FINANCE AND COMMERCE

THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF MONEY.

Offerings and Sales at the Richmond Tobacco Exchange—Internal Revenue Collections—Foreign Advices.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Speculation at the Stock Exchange was irregular again to-day, but in the main the tone of the market was firm, when the strength of sterling exchange, the engagements of $2,000,000 gold for shipment to Europe, and the further sales of stocks for foreign account are taken into consideration. At the start prices were generally lower, a break in Tobacco of 4¾ per cent. to 92 having induced selling by some of the small traders of bullish proclivities. Tobacco's break was the result of the announcement that Attorney-General Hancock, of this state, intended bringing suit against the company for violation of the anti-trust law. The drop brought in orders to cover shorts, and a rally to 99 followed. Before the expiration of the first hour, however, there was a decided change for the better, the bulls being taken the Grangers and Anthracite Coalers in hand. Reading and Jersey Central were advanced sharply the latter named selling up to 108, and Jersey Central to 104½. It was reported that the negotiations looking to a settlement of trade troubles were progressing favorably. Nothing of a definite character, however, could be obtained. In the afternoon trading the market was decidedly strong for the low-priced stocks. The general list ran off in sympathy and closed about steady. The syndicate deposited $1,000,000 gold with the Assistant Treasurer just before the close, but this was not generally known. Net changes show losses of ⅛@¾ per cent. Bonds were strong; sales footed up $2,850,000. The sales of listed stocks aggregated 198,000 shares, and of unlisted stocks, 58,000 shares.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent., last loan at 1 per cent., and closing offered at 1 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ per cent. Bar silver, 67. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488@488 for sixty days and 489@490 for demand; posted rates, 489@490; commercial bills, 487¾@488¼. Government bonds strong. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds strong. Silver at the board was neglected.

Treasury Balances: Coin, $89,521,000; currency, $9,856,000.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Closing Bids.
American Cotton Oil	25½
American Cotton Oil preferred	74
American Sugar	116½
American Sugar Refineries pref'd	103½
American Tobacco	93¼
American Tobacco preferred	109
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	29⅝
Baltimore and Ohio	65
Canada Pacific	56
Chesapeake and Ohio	21⅝
Chicago and Alton	163
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	91
Chicago Gas Trust	65¾
Delaware, Lack. and Western	162⅞
Distillers	21¼
Erie	19¼
Erie preferred	27
General Electric	37¼
Illinois Central	104
Lake Erie and Western	26¼
Lake Erie and Western preferred	80
Lake Shore	131
Louisville and Nashville	65¼
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	9¼
Manhattan Consolidated	114¼
Memphis and Charleston (Asked)	15
Michigan Central	102¼
Missouri Pacific	36½
Mobile and Ohio	25
Nash., Chattanooga and St. Louis	70
United States Cordage	7¼
United States Cordage preferred	14
New Jersey Central	103½
New York Central	100¼
New York and New England	41
Norfolk and Western preferred	15
Northern Pacific	5
Northern Pacific preferred	18½
Northwestern	103⅞
Northwestern preferred	141
Pacific Mail	30½
Reading	38
Rock Island	81½
St. Paul	76½
St. Paul preferred	120
Silver Certificates	67
Tennessee Coal and Iron	39¾
Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred	96
Texas Pacific	12½
Union Pacific	15¼
Wabash	9¾
Wabash preferred	24⅝
Western Union	94⅝
Wheeling and Lake Erie	16
Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred	56¾

BONDS.

Alabama (Class A)	108
Alabama (Class B)	105
Alabama (Class C)	101
Louisiana Stamped 4's	101
North Carolina 4's	103¼
North Carolina 6's	125
Tennessee New Settlement 3's	76
Virginia 6's, preferred	5
Virginia Trust Receipts, Stamped	5
Virginia 2-3, 1991	62⅝
United States 4's, registered	112½
United States 4's, coupon	112½
United States 2's, coupon	97
Southern Railway 5's	97
Southern Railway common	13⅝
Southern Railway preferred	41⅝
South Carolina 4½'s	105

LONDON BAR SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Bar silver, 30 9-16d. 5:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102 francs and 12 centimes for the account.

RICHMOND STOCK MARKET.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 30, 1895.

Sales—Sold at Auction: 83 shares Savings Bank of Richmond at 34¼.

