mich.), Gillett (N. Y.), Lilly (Pa.).

Committee on Library—Fellows (N. Y.), Chairman; O'Ferrall (Va.), O'Neill (Pa.).

Committee on Printing—Richardson (Tenn.), Chairman; McKaig (Md.), Broderick (Kan.).

Committee on Reform in Civil Service—De Forrest (Conn.), Chairman; Brawley (S. C.), Meredith (Va.), Hooker (Miss.), Branch (N. C.), Everett (Mass.), Hines (Pa.), Taylor (Ind.), Hopkins (Ill.), Russell (Conn.), Brosius (Pa.), Sherman (N. Y.), Van Voorhis (O.).

Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress—Fitch (N. Y.), Chairman; Tucker (Va.), Crain (Tex.), Compton (Md.), De Armond (Mo.), Donovan (O.), Lawson (Ga.), Mallongs (Ala.), Johnson (N. D.), Curtis (Kan.), McDowell (Pa.), Bowers (Cal.), Hainer (Neb.).

Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics—Shell (S. C.), Chairman; Durborrow, Jr., (Ill.), Hammond (Ind.), Graham (N. Y.), Walker (Mass.), Heiner (Pa.), Linton (Mich.).

Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—English (N. J.), Chairman; Barwig (Wis.), Reilly (Pa.), Layton (Ohio), Livingston (Ga.), Cooper (Tex.), McKitrick (Mass.), Morse (Mass.), Daniels (N. Y.), Hainer (Neb.), Kiefer (Minn.).

Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands—Cooper (Ind.), Chairman; Lewis (Ky.), Paschal (Tex.), Maguire (Cal.), Richardson (Mich.), Pence (Col.), Newlands (Nev.), Sweet (Ida.), Doolittle (Wash.), Hartman (Mont.), Tawney (Minn.).

Committee Immigration and Naturalization—Geissenhainer (N. J.), Chairman; Epes (Va.), Ryan (Mo.), Bricker (Wis.), Dasey (Ia.), Pasteal (Fla.), Stark (Ore.), Miller (Pa.), Bartholdt (Mo.), Wilson (O.), McDowell (Pa.).

Committee on Invalid Pensions—Martin (Ind.), Chairman; Bragg (Wis.), Hare (Ohio), Van Eaton (Miss.), Baldwin (Minn.), Graham (N. Y.), McDannold (Ill.), Erdman (Pa.), Fielder (N. J.), Taylor (Tenn.), Pickler (S. D.), Lacey (Iowa), Apsley (Mass.), Nelson (Minn.), Stockdale (Miss.).

Committee on Pensions—Moses (Ga.), Chairman; Henderson (N. C.), Jones (Va.), Houk (O.), Snodgrass (Tenn.), Taylor (Ind.), Lisle (Ky.), Clark (Mo.), Baker (Kan.), Loudenslayer (N. J.), Lucas (S. D.), White (O.), Tawney (Minn.).

As the vote is to be taken this evening on the admission of Senators appointed by the Governors of States, after the Legislatures have failed to elect, it is not probable that much progress will be made in the Senate on the bill to allow National banks to increase their circulation.

The Finance Committee's bill for the repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act was not formally taken up in the Senate to-day, but the general subject was discussed by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who has occupied during several Congresses the position of Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and is now one of the leading Republican members of that Committee. He took the text of his speech the sentence "Sound Money Cheats Nobody."

He said he did not yet abandon all hope of bimetallism, and that, therefore, he should gladly vote for the repeal of so much of the act of 1890 as required the purchase of silver. After its repeal the country would not be dependent upon gold alone for currency, as there would be much more of silver than of gold, and more of paper currency than ever before, and as the silver dollar would not be demonetized, whenever more silver could be coined and utilized without crowding gold to a premium, it would be done by universal consent, but the Treasury should be relieved from its embarrassment of furnishing gold to pay for silver bullion.

He could not, however, favor bimetallism without an increase of silver in silver coinage, as without an increase it would be impossible to maintain any parity between gold and silver, even with the co-operation of many nations.

