



ALL FOR SILVER.

Opening Session of the Convention at Chicago.

FORMING THE LINES FOR FIGHT.

Young Allen Thurman Made Permanent Chairman.

HE SUBMITS HIS PROPOSITION.

Which He Declares Will Bring an Era of Good Times and Make Everybody Rich—Silver Fanatic Warner Denounces "the Gold Bugs" and Wants Free Silver or Nothing—Governor Waite, of Colorado, is Present, but Hasn't Howled for Goro Yet—Yesterday's Proceedings.

CHICAGO, August 1.—The national convention of the American Bi-metallic League met at 10 o'clock in this city this morning, and the attendance was larger than that of any previous assembly of like character in the history of financial agitation. The army of delegates assembled overcrowded the First Methodist church auditorium an hour before the meeting was called to order. The features of many of the battle-scarred veterans of financial agitation were visible in the heterogeneous assemblage of to-day, among those present being General A. J. Warner, of Ohio, president of the Bi-metallic League; Congressman Bartine, of Nebraska; W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska; Governor Waite, of Colorado; Senator Stewart, of Nevada; United States Senators Mantle, of Montana, and Shoup, of Idaho, and T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, together with Populist leaders Taubeneck and Kolb.

When Chairman A. J. Warner, of the bi-metallic league, called the convention to order scores of delegates were obliged to stand in the aisles. In a few opening words Chairman Warner introduced Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, who welcomed the delegates to the city.

MAJOR HARRISON'S SPEECH.

"Chicago seems to be the spot," said the mayor, "where all the deliberative bodies turn themselves, that their ideas may spread over the land. I welcome you warmly because I believe you have the good of the country at heart. Some of you may be rather wild. It is said that you are lunatics, silver lunatics. I look down upon you and I am rather glad to welcome such lunatics as you. [Applause.]

"Alexander the Great, the three wise men of the east who found the Saviour, Martin Luther, Christopher Columbus, M'Fabeau, Napoleon Bonapart, Benjamin Franklin, and Morse, had all been called lunatics in their times, but all had left their mark on the civilization, the geography or the political liberties of the world.

"It is crazy men that march the world forward and make progress a possibility. Men, you may be denounced, but John Sherman was always crazy enough to fill his pockets with the wealth of this world. [Applause.]

"In almost prehistoric times we know that gold and silver were the money metals of the world. Gold is found in pockets; it is the fruit of chance, but silver is worked out of the rocks by hard methodical, inevitable labor. [Applause.]

"They say that those who believe in bi-metallicism are crazy. If the act of 1873 could be blotted from the annals of American political action I believe that silver would be worth 120 cents an ounce. [Applause.] Be wise in your deliberations, but be fearless. Congress is about to meet. Give the benefit of your deliberations to Congress and tell Grover Cleveland what the people of the United States want.

"I welcome you all." [Great Applause.]

Hon. Thomas M. Patterson responded.

THE RESPONSE.

Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, chairman of the Colorado delegation, said: "When they tell me that Chicago is a gold bug city and I look behind me and see its mayor one of the most distinguished bi-metallic champions in the United States, I can only say that those who say it mistake the bankers and brokers of Chicago for the masses of the people—a mistake that is often made." [Applause.] Referring to the thousands of idle men, thrown out of work by the closing of the silver smelters of the west, he said: "If there is danger of anarchy in this land who will produce the anarchists?" [Cries of "The millionaires," "Wall Street."]

"If there is danger of looting, who will be the cause of it? Will it be the men who were driven from their homes by stress of poverty who have been loyal, law-abiding and country-loving citizens, or will it be the men, who in cold blood, and for selfish purposes, so manipulated the legislation of this country that the money necessary to keep its body in good health was destroyed or led to hiding places and thus made those laboring men paupers thrown upon the charity and the Christianity of the land?" [Applause.]

Chairman A. J. Warner, of the Bi-metallic League, now delivered his opening address.

WARNER SPEAKS.