Government Securities.	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's	112	....
State Securities.		
North Carolina 4's	104	....
North Carolina 6's	128	....
Virginia 6's (new)	5¼	6
Virginia Century 2-3	63⅝	65⅞
City Securities.		
Richmond City 8's	127	....
Richmond City 6's	122	....
Richmond City 5's, R., 1926	111	....
Richmond City 4's	....	101
Railroad Bonds.		
A. and C. 1st 7's	120	....
A. and C. guar. 1st 6's	105	....
C., C. and A. 1st 7's	100	....
C., C. and A. 2d 7's	100	....
Col. and Green. 1st 6's	110	....
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's	112	....
Ga. So. and Fla., 1927	108½	....
Petersburg, Class A, 6's	105	....
Petersburg, Class B, 6's	115	....
Southern Railway 1st 5's	99½	97½
W., N. C. 1st 6's, C., 1914	115	....
Railroad Stocks.	Par.	
A. and C.	100	97	99½
Petersburg	100	100	101
R., F. and P. div. 6's	100	115	....
R. and P.	100	105	....
Railway preferred 5's	100	41¾	....
Railway common	100	13½	....
Bank Stocks.			
Citizens	25	27⅝	28
City	25	50	....
First National	100	150	....
Metropolitan	25	27	....
National Bank of Va.	100	....	111
Pet. Savings and Ins. Co.	20	20	....
Security	100	....	110
State Bank of Virginia	100	111½	....
Union Bank of Richm'd	50	112	....
Virginia Trust Co.	100	126	....
Insurance Companies.			
Virginia State	25	....	22
Miscellaneous.			
A. T. Co. preferred	100	108	....
A. T. Co. common	50	94	....

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 30, 1895.

Offerings—Wheat, 1,056 bushels; corn (white), 700 bushels.

Sales—Wheat, 996 bushels; corn (white), 600 bushels.

Quotations: Wheat—Longberry, 65c. to 71c., mixed, 65c. to 71c.; shortberry, 65c. to 71c.; No. 2 red, 70c. to 71c.

Corn—White, Virginia, 45c. to 46c.; No. 2 white, 43c. to 44c.; No. 2 mixed, 42c.

Oats—No. 2 mixed, 24½c. to 25c.; No. 3 mixed, 23½c. to 24c.; winter seed, 30c. to 32c.

Rye—48c. to 50c.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Cotton steady; middling gulf, 8 7-16; middling, 8 3-16; sales, 1,600 bales; spinners, 707 bales; stock, 199,327 bales. Futures steady; sales, 46,000 bales; August nominal; September, 7.89; October, 7.96; November, 8.02; December, 8.08; January, 8.14; February, 8.19; March, 8.23.

Weekly—Gross receipts, 1,567 bales; exports to Great Britain, 349 bales; Continent, 1,205 bales; forwarded, 455 bales; sales, 4,903 bales; spinners, 3,298 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts, 3,036 bales; stock, 287,836 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts, 5,837 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,698 bales; Continent, 1,205 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts, 1,028,499 bales; exports to Great Britain, 347,752 bales; France, 775,370 bales; Continent, 2,425,609 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 30.—Cotton futures—Near months and the late months closed barely steady; sales, 147,600 bales; September, 7.81; October, 7.92; November, 7.82; December, 7.87; January, 7.92; February, 7.97; March, 8.02; April, 8.08.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton steady and demand fair; American middling, 4 13-32; sales estimated at 10,000 bales; American, 13,200 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. Futures opened steady and demand fair; September and October, 4 15-64@4 16-64; October and November, 4 17-64@4 16-64; November and December, 4 18-64@4 17-64; December and January, 4 20-64@4 19-64; January and February, 4 21-64@4 20-64; February and March, 4 22-64@4 21-64; March and April, 4 23-64@4 24-64; April and May, 4 25-64@4 24-64. Futures steady at the advance.

4 P. M.—Spot Cotton—American middling, fair, 4 7-16; good middling, 4 5-16; low middling, 4 5-32; good ordinary, 4 1-32; ordinary, 3 27-32. August, 4 15-64@4 16-64, buyers; September and October, 4 15-64, buyers; October and November, 4 17-64, sellers; November and December, 4 18-64; December and January, 4 19-64, buyers; January and February, 4 22-64, value; March and April, 4 25-64@4 24-64, buyers; April and May, 4 25-64, value; May and June, 4 26-64@4 27-64, sellers. Futures closed barely steady at an advance.