Nor could he favor the free coinage of silver by the United States alone were the ratio between two metals to be advanced from 16 to 25 to 1, or even to 28 to 1, for the reason that the present colossal output of silver could not be annually absorbed by any single nation, and a preposterous attempt to absorb it on our part might win a smile from the Governor of Colorado, but would provoke the ridicule of the commercial world and inexorably cause its further depreciation.

The bill in aid of the California Midwinter International Exposition was passed by the Senate, and the vote on the Lee Mantle case was postponed from 5 P. M. to-day, till the same hour on Wednesday. A substitute for the National Bank Currency bill was offered by Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.), proposing the issue of $250,000,000 of Treasury notes, to be deposited in the Treasury, and to be available as cash. A resolution was offered by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.), declaring that there was no lawful election of United States Senator in Kansas when Mr. Martin was declared elected. Referred to committees.

The silver debate in the House was opened this morning by Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.) in favor of repeal. The purchasing clause, he said, should be repealed unconditionally, because it was vicious in principle and dangerous in application.

Mr. Hooker (Dem., Miss.) spoke next and against the repeal, believing that no relief would come to the country from that action. The President said that the depression came from a lack of confidence. The lack of confidence was not in the great money masses of the people, but in the great money institutions that were locking up the currency of the country.

Mr. Coper, of Indiana, spoke next, and against the free coinage of silver. To repeal the purchasing clause would not strike down or kill silver, in his opinion it would lift it up and make it equal to the gold dollar.

Mr. Alexander (Dem., N. C.) advocated bimetallism, believing that the repeal of the Sherman act would not redound to the benefit of the country. Mr. Sperry (Dem., Conn.) advocated the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

It was decided by the House to amend the terms of the order under which the silver debate is being conducted, and, after the announcement of the Committee appointments, on motion of Mr. Bland, Saturday next was set apart for general debate instead of five minutes debate on the repeal. Thursday and Friday will be devoted to debate under the five-minute rule, and the leaders will have a chance to speak at length on Saturday, when interest is at the climax.

There is talk about the Capitol that the present extraordinary session of Congress may come to an end about the middle of September. This appears to be based upon confidence in the possibilities of a compromise within that period upon the financial question.

The more experienced observers of political events place no confidence in these early adjournment theories.

No Anti-Pyrine in BROMO-SELTZER. Cures all headaches—trial bottle 10 cts.

UNION SQUARE AGAIN.

Police Permit Given for a Parade and Meeting To-Night.

Anarchists Receive More Bad Advice at Covenant Hall.

Emma Goldman Trying Hard to Be Made a "Martyr."

Anarchists to the number of about 800 held a meeting this morning at Covenant Hall, 56 Orchard street.

Ostensibly it was a meeting of the unemployed workingmen, and the hall was given to them for nothing for that purpose. A few moments after the meeting had been called to order, however, the temper of those present asserted itself, and it became an Anarchist meeting pure and simple.

Those who attended the meeting formed part of the crowd of 1,000 men who demanded but failed to get into the International Labor Exchange on East Tenth street.

Having been forbidden to cross the threshold by the proprietor of that place, they next tried Golden Rule Hall on Rivington street. Failing to get in there they tried Tobias Hall on Allen street with a like result, and then a committee was selected which waited upon the proprietor of Covenant Hall late in the afternoon.

The committee asked him for a place in which to hold a meeting. The proprietor said he would turn over to the men the entire building, at which they shouted their approval.

They shouted louder when he said he would put a few kegs of beer on tap for them, so that they could have free beer all day long. He also added that he would provide a free lunch.

The proprietor told an "Evening World" reporter that he had not done all this through fear, nor was it to get the trade which formerly went to the now boycotted Walhalla Hall, which is next door. All he was sorry for, he said, was that times were so hard he could do no better for the men.

Notwithstanding this statement, just as soon as the committee had taken its departure he hurried over to the Eldridge street police station and notified Capt. Devery of the proposed meeting and asked for protection. Of course it was promised him.