"The most extraordinary conditions of affairs," said he, "meets the assembling of this convention. Almost perfect peace prevails over the world; the earth is yielding her fruits in unusual abundance and rich harvests are being gathered under favoring skies. There is enough and to spare, and yet never before in the history of the country has there been such widespread distress; never before such loss of confidence and destruction of credit. Industries are everywhere breaking down and laborers by tens of thousands are thrown workless on the streets with want staring them in the face. Scores of banks, most of them prudently managed and showing assets which under ordinary circumstances would place them above suspicion, are driven to suspension. There has been a shrinkage of hundreds of millions in the value of stocks and other property and agricultural products. To attribute all this condition to the present silver

purchasing law of the United States is absurd. Under this law, since 1890, \$150,000,000 have been added to our currency. Does anybody believe that the presence of this \$150,000,000 makes money scarce and dear? Would we be better off if it were out of it? The real object lesson of the situation is very different from that which the gold conspirators intended. It enables us to see the beginning of the shrinkage in prices that must take place in order to go to a purely gold basis. The trouble is in the change in the money standard. The value of money may be doubled, either by doubling the weight of standard coins or by destroying half of the metal out of which coins are made. One is as effective as the other. The establishment of a single gold standard is equivalent to putting the value of two dollars into one. It is doubling the unit and putting property down one-half. This is what is going on. To do this and still require the same number of dollars in payment of debts and taxes is to sanction the spoliation of one class by the other. And the talk of such a standard as honest money or such a policy as sound finances is the rankest hypocrisy." [Applause.]

Referring to the act of '73 Chairman Warner said:

"The members of Congress, the speaker of the house who signed the bill, the President who approved it never knew that it demonetized silver. There was but one man in the United States who knew that the act of 1873 demonetized silver, and yet he has never been hung or shot for treason. [Great applause at this allusion to John Sherman.] That act will be known in history as the crime of '73. Let the memories of those who stand connected with it rot in oblivion." [Great applause.]

Continuing, he said he was willing to have the act of 1890 repealed if the other Sherman law, the act of '73, can be repealed by the same bill. Let both Sherman laws go together and place the country back upon the constitution and the law as it stood before '73.

After appointing committees on credentials and rules and order of business and permanent organization, the convention adjourned until 2:30.

The afternoon session of the convention was held in Central Music hall, a building capable of seating over 3,000 with comfort. Allen Thurman, jr., of Ohio, was made permanent president amid great applause.

A committee on rules and order of business was then chosen and the roll of states called for the appointment of the committee on resolutions.

The roll was called, and the committee on resolutions appointed, among whom were the following: Colorado, Thomas M. Patterson; District of Columbia, Lee Crandal; Nevada, H. F. Bartine; Maryland, H. C. Saffet; New York, H. Alden Spencer; Nebraska, W. J. Bryan; Pennsylvania, John F. Davis; Ohio, George A. Graft; Virginia, I. L. Johnson.

A list of vice presidents was announced, one member from each state being selected, and the question of preparing an address to the people and a memorial to Congress was, after some discussion, referred to the committee on resolutions.

At this point Chairman Resgan and special committee, escorted the new president, Allan W. Thurman to the stage. After the applause had subsided Mr. Thurman spoke in part as follows:

CHAIRMAN THURMAN'S SPEECH.

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—The fight between those who believe that the circulating medium of this country should be hard money—that is, real money, gold and silver, and paper redeemable in the same—and those who believe in the use of soft money—that is, paper promises to pay money, redeemable in other promises to pay—is on.