Weekly Cotton Statistics—Total sales of the week, 63,000 bales; American, 55,000 bales; trade takings, including forwarded from ship's side, 52,000 bales; actual export, 6,000 bales; total imports, 18,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; total stock, 1,225,000 bales; American, 1,064,000 bales; total afloat, 20,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; speculators took 4,000 bales and exporters took 1,800 bales.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Flour steady; winter wheat, low grades, $2.10@2.40; do. fair to fancy, $2.50@3.25; do. patent, $3.50@3.75; Minnesota clear, $2.60@3.20; patented, $3.20@4.00; low extras, $2.15@2.40; city mills, $3.00@4.15. Southern flour quiet and steady; common to fair extra, $2.00@2.70; good to choice, $2.80@3.60.

Wheat dull and firmer; with options; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 66½c.; afloat, 67¼c. Options were moderately active and irregular, advancing 1⅛@¾c., declined ¼@⅝c., closing firm at ⅛@¼c. over yesterday. No. 2 red, August, 66½c.; September, 66⅞c.; October, 67⅝c.; December, 69⅝c.; May, 75⅝c.

Corn dull and firm; No. 2, 42⅝c., elevator; 43½c. afloat. Options were dull and irregular, closing firm and unchanged to ⅛c. higher; September, 41⅝c.; November, 40⅝c.; May, 41⅝c.

Oats dull and firm. Options dull and easier; August, 24½c.; September, 23½c.; October, 23½c.; May, 26½c. No. 2 white, October, 26½c. Spot prices: No. 2, 24½c.; No. 2 white, 27c.; mixed western, 24@26c.

Hay—Light receipts and steady; shipping, 65@70c.; good to choice, 80@90c.

Wool steady; domestic fleece, 19@22c.; pulled, 20@34c.

Beef dull; family, $9.50@12.00; extra mess, $7.50@8.00; beef hams quiet at $18.50@19.00; tierced beef firm at $9.00@11.00; cut meats steady; pickled bellies, $7.00; shoulders, $5.37½@5.50; hams, $9.00@9.50.

Lard quiet and firmer; western steam, $5.25; city, $5.00; September, $5.20. Refined quiet; Continent, $5.70; South America, $7.00; compound, $4.62½@5.00.

Pork quiet and steady and in moderate demand; mess, $9.75@11.25.

Butter quiet, choice steady; State dairy, 12@14½c.; do. creamery, 19@20c.; western dairy, 9@13c.; Elgins, 20c.

Eggs quiet and weak for all but choice; State and Pennsylvania, 15@16c.; western, fresh, 16@16½c.; do. per case, $2.40@$3.00.

Tallow dull and weak; city, 4¼c.; country, 4⅛@4½c.

Cotton seed oil steady and quiet; crude, 21c.; yellow prime, 25½c.; do. good off grades 26c. asked.

Petroleum unchanged.

Rosin dull and steady; strained, common to good, $1.30@1.35.

Turpentine quiet and steady at 27½@28c.

Rice and molasses unchanged.

Peanuts firm.

Coffee steady at 5@20 points down; September, $14.85; October, $15.00; December, $14.80@14.95; May, $14.50. Spot Rio dull and steady; No. 7, $16.00.

Sugar—Raw dull and steady; fair refining, 2⅞c. Refined steady and unchanged.

Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm; cotton, 1-16d.; grain, 2½d.

Southern Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: Peaches in moderate receipt but quiet and rather easy, while some fancy large brought a premium; watermelons firm for fancy and light receipts; sweet potatoes in liberal receipt, quiet, and outside price extreme.

Peaches—Carrier, $1.00@2.50; basket, 50@$1.25.

Watermelons—Hundred, $5.00@18.00.

Potatoes—Sweet, $1.62½@2.00.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 30.—The improvement in wheat during the morning was more pronounced than yesterday, but the stronger feeling did not last, and before the session closed the advance was completely lost. At the opening prices were barely steady, owing to some rather free selling by yesterday's buyers. After a moment's hesitation, however, the market rapidly advanced, and did not stop until a gain of ½ over yesterday's close had been established, heavy covering by local and outside shorts assisting in advancing prices. Free selling, however, on the turn up, by a large commission house and by elevator accounts checked the advance. Later on the very small export clearances of wheat at New York—1,062 bushels—had a discouraging effect, and prices gradually declined, the close being weak at a shade above the inside price of the day. December wheat opened at 67¼@67⅜c., sold between 68⅛c. and 67⅝c., closing at 67¼@67⅜c., 8@9½c. under yesterday. Cash wheat firm and 1c. per bushel higher.