As early as 9 o'clock this morning the crowds began to gather and in a little while the hall, which is back of the saloon in the front of the building was packed to suffocation.

Two men had stationed themselves at the door, and all those who entered were subjected to the closest scrutiny. The "unemployed workingmen" continued to arrive in twos and threes, and soon they had blocked the hallways and then the stairs.

By the time the meeting was ready to be called to order Capt. Devery, who had his reserves in readiness, despatched six men to the place, and these stationed themselves in front of the building.

There were four other policemen in front of Walhalla Hall, making ten bluecoats in all that were ready to break up any meeting at the first sign of disorder. There were other policemen in citizens' dress inside, presumably for the purpose of taking notes.

It was impossible to get the names of any of the speakers, although all of them were well known to those who attended the meeting. The speeches, however, were of the most incendiary order, and the police were bitterly denounced, as well as the "capitalistic press."

Workingmen were warned to be on their guard against a repetition of the scenes which took place on Thursday, when the clubs were used so freely.

Golden Rule Hall, at 125 Rivington street, was engaged this morning for a meeting of the Autonomist wing of the Anarchistic party this afternoon.

The engagement was made by a half dozen young men who called on Mr. Friedman, the proprietor, last night and simply notified him that Emma Goldman, Lena Siegel and others would address a meeting of "poor laboring men" at 1 P. M. to-day.

They said no deposit, but in a domineering way insinuated that the meeting would be held whether it suited the convenience of Mr. Friedman or not, and that they expected to find the hall in readiness when they called.

Mr. Friedman at once went to the Eldridge street station and notified Capt. Devery that there would be a meeting at the Golden Rule Hall of the Emma Goldman Anarchists, and asked that a detail of police be sent to preserve order.

Miss Goldman, it appears, is not in sympathy with the meeting of the trades unions and unemployed workingmen at Pythagoras Hall, on Canal street, near the Bowery, for the reason that she had been notified that she and her followers would confer a favor by remaining away.

She at once concluded to hold an opposition meeting, and sent out her lieutenants from Grober Michel's saloon to secure Golden Rule Hall.

No circulars were issued for the meeting, although runners circulated through the district making the announcement verbally, and inviting the hungry unemployed to be present.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon it was decided to abandon the meeting at Golden Rule Hall and to assemble en masse at Covenant Hall, 56 Orchard street.

The hall was packed at 1.30 o'clock. Among the audience were three or four women, proselytes of Emma Goldman, all of whom, it was said, would deliver addresses this afternoon.

The assemblage was turbulent and very demonstrative, and when several reporters were recognized in the crowd a simultaneous shout went up:

"Kick the reporters! Down with the capitalistic press!"

There was a goodly number of detectives in the audience, however, and policemen in plain clothes, who by their presence and, it is suspected, what promised to be a recurrence of the scenes in Walhalla Hall last Friday morning.

The reporters stood their ground and were assured by the police that they would be protected.

Emma Goldman arrived at the hall at 1.30 o'clock.

In view of the large number of police in and about the place, the suspicion arose that should she repeat her incendiary speech delivered in Golden Rule Hall Saturday afternoon she would be arrested, and the meeting dispersed.

It afterwards developed that the meeting on the ground floor of Covenant Hall was only a blind. The principal meeting was held in the large hall overhead, and there Emma Goldman spoke when satisfied that her police men or reporters were present. She began mildly, but soon broke loose.

"The black flag," she said, "the symbol of destitution and hunger, has once more been trodden under foot. The Mayor of Newark at a meeting to-day tore it down. I say the Mayor of Newark is a beast, and his time of retribution is near.

"If you take bread you will not gain anything. It will profit you little. You must take more. You must take all. Do not fear the clubs of the police, and I say to you that if you go to the meeting in Union Square to-night with nothing in your hands, merely to listen to the talk, talk, talk, of so-called leaders, you will accomplish nothing.