"Since the late demand in the east to have the government issue bonds, and the cry that is now made for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, charging it, regardless of facts, with all the ills that flesh is heir to, ought to make this perfectly apparent to every thinking man, for should the Sherman law be repealed without substituting anything in lieu thereof, it means the final destruction of silver money as a measure of value, and no man can tell when it will ever be restored to its former place. No matter what may be said to the contrary, this means for years and years to come its reduction to token money, after which the issue resolves itself down simply to the question whether the paper money of the country is to be issued by banking corporations upon the debts of the people, or upon other kinds of corporate securities, or whether it is to rest upon the broad basis of gold and silver. This is so, because gold alone certainly cannot afford a sufficient basis upon which the amount of circulating medium required by the people of this country can safely rest. If this is not so, why is it that we see this tremendous scramble for the yellow metal? If there is not only a sufficient amount of gold with which to carry on all the world's commerce, but also a sufficient amount upon which safely rest, why is it that whenever any of it, by any amount, begins to flow from one country to another, and simply obeys the natural laws of trade, we immediately hear cries of distress; yet everyone knows that we do, and to regain it exorbitant premiums are paid for it.

"If things are as they should be, where is there any danger because a certain amount of metallic money leaves the country? We do not give it away, do we? On the contrary, don't those who take it give value received for it? and is it not this money is used and is it not this true, and I defy any one to prove to the contrary, why then is it dangerous to use it out of the United States, if by doing so we can obtain more in exchange for it than we could if we only exchanged it between ourselves? Money in this sense is simply a changeable commodity, just like any other commodity, and if it is advantageous at some time to exchange other commodities with people other than ourselves, why is it not so with this one?"

"When things are in a normal condition no harm can follow, but when they are not normal, when the basis upon which things rest is not an ample one, then it will prove dangerous to have any of this basis taken away, but this proves nothing other than under such conditions it is dangerous to use money in the way it which it was intended to be used, and when you cannot use things in this way something is wrong. That this is the condition existing today I most firmly believe; and, therefore, if our circulating medium is to rest upon gold alone, practically the whole of it will be based simply upon faith, and upon faith means fiat money."

OFFERED TO FIAT MONEY.

"I am against an irredeemable currency in every way, but, however, if it is to be decreed that we must have fiat money, if our circulating medium is to be based upon faith alone, then I am in favor of its being issued by the government, and not by individuals; because I have more faith in all of the people than I have in any particular class of people. This is not the first time that the people of the United States have had to fight upon this issue. Old Jackson did it for them once before and taking above all other things the ultimate welfare of the whole American people as his guide he never for an instant wavered, but standing like a rock he swore by the "Eternal" the people's rights shall be protected," and he won. The same threats were made by the paper money advocates then as are made now. The United States bank and all its branches, by pursuing almost identically the same course as their followers today have done, so frightened the business community, and so paralyzed all industry that although they may not have intended it, yet a panic ensued and such depression followed that they thought surely old Jackson must give way and they would win, but, as I said, "Old Hickory" never for a single moment wavered. On the contrary, he appealed again to the people of this country, pointing out to whom all this would lead and then bade the bank do its worst; and he did not appeal in vain. Neither will we appeal in vain, for when the people of this country awaken to the fact that there is being made a systematic attempt to force them to pay the obligations of this government in gold alone, when they have always had the right to pay them in gold or silver, and that this is to be taken away from them; that the contract they made with their creditors is to be violated, I, for one, have not the slightest doubt where they will stand.

"We are not here for the purpose of answering every misrepresentation and falsehood that circulates. Neither are we here for the purpose of indulging in abuse of those who differ from us, nor for the purpose of advocating wild schemes of any kind, but we meet here to discuss in a calm and dignified way what is best to be done. Therefore, I beg leave to submit for the consideration of the convention the following:

"Before doing so, however, permit me to say that I am not particularly wedded to this plan or to any other. Because I know there are objections to it that may prove, upon consideration, to be more formidable than I think they are. Out of it, though, and others which will be submitted to the convention, we may arrive at something which is practicable. It is as follows:

THURMAN'S PLAN.

"First, let our adversaries agree to the free coinage of silver at either the ratio of 15 to 1 or 16 to 1. I prefer the former. If they do, we will agree to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law.

"Next, amend the national banking laws, so as to permit any national bank to issue its notes up to the face value of a hundred per cent upon the deposits of ninety per cent with the United States treasury, in either United States gold, or silver coin other than subsidiary silver.