Corn—The improved tone of the wheat market was responsible for the firm selling which prevailed in corn this morning. The market opened steady but rapidly straightened, in sympathy with wheat. Good buying of May corn by New York and rather light receipts—397 cars—assisted in imparting a firm tone to the market. The market became easier on the break in wheat, and then continued dull and steady for the remainder of the day. May corn opened at 31c., sold between 31⅛c. and 30⅞@31c., closing at 31c., unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was steady and prices unchanged.

Oats were easy early, but strengthened, in sympathy with wheat. Later the market weakened on the large estimated receipts for to-morrow—240 cars. Oats closed ⅛@¼c. lower than yesterday. Cash oats were steady and prices unchanged.

Provisions were dull early, but steady, in sympathy with the strength in grain. Later prices advanced on good covering by shorts. Changing from September to later months continues to be the principal business transacted. At the close September pork was unchanged and January 12½c. higher, and January lard was 2½@5c. higher, September ribs 7½c. higher and January 5@7½c. higher, domestic markets higher and comparatively steady.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Aug	61	61⅛	61	61⅛
Sept	61¼	62½	61⅛	62⅛
Dec	63⅝	64¼	63⅝	63½
Corn—				
Aug	36¾	37	36¾	36½
Sept	36⅞	36½	35⅞	36
Dec	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅜
May	31	31⅛	30⅞	31
Oats—				
Sept	19	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞
Oct	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18½
May	24⅝	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞
Pork—				
Sept	$ 9.00	$ 9.02½	$ 8.97½	$ 9.00
Oct	9.10	9.10	9.05	9.10
Jan	9.82½	9.82½	9.75	9.85
Lard—				
Sept	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.85
Oct	5.87½	5.90	5.87½	5.90
Jan	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.35
Short Ribs—				
Sept	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.60
Oct	5.62½	5.70	5.62½	5.70
Jan	5.00½	5.10	5.00½	5.10

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and unchanged and prices were a trifle steadier: No. 2 white, 61⅝@62c.; No. 2 red, 61⅝@62c.; No. 2 corn, 35⅝c.; oats, 19½c.; pork, $9.00@9.25; lard, $5.82½@5.85; ribs, $5.55@5.65; shoulders, $5.50@5.62½; whisky, $1.20.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 30.—Flour quiet.

Wheat firmer; No. 2 red spot and August, 65⅝@65⅞c.; September, 65⅝@65⅞c.; October, 66⅝@66⅞c.; December, 68⅛@68⅜c.; steamer No. 2 red, 62½@62⅝c.; southern, by sample, and on grade, 63@66c.

Corn firm; mixed spot and August, 42⅝@43c.; September, 42½@42⅝c.; October, 41½c. bid; year, 37⅝c.; January, 35@35⅛c.; southern white, 43c. bid; do. yellow, 43½c. bid.

Oats firm; No. 2 white, western, 26½@27c.; No. 2 mixed, western, 24½@25c.

Rye inactive; No. 2, 47c.

Hay firm at $15.00.

Grain freights dull; steamer to Liverpool, 1½d. asked., September; Cork for orders, 2s.6d.@2s.7½d., September.

Other articles unchanged.

Bonds—Virginia 3's, new, 76 asked; do. Century, 63⅝@63¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 83@83½; Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern income, 6, 75 asked; Consolidated Gas stock, 63 asked; do. bonds, 6's, 117 bid; do. 5's, 109@110.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 30.—Flour quiet and liberal receipts; winter patent, $3.35@3.50; do. fancy, $3.10@3.25; spring patent, $3.45@3.65; do. family, $2.70@2.90.

Wheat quiet; No. 1 red, track, 59@59½c.

Corn steady; No. 2 white, track, 38c.

Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, track, 21@21½c.; No. 2 white, track, 24c.

Pork steady; mess, $10.75; clear mess, $11.75; family, $11.75.

Lard steady; steam leaf, $6.50; kettle, $6.50; prime steam, $6.75.