"You must go armed. Let clubs and stones and other weapons be opposed to the clubs and revolvers of the police, for unless this is done, and until this is done, your cause will not progress one iota."

In marked contrast to the wild ravings of the Anarchists was the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, held during the afternoon at Pythagoras Hall, Canal street and Bowery.

The place was crowded, but the utmost good order prevailed. Secretary Mlich presided, and addresses were made by several well-known leaders.

No circulars were issued for the meeting, although runners circulated through the district making the announcement verbally, and inviting the hungry unemployed to be present.

The proclamation to the public, explaining the present condition of the people and their immediate wants, will, in all probability, be drafted to-night.

The committee having the matter in charge will hold a meeting at 8 o'clock at the Federation headquarters.

It was said that Mayor Gilroy might be visited this afternoon by the committee appointed to call upon him, and ask the city to start up public works at once. That Committee will meet at the International Labor Exchange to-night, and decide upon a time for visiting the Governor at Albany, in order to induce him to call an extra session if necessary, and start public works, in order to give employment.

The Committee appointed to lay the matter before the various trades asking each body to take subscriptions, will send out circulars to-morrow and will also attend the meeting.

DISPOSSESS WARRANTS WANTED.

Civil Justices Plead with Landlords for Tenants.

The action of the labor representatives at their meeting yesterday in passing a resolution that the civil justices in this city should be requested to suspend the issuance of dispossess warrants against unemployed workmen, has apparently had its effect in at least one civil court. In the Fifth District Court, on Clinton street, presided over by Judge Goldfogle, over 250 petitions for dispossess warrants were presented, but in no instance was a warrant issued.

When the court opened shortly after 9 o'clock, every available bit of standing room was taken, and it was noticed that there was a big representation of the unemployed on hand.

For two hours Judge Goldfogle heard petitions for dispossess warrants and in each of the 23 cases an extension of time was granted.

"It was really heartrending," said Judge Goldfogle to an "Evening World" reporter, "to witness the suffering before me this morning. Of course, the landlords had a perfect right to demand the use of their premises, and the law compels me to issue the warrant, but I deemed it only human and just to prevail upon the landlords to allow an extension of time.

"The petitions show that the men and women have, in most cases, been out of employment these three months. The time of extension was about a week in each case.

"I am sure that in no case in which the time was extended will the mercy shown be amiss. I believe it better to strain a point to aid these unfortunates than to make an order that would increase their misery and suffering."

When asked how he regarded the resolution of the labor leaders to appeal to the courts for a suspension of dispossess warrants, Judge Goldfogle said:

"The law is plain in this respect. When a landlord comes into court and secures a petition for a tenant to appear in court for non-payment of rent, and when the latter, appearing, admits the obligation, the Judge's duty is very plain if the petition is pressed. It is incumbent upon him to issue the warrant, no matter what his sympathies may be. But for myself I will say that while I propose to fulfil my duty I will delay the issuance of warrants to the very extreme. I will plead with the landlords, as I have done this morning, and will appeal to their better nature to consider the terrible state of distress prevailing, particularly in their neighborhood, and I have reason to believe that dispossess warrants will be rare things in my court during these hard times."

Other Civil Justices expressed similar views. Said Judge McKeon, of the Seventh District Court:

"Such a request would be foolish, because the law must issue warrants where the case is clear and the demand made. We have no option in the matter, and it would be a very simple thing for a landlord to go to the Supreme Court and mandamus us into issuing the warrant petitioned for. I try to be fair and just in each case, and the labor people can rest assured that I will do my utmost to deal kindly with a landlord and delaying the issuance of a warrant as long as possible."

Judge Steckler, of the Fourth District Court, said:

"The resolution of the labor leaders certainly cannot affect the judiciary, and certainly will not swerve the Justices from their outlined and plain duty. If the law is unsatisfactory recourse should be had to the lawmaking body at Albany. We are merely dispensers of justice, and where the law compels an issuance of a warrant we must obey. Of course, we will endeavor to pass on cases with justice to all concerned. In what seems to be deserving cases I shall take particular pains that warrants shall be the very last recourse."

