

SENATORS ON SILVER

Able and Animated Discussion in the Upper House.

SECY CARLISLE COMMENTS

A Bill to Increase the National Bank Circulation.

MR. VEST'S VIGOROUS SPEECH

Against Repeal and in Favor of Bimetallism.

SENATE AND HOUSE SPEECHES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The silver fight is progressing slowly in the two houses of congress, and threatens to assume such a stubborn shape as to preclude the possibility of definite action for weeks to come. While a month's debate over the question of free coinage has been held, and a vote taken in the house with no prospect of a vote until two weeks from today, the indications are that the senate will devote its first legislative action entirely to another remedy for the financial situation, and of permitting national banks to issue currency to the full par value of their United States bonds on deposit in the treasury. Thus the two bodies will be working at somewhat cross purposes, and out of the complications to ensue no one knows what will be finally evolved. The developments in the senate today were decidedly discouraging to those who have hoped for an unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. The introduction by Senator Voorhees of the increased currency bill, and the reference to the committee of which he is chairman, indicates that the finance committee will first seek relief in recommending the issue of national bank notes to the par value of bonds deposited, and that the questions of free coinage and the repeal of the Sherman act will be relegated to the future for more leisurely consideration. Later in the day, when Senator Vest readmitted his silver amendment, and some of the developments of the day were such as to discourage those who have so promptly hoped for an early repeal; and none but the most sanguine can tonight see any hope for action by the senate providing for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. In all the campaign speeches in Missouri declared Mr. Cleveland to be a bimetallist like himself, and that the only differed in reference to the ratio. He had the right to make that statement, because Mr. Cleveland had accepted the nomination which pledged the Democratic party to bimetallism. It had been as well known that the Democratic party stood on the doctrine of bimetallism as that it had not in Chicago and nominated Governor Cleveland for the presidency. He did not undertake to say now that the president was opposed to bimetallism, or that he would not give his executive sanction to a measure to coin silver at a national rate, and that he would not undertake to say that the president's message was most significant for what it failed to say. He undertook to say, with the greatest respect for the president, and without the least doubt of his honesty of purpose, that when he failed (in that great state paper) to say one word in respect to bimetallism, he certainly meant that a consideration of the issue of silver was not to be taken at any rate, was so impracticable that it did not need executive notice. As to the assertion that silver should be demonetized because it fluctuated in value, while the value of gold was stable, he read an extract from a pamphlet, written by Monteth Douglas, a business man of London, before the closing of the Indian mints, pleading with the people of Great Britain that they were struck down, as the only sure foundation for financial existence, and declaring that silver has really fluctuated much less than gold. In replying to questions by Mr. Gray, of Delaware, Mr. Vest asserted that the discussion of silver on the subject would be imperfect and unsatisfactory which did not admit, on both sides, what was known to every intelligent man, that if the volume of money was increased, the price of commodities went up, and that if the volume of money was decreased, the price of commodities went down. He had seen the day in the vicissitudes in his life when \$50 of paper would buy a loaf of bread, and when a \$5 gold piece would buy a house and lot. It was not necessary for him to say when, and where that was, because he did not wish to revive war issues. [Laughter.] And so, if one half the coin currency of the country were struck down, as the volume of money was decreased, the price of commodities would be doubled, and the prices of commodities would be put down, beyond computation. Mr. Horace White had started in a recent article in the New York Evening Post that he hoped that day would come, that he wanted to see everything cheaper, because that was to everybody's interest. Mr. White said, it seemed agree with his own opinion, would afford a very considerable measure of relief to the country under the existing circumstances. I therefore recommend the passage of the bill. Respectfully yours, J. G. Carlisle, Secretary.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon) gave notice of an amendment to be offered to a joint resolution to maintain the parity of gold and silver. The amendment, after a long preamble, declares that in the sense of congress that no change shall be made in the tariff laws during the Fifty-third congress. Mr. Vest (Dem., Missouri) introduced a bill for the coinage of silver in the treasury, saying that it had been sent to him from New York and that it met his partial approval. It provides that after setting aside in coin and bullion as a reserve such amount of the silver bullion purchased under the act of July, 1890, as shall equal the

coinage value the aggregate sum of the treasury notes authorized by that act) all the remainder of such bullion shall be deemed available for the issue of silver certificates, such remainder or surplus bullion shall be coined into standard silver dollars, and such dollars shall be used for the redemption of silver certificates, as now required by law; provided that this shall not be deemed to alter or amend any provision of the act of July, 1890. The second section provides that National Banking associations shall be entitled to receive circulating notes to the value, at par, of United States bonds on deposit, not, however, to exceed the amount of capital stock actually paid in. The bill was read and referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Hill (Dem., New York) here offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that no legislation other than legislation pertaining to the finances shall be considered at the present extraordinary session of congress. He asks that the resolution lie on the table. The resolution was read by the clerk's desk to have read an article from the New York Recorder, headed "Give us Free Silver."

After a portion of the article had been read, Mr. Hill's further reading was made by Senator Hoar and Senator Hawley, and the article was ordered printed as a document.—Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nevada) sent to the clerk's desk to have read an article from the New York Recorder, headed "Give us Free Silver."