Bacon steady; loose shoulders, $5.30; loose short rib sides, $5.25; loose short clear sides, $5.75; boxed meats worth ¼c. more.

Whisky—Sales of 549 barrels at $1.22.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged.

Wheat higher; September, 63¼c.; November, 63½c.; May, 68c.

Corn higher; September, 35c.; December, 29½c.; year, 29½; May, 28c.

Oats lower; September, 18½c.; May, 22c.

Pork—Standard mess, $8.50.

Lard—Prime steam, $5.70; choice, $5.80.

Bacon—Shoulders, $5.25; longs, $6.50; clear ribs, $6.62½; short clear, $7.00.

Dry Salted Meats—Shoulders, $5.62½; ribs, $5.70; clear, $5.87½.

High wines steady at $1.22.

Bagging—Jobbing, 4½ pounds at 4½c.; 2 pounds at 5½c.; 2¼ pounds at 5½c.

Iron ties, 75c.

Hemp twine, 9c. per pound.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

UNION STOCK YARDS, ILL., Aug. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,800; market steady to firm; common to extra steers, $3.00@5.05; stockers and feeders, $2.40@4.15; cows and bulls, $1.25@3.25; calves, $3.50@6.00; Texans, $1.90@3.50; western rangers, $2.00@4.65.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market weak and 5c. lower; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.00@4.55; common to choice mixed, $4.00@4.55; choice assorted, $4.40@4.55; light, $4.00@4.55; pigs, $2.50@4.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; market weak and 10c. lower; inferior to choice, $1.50@3.40; lambs, $3.00@5.00.

NAVAL STORES.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 30.—Rosin firm; strained, $1.17½; good strained, $1.20.

Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 25½c.; irregular 24½c.

Tar firm at $1.25.

Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 30.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c.; receipts, 1,160 casks.

Rosin steady and unchanged; sales, 3,000 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30.—Turpentine firm at 26½c.; receipts, 36 casks.

Rosin—Good strained firm at $1.02@1.15; receipts, 314 barrels.

TOBACCO EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 30, 1895.

Private sales reported to the secretary of the Richmond Tobacco Trade to-day: Wrappers, 2 hogsheads; fillers, 4; cutters, 14; scrap (bright), 67; leaf (dark), 29; lugs (dark), 31. Total, 147 hogsheads.

The tobacco inspector reports to-day: Inspections—Bright, 66 hogsheads; dark, 89 hogsheads. Reinspections—Bright, 1 hogshead; dark, 8 hogsheads and 2 tierces.

Myers', Neal's, Davenport's, Planters', Shockoe, Alleghany, Old Dominion, and Seabrook's tobacco warehouses report to-day: Receipts, 55 packages; deliveries, 96 packages.

United States internal revenue collections on tobaccos for the city of Richmond, Va., to-day: Cigars and cigarettes, $3812; plug tobaccos, $1,852.34. Total, $2,222.46.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WEST POINT, AUG. 30, 1895.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Baltimore, Bennett, Baltimore, passengers and general cargo.

SAILED.

Steamship Baltimore, Bennett, Baltimore, passengers and general cargo.

BLINDED BY A TROLLEY FLASH.

Physicians Say Mrs. Chapius Will Never Recover Full Sight.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Alex. Chapius, of 578 Main street, was crossing Washington avenue last night, when a trolley car passed in front of her. As the car passed a bright flame shot from under the wheels, as they came in contact with some rock on the tracks. The light was very brilliant, and enveloped the car for a moment.

Mrs. Chapius felt a shock, and put her hands to her eyes to protect them from the light. When she removed them she found she could not see. She was stone-blind, and had to be assisted to her home. By medical aid, her sight has been partially restored, but the attending physician says she will never recover her full sight.

A strange case of apparent blindness, caused by electric flashes from a trolley car, which in its beginning was similar to the above, occurred in Brooklyn a year ago last fall. Young John Canfield, a resident of Brooklyn, was standing on the corner of Fulton and Adams streets, when the wheels of a passing trolley car stopped on the track, causing bright electric flashes to shoot from under the car. The young man put his hands to his eyes, and staggered backwards. He groped about aimlessly, and when the bystanders took hold of him he said he was blinded. He was taken home, and apparently was entirely deprived of sight.