NEWARK'S HUNGER PARADE.

It Proves a Disappointment to Its Projectors.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—The hunger parade in Newark this morning was a disappointment to its projectors. There were only about 200 in line, and they were mostly foreigners.

They assembled at the corner of Bank street and Wallace place early in the morning, and, after vainly waiting for reinforcements far beyond the time named for the start of the parade, marched through the streets.

Everywhere the sidewalks were lined with spectators, most of them being evidently the hunger march did nothing else, it showed that the day was one of enforced idleness for thousands of men in Newark.

Ostensibly to guard and escort the paraders, but really to be ready to suppress any outbreak, a platoon of police marched in front, and a mounted squad of police was riding close at hand in streets parallel with the route all the way.

The paraders looked neither ill-fed nor ill-dressed. They carried banners, on which were inscribed such legends as: "We suffer in the midst of plenty."

One of the banners created much amusement. It bore on one side a picture of a lean and forlorn-looking workingman, and on the other that of a capitalist, fat and content. The workingman had a big loaf of bread beside him, and the capitalist a huge piece of pie.

A black flag was carried in front of the ranks. As the parade passed the City Hall the Mayor espied the black flag and ordered a policeman to take it away from the man who carried it.

The policeman stepped up to the standard-bearer, snatched the flag from him, and cried: "The American flag is good enough for you."

For a moment it looked as though there would be trouble, but the small army of the hungry marched on with no further demonstration of anger than appeared in their black looks and muttered threats.

There was no disorder at any part of the route. The parade disbanded on Prince street about 11 A. M.

Most of the paraders went to Caledonian Park Hall, where they listened to an address by Emma Goldman.

She advised her listeners to pay no attention to writs of ejectment.

The manager of the hall had not opened his bar, and this fact put those present to the inconvenience of going out at frequent intervals to quench their thirst. They passed resolutions calling on the Mayor to give them free board.

A CALL TO ANARCHISTS.

Sept. 16 Selected as the Date for an International Conference.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A proclamation issued to the Anarchists of the world, signed by William Holmes, who claims to be Secretary of a committee of Anarchists, sets forth that the time has come for a conference in proclaiming human liberty, to suggest plans and to compare views.

The International Conference of Anarchists in Chicago is therefore called for Saturday, Sept. 16. Johann Kraptotkin, the Nihilist, who is living in Zurich, it is claimed, will attend the conference as a foreign delegate.

Young Wife Wants a Divorce.

Esther Henschel was married to Louis Hartman on Dec. 14, 1891. She was only twenty years of age in March last, and avers that her husband has been unfaithful to her, and hence she wants the court to grant her a divorce from him. She went back to live with her father at 1051 Atlantic avenue when she discovered her husband's conduct. Her father, Michael, was to-day appointed her guardian by Judge Freedman, of the Superior Court, for the purpose of bringing suit against her husband.

Examining Teller Fardon.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 21.—The examination of Abram Fardon, ex-paying teller of the First National Bank, who is accused of stealing $10,650 from the reserve fund of the bank, is to begin to-day before United States Circuit Court Commissioner Van Rovenberg. The prosecution undertook to account for the shortage by showing that Fardon, in order to help along the Butler Silk Manufacturing Company, with which firm he is connected, abstracted funds from the bank for the purpose of meeting the obligations of the company, and also that he on several occasions made false certificates.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day was 114, including the following for New York: Wesley Backus, Chippewa Bay; George Luther, Cold Spring; Ida M. Hunt, Ellisburg; Harriette B. Dysinger, Leslie; A. H. Kirkbride, Massena; John Burns, Saratoga Springs; S. A. Wiswell, Pleasant; Joseph Edwards, Naples; R. A. Gillen, Rossie; G. W. George, Royalton; D. B. York, Smithville.