"Further amend by repealing the tax on national bank circulation. At first it may seem that the notes issued under such a law will not be secure, but as under the national banking act the notes of all banks are the first liability that has to be met, I cannot see but that this should be absolutely safe. Now suppose that a bank should fail. First, there would be for the redemption of its notes the 90 per cent of silver or gold coin. Next, the bills receivable of the bank, and under the present system it would be an utter impossibility for the bank to fail and the whole of its bills receivable be worthless. Certainly 10 per cent of them would be paid beyond question. An examination of the comptroller's report shows, I believe, that of all the national banks which have gone into liquidation the assets have yielded over 50 per cent. Finally there is the individual liability of the stockholders. What more secure system of banking could any country have? And what is more, if some such plan as this is adopted and entered into in good faith, it cannot be but a short time before you will see the old parity between gold and silver absolutely restored and give to us a sound national currency.

"Now it must be perfectly apparent to those who control the national banks of this country that their very existence depends upon a wise solution of this question, and that in any event they cannot bring about the repeal of the Sherman law and get the people to consent to the issue of more bonds without a long and desperate struggle, during which time all industries will continue to remain paralyzed. Let them meet us in a spirit of fairness and upon equal ground enter with us upon the development of some such plan as the one suggested. If those can be brought about, I am sure that not only conditions will be instantly restored, but that this country will have raised aloft the beacon light which will lead the world to prosperity for half a century to come." [Applause.]

THE REPRESENTATION.

The committee on credentials reported that forty-two states and territories were represented, and that 160 delegates were entitled to seats on the floor.

In response to general demands, Hon. T. V. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, addressed the convention.

"I have been asked," he said, "how the Knights of Labor stand on this question. Let me say, the Knight of Labor, if he is true to his obligation, and they all are, stands for the free and unlimited coinage of silver on a ratio of one to sixteen."

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly was called for and he spoke for over half an hour.

The convention took a recess until 8:30 p. m., when a mass meeting was held.

Coche Mills Will Close.

Dover, N. H., August 1.—The Coche Company's mills will shut down on Saturday, August 12, for two weeks, or perhaps an even longer period.

The shut down means the throwing out of employment of nearly 1,200 people. It is expected that the print works, which employ 600 hands and are operated by the same corporation, will also be closed.

PANIC IN PORK.

Collapse of the Great Corner in the Chicago Market.

BIG OPERATORS GO DOWN WITH IT.

A Drop of Eight Dollars and a Quarter in Forty Minutes

PARALYZES THE CHICAGO BULLS

And Wrecks the Biggest of Them. Consternation on the Board of Trade as Sensation Follows Sensation—Cudahy, the Boldest Plunger in the Pit, a Ruined Man—Several Other Operators Caught Before They Can Get Their Breath—One of the Most Rapid Declines in the History of Speculation—Lard and Other Hog Products Carried Down in the General Crash.

CHICAGO, August 1.—To-day was the most disastrous in the history of the board of trade in this city. Wealthy firms and individuals were bowled over like nine pins, and the prices of hog products were tumbling like an avalanche.

Old members of the board who had been through the whirl and clamor of many a collision corner in both grain and provisions actually stood aghast at the rapidity with which the price of mess pork went down. A sheer drop of \$8 25 per barrel inside of three-quarters of an hour is enough to take away the breath of old Stentor himself, but then Stentor, in the vulgarism of the street, "isn't in it" with some of the howlers on the board of trade.

There was a lull near the opening this morning when Secretary Stone appeared on the balcony of the trading room and notified all concerned that those having trades with the well known provision brokerage firms of J. G. Steaver & Co., E. W. Bailey & Co. and A. Helms & Co. should proceed to close them out. The silence lasted for a second after the close of the announcement and then a mighty roar went up from the provision pit. As early as last March, it became apparent to the trade that mess pork was being "buled" through these agencies, and it soon became noised about in the provision trade that A. M. Wright was behind the deal. A year before he started a corner in ribs, and with the help of John Cudahy carried it through to success, making a large amount of money. Apparently, according to the general opinion on the board, he had started in to run a similar deal in mess pork. The collapse has been looked for for some weeks, and as the monetary situation became more and more strained and the borrowing of money to put up in margins more and more difficult, everybody not interested in the deal drew out, leaving the market so dull that there was scarcely enough business to establish quotations.