The case attracted much attention, and he was attended by many eminent oculists, and later by specialists in nervous disorders. Many tests showed that the young man really could not see. But the oculists said his eyes were absolutely unimpaired, and they thought he was shamming. The young man possessed high intelligence, and there was no reason why he should attempt such strange deception.

Finally the doctors decided that his trouble was simply of a nervous character, and that if he could be made to believe that he could see, he would at once regain full use of his eyes. Arguments and pleadings were of no avail, and finally the young man was seen alone by one of the specialists of the Eye Hospital, who practically ridiculed and bullied him into the belief that he could see.

The doctor insisted to the young man that he could see, despite his protestations that he could not.

Finally Canfield's delusion was overcome. "Why, yes," he said, suddenly, "I can see; quite plainly," and he had no further trouble whatever with his sight.

The doctors said the young man was not shamming. He could not see so long as he thought he could not. The case attracted much attention among medical men.

Of course, the case of Mrs. Chapius may be of a different nature, in that she may in some way have received a direct shock from the broken, scattered current, strong enough to cause temporary blindness. In the case of Canfield, it was shown that he was absolutely insulated, and could not have received any current of electricity from the trolley.—New York Sun.

IMPRISONED IN GERMANY.

An American Citizen Sentenced to Jail on a Charge Many Years Old.

DECATUR, IND., Aug. 30.—Word has just been received here that H. M. Romberg, a well-known citizen and a member of the Democratic Central Committee of Indiana, has been arrested in Hamburg, Germany, where he was visiting his old home, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment for whipping an officer in the German army before coming to this country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—Nothing has been reported to the State Department concerning the case of H. M. Romberg, of Decatur, Ind., who is said to have been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment at Hamburg for an alleged assault on an officer of the Imperial German army, the offence being committed some years prior to his naturalization and when he was serving — term as a soldier.

From the statement of the case in the press dispatches, there appears to be no ground for an interference on the part of the United States. His alleged offence is a contuing one, which, by treaty stipulation between Germany and the United States, cannot be affected by naturalization.

The State Library, Capitol, and all the State offices will be closed on Labor-Day, next Monday.

"THE FALL OF JERICHO."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Dr. Edward L. Pell's Observations on the Historical Feat of the Children of Isreal.

When the children of Israel passed over Jordan, God burnt the bridges behind them. That is to say, the waters which divided to let them in flowed together again to shut them in. All possibility of retreat was cut off: they had to conquer or die. With the walls of Jericho rising up before them and the waters of Jordan rushing on behind them, it could hardly be said that these people had improved their situation by coming to Canaan. It looked as if they had jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire. They were not a warlike people. They did not know how to storm cities. They could build walls—nobody had built better—but they had no engines with which to break them down. They could not hope to starve the city out by a siege, for the surrounding nations were already combining to wipe them out. It was a time of extremity. Unless God himself should come to their help they were utterly undone.

Doubtless Joshua came to this conclusion as he walked around the walls of the city studying its defences, and endeavoring to fix upon a plan of attack. He must have prayed while he planned, for as he went an angel met him. The angel proved to be the Captain of the Lord's host—the Captain who always comes to us at the moment when, overwhelmed by a sense of our helplessness, we throw ourselves upon God. Joshua threw himself at his feet. Having no plans of his own, conscious that he could do nothing, he was ready to cry, "What saith my Lord to his servant?" It was a tremendous relief to have the Captain of the Lord's hosts come to him in such an hour.

It is only when a man is fully conscious of his own helplessness that he is ready to carry out such directions as God gave to Joshua. Far to a self-complacent mind the only striking thing about the Captain's plan was its absurdity. It was utterly opposed to reason and common sense. It was wholly contrary to all rules of tactics. It was so supremely ridiculous that no man would attempt to carry it out who could not swallow his pride and consent to be laughed at. But Joshua's opinion of himself was at zero, and his faith in God was at blood heat, and the plan was no sooner presented than he went to work to carry it out.

The next morning the entire armed force of Israel marched out of camp and started around the city. Following were seven priests with trumpets of rams' horns. Then came the ark of the covenant followed by an unarmed multitude. Silently the strange procession moved around the walls. Not a sound was heard save the trumpeting of the priests proclaiming the presence of Jehovah. Doubtless there were many in the procession who felt very foolish and who said to each other, "How perfectly absurd this is!" Doubtless there were people on the walls who notwithstanding their uneasiness, could not help laughing at the army of idiots encircling the city. But doubtless, too, there were a multitude of believers, headed by Joshua, whose hearts were turned toward heaven and who, all through that march, prayed as hard as they had ever prayed in their lives.