England Still Favors Single Monetary Standard.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question asked by Mr. Robert L. Everett (Liberal), said that the Government had found nothing in the course of events in India that would induce it to interfere with this single monetary standard.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"There is no mistake about Hood's Sarsaparilla. I want to tell how quickly it cured me of sour stomach. I could not even take a swallow of water but what I suffered from distress and acidity. I could see good effects from the first three doses of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I continued until I took 3 bottles and have been entirely cured." MRS. A. W. BARKER, 41 Chester Park, Boston. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills. 25c. Try a box.

Mrs. Barker.

STOCKS ARE HIGHER TO-DAY.

A Bear Raid at the Opening Quickly Checked.

Sub-Treasury Paying Out Gold Instead of Paper.

Wall street believes that the chances for a repeal of the Sherman Silver law are steadily improving, and hence is disposed to take a little more rosy view of the future. The continued arrivals of gold from Europe—over $25,000,000 in the short space of two weeks—also adds its quota to the good feeling, as they foreshadow an easier condition of monetary affairs before long. As Mr. Voorhees will call up his Silver bill in the Senate to-morrow, the indications point to an unusually lively week in Washington, and increased activity and wider fluctuations at the Stock Exchange.

The stock market this morning was strong. The bears raided General Electric at the opening and made the stock sell at 36, against 38 1-2 at the close on Saturday, but after about a thousand shares had been sold from 36 up to 37 1-2, the price immediately jumped to 41.

This defeat caused the bears to reflect, and instead of pursuing aggressive tactics they displayed great eagerness to cover.

An advance of 1-2 to 4 per cent. followed in the general list. Manhattan selling up 4, to 112; Sugar 2, to 74 1-4; Chicago Gas 2, to 51; Omaha 1 3-4, to 29; Northwest 1 3-4, to 95; St. Paul 1 3-4, to 73; Burlington 1 3-4, to 75 1-2; Western Union 1 1-2, to 78 1-8, and Rock Island 1 1-2, to 75.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern road for July were $2,669,422, a decrease of $127,208.

The steamship Campania, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, has $4,500,000 in gold on board.

J. Von Hoffmann & Co. have $500,000 on the steamship Columbia, due here next Saturday, and $300,000 gold on the Ems, due here to-day.

The steamship Etruria which arrived from Liverpool Saturday brought $258,850 American gold coin and bars and English gold coin consigned as follows: Fowler Brothers, $1,000; H. Hentz & Co., $3,900; American Express Company, $1,950; Hanover National Bank, $45,000; Brown Brothers & Co., $61,400; Kidder, Peabody & Co., $61,500; American Express Company for the Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, La., $5,000; Barings, Magoun & Co., $1,000; Canadian Bank of Commerce, $124,000, and American Express Company, $45,000.

Most of the gold to arrive this week has already been sold. Sales of spot gold were made at 1-16 per cent. for delivery of gold leaving by the steamers sailing early this week 1 1-2 per cent. premium has been paid.

The steamer City of Washington, which arrived from Havana this morning, brought $200,000 gold, consigned to Muller, Schall & Co.

The steamship Ems, which is due here to-day from Southampton, has £292,000 gold on board.

The Sub-Treasury was debtor $148,513 at the Clearing-House this morning. It settled almost entirely with gold coin.

The currency market to-day was about as active as any time last week. The demand, especially from out of town, was very strong, and the supply of small notes was evidently limited.

Dealers were bidding from 1 1-2 to 2 per cent. premium, and purchasers had to pay a premium of 2 to 2 1-2 per cent. The agents of the money brokers were still scouring the town, and bidding for the daily receipts of cash at the big uptown retail establishments.

The large amounts of gold in transit to this country from Europe, and the continued engagements for further shipments, seem to have had very little effect in relieving the present scarcity of currency.

The Sub-Treasury is not now paying out any currency notes to the banks, but all payments are now made, according to Cashier Muhleman, in gold. The demand for small notes is about the same as that for bills, although it is not generally as acceptable.

Foreign exchange has been strong, and posted rates were put up to 4.84 and 4.88. Bankers' and commercial bills in small supply. The advance in discounts in the open market in London also had an influence.