THE BUBBLE BURSTS.

When the bubble finally burst the prices were so small that it was next to impossible to find them. The first offer heard by the quotation official after the announcement of the failure was \$18 75 per barrel against \$10 at the close yesterday. The next bid was \$18, then \$17 50, and so it went 50 cents into one dollar at a time, with very little hesitation at any one time, until the price touched \$10 50, a loss of \$8 25 per barrel in forty minutes.

These are the official figures but it is reliably vouched for that a sale was made as high as \$10, and several as low as \$10, a drop of \$8, or nearly 50 per cent, of \$450,000 on a visible supply of 50,000 barrels. Then the market became quieter and good buying at the enormous decline carried the price back to \$12, and subsequent events had only a temporary effect on it.

CUDAHY GOES DOWN.

Things were moving along with ominous smoothness when another and heavier shock came in the announcement by the secretary in quick succession of the failures of the North Pacific Provision Company, a packing concern with a capital of a quarter of a million dollars, in which "Jack" Cudahy was largely interested; of Wright & Haughey, a respectable firm, chiefly engaged in the receiving and shipping of wheat, but who were understood to be interested with Cudahy in his deals in the provision pit; and finally of Cudahy himself, the great packer and daring operator in provisions; a man interested in the packing trade in a half dozen states, including plants at Chicago, Milwaukee, Omaha, Louisville and Nashville; a man whose wealth had recently been estimated at no less than \$18,000,000, of which about \$2,000,000 was made in a deal in ribs last fall. It was not doubted that he had used all means of raising money before "going down," or that he had lent a helping hand to his friend Charlie Wright before the final pinch came. But the financial noose was drawn tighter and tighter. He had a big deal on in lard and was interested in ribs, and the strain became too great to bear. The announcement of the failure had scarcely died on the secretary's lips before the storm broke loose again, this time in the lard crowd.

The price for September was \$9 75 per tierce in the early trading; it was \$8 within six minutes after Cudahy's failure was announced, and September short ribs, which sold early at \$7 25, broke to \$5 87 1/2. Before the close, however, both rallied, the former to \$6 02 1/2, the latter to \$6 30.

FAIRBANK INTERESTED.

It was said by one close to Mr. Cudahy that his private affairs were entirely separate from his partnership matters, and that the various companies which he controls and in which he is interested with him two brothers, "Mike" and "Pat," are not directly affected by the failure.

It is estimated that the losses on the pork alleged to have been bought for Wright are between \$400,000 and \$500,000. No one pretends to estimate Cudahy's losses. "Charlie" Wright declares that Cudahy and N. K. Fairbank, the lard king, were interested with him in his deal, and that the trouble came

about because they would not put up any more margins. So far as the trade is concerned Mr. Fairbank is not known in connection with the deal at all.

HOGS DROP A QUARTER.

The Local Effect of the Demoralization in Hogs at Chicago.

The local quotations on hogs have remained about stationary in Wheeling for several weeks, the supply about equalling the demand, but last evening when the reports began to arrive telling of the demoralization in pork and hogs at Chicago, there was a quick and sudden drop in the local market of a quarter of a cent per pound, bring the present quotation for fancy stock down to 5.75 and 5.95 cents, lower than they have been for nearly a year. If there is not a better condition of affairs in Porktown immediately, a further and heavier local drop can be expected. The question now being asked is whether the butchers will drop in their prices as quick as they raised them last winter.

UNEXPECTED RELIEF.

Of the Situation in New York—Government Bonds so Low that Banks Issue Circulation Against Them.