The next day there was another procession, and the people who saw so much to laugh at the day before began to think that it was not so absurd after all. The silence was oppressive. The third day it was repeated, and many an indifferent heart came under the influence of the impressive scene. Six days the people marched around the city. Six days they exercised their faith in Jehovah. Six days they presented themselves before the world confessing themselves the followers of the true God. Six days their hearts were upturned toward heaven. Six days they impressed themselves upon the world around them, filling the hearts of the enemy with terror. And then came the seventh. The order for an early start impressed the people that something was about to happen. When the procession had compassed the city once, and started around again, this impression was strengthened. It is easy to imagine that every pious heart was upturned to God. At last came the order: "Shout! for the Lord hath given you the city." Nothing had happened to show that the Lord was about to give them the city, but the people had faith, and they shouted. And as their shout of praise went up, the power of God came down, and the walls trembled and fell with a crash to the earth.

And every man went "straight before him, and they took the city." The awful scene which followed has proved a stumbling-stone to many a pious heart. Who can justify the children of Israe in carrying on a cruel war of extermination? No one. The children of Israe did not carry on a war of extermination. It was not their war. Time and again they were warned that the battle was not theirs, but the Lord's. It was God's matter, and they were simply his instruments, with no responsibility except to obey him. The question is not, Who can justify Israel, but, Who can justify God? The inhabitants of Canaan were corrupt beyond cure. Their cup of iniquity was full. They were in the condition the world was in when Noah was commanded to build the ark. God knew that there was nothing to be done but to destroy them. To question his right to use human instruments to bring about their destruction is to question his right to destroy the world by a flood or Sodom and Gomorrah by fire. But it is well to remember that in commenting upon the conduct of God we are like simple-minded children sitting in judgment upon their fathers whose ways are beyond their understanding. "Shall he that contendeth with the Almighty instruct him? He that reproveth God let him answer it. Then Job answered the Lord, and said, Behold, I am vile; what shall I answer thee? I will lay mine hand upon my mouth."

In the presence of a stronghold of Satan the people of God stand as helpless as the children of Israel stood before Jericho. There are some things which we cannot overcome by our own strength, but a stronghold of Satan can never be broken through by human power. There are sinful appetites and tempers within us that have walls about them so high and strong that only divine power can break them down. It is as foolish for us to try to overcome these things by our own strength as it would have been for the children of Israel to try to break down the walls of Jericho by making battering rams of their own heads. We are to do our part, we are to go armed for the fight, we are to show our faith in God, we are to praise his name, we are to proclaim his presence, but only God can break down the walls.

The same is true with regard to the strongholds of Satan which we are to overcome as a people. We are in the habit of saying that if the good element in society would unite against the bad element, we could wipe out the terrible evils which disgrace our cities. But the fight against great evils is not a fight between good people and bad people. It is a fight between good people on the one hand, and bad people reinforced by Satan on the other. We have miscalculated the power intrenched in these great evils. The devil himself is in them. Good men may by their own strength overcome bad men, but good men cannot by their own strength overcome Satan. "This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting." If in the struggle between the good and bad the bad is supported by satanic power, there is no hope for the good unless it is supported by divine power. Only God is stronger than Satan. We are not to be idle. We are not to let any instrument remain idle. We are not to leave a stone unturned. We are to show ourselves in God's ranks. We are to stand up long enough to be counted. We are to be willing to march in sight of the world, and let the inhabitants of Jericho laugh at us if they will. We are to lift up our hearts continually unto God, and show our faith in the power of God to overcome evil. We are to praise him always for what he has done and for what he is going to do, and we are to be armed and ready to move when the orders come—in a word, we are to do what we can; but if the great evils which afflict the world are ever be wiped out, we must look to God himself to overcome the hinderances which are freater than human power.

"By faith the walls of Jericho fell down."

EDWARD L. PELL.

A U. S. OFFICIAL STOLEN.

Buffalo's Most Sensational Kidnapping Outrage.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The most sensational kidnapping case that Buffalo has had in many years, with all her recent reputation in that line, has just been disclosed. The abductor's victim in this instance was no less a person than the commissioner who represents the United States Government in the enforcement of Federal laws in this city and Western New York.