Money on call was 3 a 5 per cent.

After a moderate reaction the stock speculation took on renewed strength, and prices went higher than before.

The offerings were quite small, and the bears experienced considerable difficulty in covering. It is evident that the short interest is much larger than has been supposed, as the leading houses are able to secure fair-sized premiums for the use of their shares.

General Electric commanded 1-8 a 1-4 premium, New York Central 1-8, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 3-32, Lake Shore 1-32 and Rock Island, Western Union, St. Paul, Louisville & Nashville and Sugar flat to 1-64.

Governments are feeling the effect of the continued purchases by the banks for the purpose of taking out new circulation. The 4s are up to 112 bid and 113 asked, the highest figures for some time.

Stocks continued to improve, and final transactions were at or near the best figures of the day. The large holders took fresh courage, on the belief that the Sherman Silver law will be repealed, and bought freely of their specialties throughout the afternoon.

The features of the market were Manhattan, Distillers', General Electric, Western Union, the Grangers and Sugar.

The offerings of silver to the Government were 265,000 ounces. The amount purchased was 46,000 ounces at 75c., which price was tendered for the balance.

Foreign exchange closed strong at 4.83 for bankers' long sterling, 4.88 a 4.88 1-4 for demand and 4.89 a 4.89 1-4 for cables.

The sales of stocks were 168,400 shares, in the unlisted department 11,000 shares of Sugar were traded in.

Hoskier, Wood & Co. will receive $100,000 gold on the Aller, Handy & Harman will ship 50,000 ounces of silver; Zimmerman & Forshay, 35,000 ounces; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., 150,000 ounces; J. & W. Seligman & Co., 55,000 ounces, and Hoskier, Wood & Co., 32,000 ounces, on the steamship Lahn, sailing for Europe to-morrow.

The Closing Quotations.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Adams Express	134	134	134	134
Amer. Sugar Ref.	72½	74¾	72½	74½
Amer. Sug. Ref. pref.	74	76	74	76
Amer. Cotton Oil	29	29½	29	29½
Amer. Cotton Oil pref	58½	59½	58½	59½
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe	15	15¼	15	15¼
Balt. & Ohio	64½	64½	64½	64½
Canada Southern	42	42	42	42
Ches. & Ohio	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Chicago Gas	49	51½	49	51½
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	74¾	77½	74¾	77
Chic. & Northwest	93¾	96½	93¾	95
Chic. & North pref.	130	130	130	130
Chic. M. & St. Paul	51½	52½	51½	52½
Chic. Rock Is. & Pac.	57½	59	57½	59
Chic. & Eastern Ill.	51	51	51	51
C., C. Chi. & St. L.	32	32	32	32
Col. & Hock Valley	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
Del. Lack. & West.	135	135½	134½	135½
Del. & Hudson	109	109½	109	109½
Denver & Rio Grande	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Den. & Rio Grande pref	27½	27½	27½	27½
Des. & Cattle Feed	19½	22¾	19½	22½
E. Ten. Va. & Ga.	4½	4½	4½	4½
Evansv. & Ter. Haute	87	90	87	90
Gen. Electric	36	41½	36	41
Laclede Gas	10½	10½	10	10
Lake Shore	112½	114½	112	114
L. E. & West. pref.	57½	57½	57½	57½
Louisv. & Nashville	53¼	55¼	53¼	54½
Louis. New A. & Chi	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Manhattan Consol.	109	112¾	109	112¾
Mich. Central	80	80	79¾	80
Missouri Pac.	21	22	20¾	22
Mobile & Ohio	16	16	16	16
Nat. Lin. Oil	16	16	16	16
N. Y. Central	95¾	95¾	94	95
N. Y. & N. E.	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
N. Y., L. E. & W.	12	12¼	11½	12
N. Y. Susq. & West	10	10	10	10
N. Y., S. & W. pref.	38	38¾	38	38¾
Norfolk & West. pf.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Northern Pacific	4	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	18¼	19½	18	19½
North American	3¾	4	3¾	4
Ontario & West	13	13	13	13
Or. Railway & Navi.	32	32	32	32
Pacific Mail	9½	9½	9½	9½
Phila. & Reading	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Pullman Palace Car	143	143	143	143
Rome, Wat. & Ogd.	100	100	100	100
St. Paul & Omaha	27¾	29	27¾	28¾
Southern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	11½	11½	11½	11½
Tex. A. & E. & N. M.	7½	7½	7½	7½
Union Pacific	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17½
Wabash	7	7	6¾	6¾
Wabash pf.	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
West. Union Tel.	76¾	78¾	76¾	78