New York, August 1.—A new and unexpected element of relief has been injected into the financial situation. United States bonds have reached such a low figure that the national banks see their way clear to make a profit by issuing circulation against them. Arrangements have been made by some of the more prominent banks to increase their circulation from the minimum limits at which it now stands to such an amount as will materially relieve the present tension. It is estimated that \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 will be so added to New York's supply of currency within a very short time.

Exchanges over the counter at the sub-treasury were \$400,000, including \$50,000 in silver. Gold was paid out to the amount of \$300,000; and \$60,000 was received from San Francisco by telegraph.

The issue of loan certificates was increased \$1,475,000, raising the total to \$29,450,000. The day's issue was for the purpose of facilitating the gold imports.

The shipment of gold from England for New York by to-day's steamers reached 930,000 pounds. Part of this was in eagles and double eagles, and will probably return in the very weeks with seal unbroken, in which they were shipped to London during our recent specie export movement.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

Mills Close Down Until Trade Brightens. Others Assist.

LAWRENCE, MASS., August 1.—The Atlantic cotton mills will close down next Saturday for a month or, as the notice posted says, "until the market brightens." Twelve hundred people will be idle. Notices were posted in the Arlington mills stating that the mills will be closed next week for the remainder of August. They employ 3,000 operatives. The Pemberton mills close the last two weeks in August.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 1.—The blank book manufactory of S. E. and M. Vernon, Williamsburg, closed down last night. Eight hundred men are out of employment. Financial depression is given as the cause.

FALL RIVER, MASS., August 1.—The Robeson mill shut down last night for an indefinite period. It is stated that a number of other mills will close Saturday night.

BOSTON, MASS., August 1.—F. A. Loring & Co., leather dealers, have made an assignment. No schedules given. The firm was considered strong in the trade and enjoyed its confidence.

YONKERS, N. Y., August 1.—The Smith carpet mills shut down last night for an indefinite period.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., August 1.—The Universal shirt factory, Sterner & Son, at Bradley Beach, which employs 300 hands, has shut down. Stringency in the money market and dullness of trade are the cause.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 1.—The 800 employees of Anderson, DePuy & Co.'s extensive steel plant at Chartiers, near here, have been notified of a 10 per cent reduction in the wages of all men earning \$1 50 a day or more, and a 5 per cent cut for those earning less. It is thought the reduction will be accepted without a strike.

MR. EDISON'S GRIM HUMOR.

His Unique Notice of the Shut Down of His Phonograph Works.

ORANGE, N. J., August 1.—The shut down at the Edison Phonograph Works is only partial. One hundred and fifteen men and girls are still at work. The total number discharged was 240. Mr. Edison to-day issued the following statement:

"The phonograph works have been shut down because we have nearly completed all the orders on hand and the proprietor thereof seeing that the country has resolved itself into a national lunatic asylum, decided to wait until the wave subsided somewhat. [Signed] "Edison."

Feeding Denver's Unemployed.

DENVER, August 1.—A little over 500 persons were fed twice yesterday at Camp Relief. The number is gradually decreasing, 300 having been sent out during the day and night. Everything is orderly and no disturbance is likely to occur. The proposition to close the camp Thursday morning is not liked by the inmates, but they say they will peacefully disperse when told to do so. The executive committee are reconsidering the subject of closing the camp and may keep it open after Thursday.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Twenty-five hundred operatives are idle in Passaic, N. J.

The total amount of national bank notes outstanding is \$183,635,920, an increase of \$5,551,385 during the month.

The debt statement issued this month shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during July of \$4,164,973 31. Total debt \$901,121,016 63.

Congressmen are arriving slowly in Washington. So few are on the ground that speculation regarding the organization of Congress is out of the question.

Near Montgomery, Texas, three negroes attacked the house of M. Marsh, killed him, ravished his wife, murdered his infant and cut out the tongue of his seven-year-old child. One negro was caught and lynched.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Overtakes Rev. Father Robert Kelleher at Grafton.