While intoxicated last Sunday night, Henry D. Fitzgerald, attorney and United States commissioner, fell in with three tough characters in the Tenderloin district. They prevailed on him to go with them to an opium joint on Michigan street.

In a room on the second floor Fitzgerald was assaulted and stripped of his clothing. Naked and almost dead from the treatment, Fitzgerald was chained to a chair. His captors demanded $100, and declared that he must pay or die. Fitzgerald held out one for a few hours, but finally signed a check for $80 on the Farmers and Merchants Bank.

Having secured the check, they allowed him to depart.

Monday morning Fitzgerald, much the worse for wear, appeared at the bank and stopped payment on the check. The check was cashed early in the morning at the German Bank by a saloon-keeper, who received it from the kidnappers, but who subsequently had to refund.

One of Fitzgerald's abductors was said to have had something to do with the daring Mollain highway robbery about a year ago.

Six men concerned in the abduction were arrested this morning and locked up at police headquarters. They are said to belong to a gang who have often figured in police cases.

They are George Swartzenberg, an ex-saloon-keeper, William Moody, William Kisby, an old-time crook; Joseph Butler, William Pembroke, and Albert Petty. Fitzgerald is confined in jail pending recovery from the effects of his debauch.

With the exception of Swartzenberg, the prisoners were taken before Judge King and committed to jail. They will be kept there until Fitzgerald has sufficiently recovered to appear against them.

A Tramp in the Mayor's Chair.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Arthur Bradley, of Brooklyn, a tramp with even more assurance than the cheeky tourist who stole in and slept in Millionaire Astor's bed, got through the window into Mayor Strong's private sanctum in the City Hall yesterday morning to await his Honor's coming. When Watchman Larkins arrived to air the office, he found the strange caller standing listlessly at the Mayor's desk. He looked entirely unconcerned. He had neither disturbed nor appropriated anything, and acted as if he had merely dropped in to make a special call upon his Honor. He had just arisen from the Mayor's chair.

The tramp innocently explained that he had met a policeman in front of the City Hall who told him that if he went into the Mayor's office his Honor would give him a new pair of trousers, as he was distributing garments every morning.

To make sure that he would be in the first rank for this distribution, he decided to go at once to the Mayor's office. By climbing on a railing he was able to gain the ledge of the window, which he opened and crawled in.

The man was poorly dressed. He did need a pair of trousers. Later he was sent from the Tombs Court to the workhouse for disorderly conduct.

All Sects to Unite.

ERIE, PA., Aug. 30.—At the convention of clergymen yesterday Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish churches were represented. It was agreed to join in a monster Sunday-school parade as a feature of the Centennial celebration. Seven thousand children will be in line. Banners will be dispensed with. Nothing but the American flag is to be carried. A living flag is to be composed of representatives from all the Sunday schools in red, white, and blue dresses for the stripes, and a girl from each of the forty-four churches will fill the field as stars.

Lord Marcus Beresford Weds.

LONDON, August 30.—Lord Marcus Beresford, brother of Lord William Beresford, who recently married the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, was married privately by special license Wednesday in St. George's church, Hanover square, to Louisa, daughter of General Rigley. Lord Marcus Beresford is one of the stewards of the Jockey Club, and is also the adviser of the Prince of Wales in the purchase of the latter's race horses. The Star describes the bride as Mrs. Butler, an American.

Killed the Wrong Man.

McBAIN, MICH., Aug. 30.—A letter was received by Mrs. Smalley from J. C. Anderson, of Brinton, which seems to show that her husband, John Smalley, who was killed while resisting arrest, was neither one of the Chicago and West Michigan train robbers nor the murderer of Detective Powers. Reputable citizens of Brinton have sworn to a complete alibi for Smalley, and fifty other residents are willing to back up the affidavit.

No Red Flags in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The red flag which was to grace the procession to be made Labor-Day in honor of Kier Hardie, the English Socialist, will not appear, as Mayor Swift has issued positive orders against its being carried through the streets. The Mayor ordered Oscar Neebe, Michael Schwab, and other Socialist leaders brought to the City Hall and warned them against any attempt at display of the Socialist emblem.

Morley Writing a History of the Century.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—The Liverpool Post says that Mr. John Morley, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, is engaged is writing a history of the present century. It is a tremendous undertaking, says the Post, and the work has thus far occupied M