Mining Stocks.

The following are the closing quotations of mining stocks at the Consolidated Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. F.sg.	.01	—	Lt. Con.	.10	—
Alice	.21	—	Lit. Chief.	.16	—
Adams C.	.20	—	Mexican	.45	—
A. M. ASCo	.25	—	Monitor	.20	—
Becher	.10	—	Ontario	6.00	—
Best & Bel.	.40	—	Ophir	.50	—
Bulwer	—	.25	Or & Mil.	—	.08
Breece	—	.50	Plymouth	.15	—
Belmont	.15	—	Rob. Con.	—	.50
Cal., B. H.	.60	1.00	Savage	.25	—
Chrysolite	.14	—	Sier. N.	.20	—
Castle Cr.	—	.50	Standard	1.10	—
Col. Con.	1.20	—	Sterm'nt.	—	.08
Comstock—			Santiago	—	.10
Stock	.06	—	Sax Seb	—	.10
Bonds	—	10.00	Sil. Cord.	.10	.20
Scrip	10.00	—	Sun. Hopes.	.20	—
Dead. Ter.	1.00	—	S. M. Co.	—	—
Eureka C.	.20	—	of L. V.	.05	—
F. DeSmet	.15	—	Shoshone	—	.05
Hale & Nor.	.45	—	Tioga	—	.50
Homestake	8.75	—	Un. Con.	.30	—
Horn Sil.	—	2.50	Ward Cd.	.15	—
Iron Sil.	.10	.40	Yo. Jack.	.45	—
La Cresta	.03	.06			

A BEARISH COTTON MARKET.

Prices Drop Ten Points on Lower Liverpool.

Liverpool was decidedly bearish this morning, and by 1.45 o'clock that market had declined from 3-64d. to 5-64d., and at the close had lost 10-64d. on August and from 4-64d. to 7-64d. on other positions. Spot cotton was 1-16d. lower.

This break in Liverpool caused a decline of 7 to 10 points in the local market, and there was a good deal of selling, the longs taking the lead. At the break some orders were taken by the room traders for a quick turn, and this buying held the market steady for a while. Outsiders are not doing much at the moment, as they are timid, owing to the general money trouble.

At noon the following prices were current: September, 7c.; October, 7.11; November, 7.20; December, 7.29; January, 7.38. October closed Saturday at 7.18.

The American Agriculturist gives out a cotton crop report which it appears that the crop will be harvested on fewer acres than last year. As large, if not a larger, breadth was planted in this staple, but the inability of many planters to borrow money enough to work the crop, difficulty in getting money to pay for picking, damage by drought, flood and worms, curtail production. August indications, the report concludes, mean a crop of about 7,500,000 bales.

BIMETALLISTS WILL MEET.

Arrangements to Be Made for the Cooper Union Mass-Meeting.

The New York wing of the Bimetallic League will have a conference at the Hoffman House this afternoon, presumably for the purpose of discussing plans and making preparations for the free coinage mass-meeting which will be held in Cooper Union next Thursday evening.

The representative of the Committee, G. Bryan, engaged parlor C on the second floor and said that about fifteen persons would probably be present at the meeting. Clerk Peacock, of the Hoffman House, said he knew nothing further about the intentions of the silverites than that they had hired a room and were going to hold a meeting.

The last me