HE IS KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE

On a Bridge and Horribly Mutilated. One of the Best Known and Most Popular Priests in West Virginia. Formerly Stationed at Wheeling and Well Known Here—Respected by His Fellow Citizens of All Creeds—Details of the Accident and a Sketch of His Career.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GRAFTON, W. VA., August 1.—Father Robert Kelleher, rector of St. Augustine's Catholic church of this place, was run over here this morning by a Baltimore & Ohio engine and fatally injured in the most horrible manner. Death resulted within a half hour after the accident. The accident occurred at the west end of the railroad bridge near the Baltimores & Ohio hotel. Father Kelleher had come to the depot accompanied by Father O'Connor and intended going over in West Grafton.

When he had gotten on the bridge Baltimore & Ohio engine No. 559 came up from the "Y" and overtook him. He attempted to escape, but became bewildered, and instead of stepping on the right track he turned to the other side just as the engine swiftly came on the same track. Before the engineer could stop the locomotive and avert the accident he was knocked under the wheels of the engine and both legs were completely severed from his body, one limb being dismembered just above the knee and the other immediately below the knee. There was also a cut over the eye.

A railroad employe hastened to assist the injured man, and lifted him from the track. Immediately a crowd congregated, and aid was rendered. Physicians were summoned, but they could do nothing for the unfortunate man.

Father Kelleher retained consciousness all through the ordeal and with remarkable fortitude gave some instructions as to what should be done. He was at once conveyed on a stretcher to his home adjoining the church, but in a few minutes after being taken into the house his sufferings were ended by death. The news of the accident spread rapidly and caused profound sorrow throughout the entire community without regard to creeds, while Father Kelleher's own parishioners were plunged into the deepest grief by their beloved pastor's demise. No definite arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

Father Kelleher was born in Kerry county, Ireland, where he received the elementary portions of his education and read a part of the classics. His parents emigrated to this country and he finished his studies at Montreal, Canada, where he was ordained a priest and was in the mission there for several years. His parents subsequently settled in New York state and Father Kelleher went to Wheeling, where he taught rhetoric and Greek in the old St. Vincent's college under Bishop Whalen. He was stationed at Parkersburg for six years and transferred to Grafton in 1879, succeeding Father Welch.

Father Kelleher's mother died while he was quite young; his father but a few years ago at the age of nearly eighty years. He leaves a brother, now in Florence, New York, and dies at the age of sixty-five a poor man.

Father Kelleher was a strikingly well read man, and master of the classics and of several of the modern languages. His dominant traits were his hatred of sham and false display, unassuming, always natural, and ever ready to share his all with the really needy, and to lend a helping hand to the erring on the way to better things. He was conscientious almost to a fault in the discharge of his duties, and in spite of suffering and intense pain would insist upon discharging the onerous duties of his holy office.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A Funeral in the White City—Preparations For American Week.

WORLD'S FAIR-GROUNDS, August 1.—There was a funeral in the White City this morning. The last rites over the remains of Daniel McNaughton, chief of the New York World's Fair managers, were held in the grand banquet hall of the New York state building. The beautiful structure is draped in mourning and closed to the public. The body will be sent to New York in a private car over the Michigan Central railroad.

"American week" at the Columbian Exposition grows daily nearer a reality. At a late meeting of the associated American exhibitors, representing 22,000, at the exposition the directors submitted a plan for the proposed celebration which was formally approved. It contemplates the giving up of a day to each of the great departments of industry and trade.

In the women's building to-day the board of lady managers held memorial services in honor of the members of board who have died since its organization. The exercises were of a religious character and were held in assembly hall, which was draped in mourning. The members of the board who have died are nine in number.

Steamship Arrivals.

LONDON, August 1.—Sighted—Chester and Wieland, New York; Trave, New York.

New York, August 1.—Arrived—Elbe, Bremen.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—Arrived—British Princess, Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 1.—Arrived—Hungaria, Hamburg.

BREMEN, August 1.—Arrived—Kaiser William II, New York.

MOVILLE, August 1.—Arrived—Ethiopia, New York.

BOSTON, August 1.—Arrived—Congeston, Liverpool; Oranmore, London.

Weather Forecast for To-day.