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Massachusetts) gave notice that he would tomorrow call up the resolution as to the Montana senatorial case, and would after Wednesday press it to a conclusion, to the exclusion of all other business.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Missouri) called up the resolution offered by him last Tuesday, favoring bimetallism and the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal, but maintaining their parity. Before beginning his speech in support of the resolution, Mr. Vest had read the declarations in the Republican and Democratic platforms on the subject of silver, and showed that both parties were practically agreed on that question. He said that it was time for the people of the United States to know whether politics were a juggle and

or whether the solemn declarations of parties were worthy of the confidence of a free people. In taking the Sherman act, Mr. Vest spoke of it as a houseless and homeless legislative dog, with no one being able to give it a bone, and without being able to find a kennel in which to hide its dissonant baying. He said, however, he would vote against its repeal without a guarantee as solemn as the great necessity of the people, that silver shall exist in the United States as a money metal, and that he would not give his executive sanction to a measure to coin silver at a national rate, and that he would not undertake to say that the president's message was most significant for what it failed to say. He undertook to say, with the greatest respect for the president, and without the least doubt of his honesty of purpose, that when he failed (in that great state paper) to say one word in respect to bimetallism, he certainly meant that a consideration of the issue of silver was not to be taken at any rate, was so impracticable that it did not need executive notice. As to the assertion that silver should be demonetized because it fluctuated in value, while the value of gold was stable, he read an extract from a pamphlet, written by Monteth Douglas, a business man of London, before the closing of the Indian mints, pleading with the people of Great Britain that they were struck down, as the only sure foundation for financial existence, and declaring that silver has really fluctuated much less than gold. In replying to questions by Mr. Gray, of Delaware, Mr. Vest asserted that the discussion of silver on the subject would be imperfect and unsatisfactory which did not admit, on both sides, what was known to every intelligent man, that if the volume of money was increased, the price of commodities went up, and that if the volume of money was decreased, the price of commodities went down. He had seen the day in the vicissitudes in his life when \$50 of paper would buy a loaf of bread, and when a \$5 gold piece would buy a house and lot. It was not necessary for him to say when, and where that was, because he did not wish to revive war issues. [Laughter.] And so, if one half the coin currency of the country were struck down, as the volume of money was decreased, the price of commodities would be doubled, and the prices of commodities would be put down, beyond computation. Mr. Horace White had started in a recent article in the New York Evening Post that he hoped that day would come, that he wanted to see everything cheaper, because that was to everybody's interest. Mr. White said, it seemed agree with his own opinion, would afford a very considerable measure of relief to the country under the existing circumstances. I therefore recommend the passage of the bill. Respectfully yours, J. G. Carlisle, Secretary.

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country (all obligations being out of the way) on a single standard, the issue might be a fair one; but with debts to the amount of \$5,000,000,000 due by the United States, the striking down of one-half of the currency of the country would be not only unjust and ruinous, but absolutely wicked.

Mr. Vest spoke of the bimetallism of France, and declared that today the French people are financially the first people in existence. The French peasantry hoarded their silver 5-franc pieces, and so, in the United States, the colored men of the South would hoard silver dollars if they could get them. Why, he asked, should not the United States float \$500,000,000 of silver in the country instead of being told that the country would be

Shipwrecked if silver coinage was continued another day? It was not, he asserted, the production of silver that had brought down its value. It was legislation that had done it—legislation in Germany and the United States. How could it be expected that silver would retain its value when these two great nations took away the monetary use of silver? With the resources and population of the United States it was only necessary for the United States to issue a policy and stand by it. The country was caused by the open and sedulous inculcation of the idea that the country was about to go to the gold standard, and that the silver money of the country would be worthless.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Illinois)—Would the repeal of the Sherman act bring the country to a gold standard? Mr. Vest—I think it would. If the Sherman act be repealed not a silver dollar would be coined in this country. Mr. Palmer—How does the Sherman law aid free coinage? Mr. Vest—I do not think that it does aid free coinage.

Mr. Palmer—Then why not repeal it? Mr. Vest—I am willing to have it repealed, but I do not want the repeal made a stalking horse for monometallism. Mr. Vest spoke of the unfortunate condition of the

Miners of the West, and said that the somewhat dramatic remark of an ex-senator recently, that in the extreme West the people were crying for bread, and that in New England they were crying for gold, was literally true. Suppose, said he, that we were called upon today to pass a law stopping the factories of New England, what protests would we hear from that section? Suppose we were called upon to strike down the wheat culture of Dakota and the Red river of the North, would we not expect to hear protests against it? If I were here from one of the silver-producing states, I would fight the demonetization of silver as I fought the force bill, because it involves all that those people hold dear in the world—their homes, their families, their lives. Arguments would have to be brought here stronger than proofs of Holy Writ to make me agree to it. If I can, by any possibility, by legislation tentative or otherwise, keep this great industry here from going to the wall, I will take the chances of even a mistake on my part rather than perpetrate what I consider such an

outrage upon them. I know these Western states, not from theory, but from experience. I know what these people have endured, leaving the comforts of what was then civilization in the Eastern and middle states, and coming to this country, one hand and pick in the other, blazing the pathway of civilization in the canons of the Rocky mountains. They have built up the silver-mining industry on the faith pledged to them by the people of the United States, and the substitution and laws—that the product of those mines shall be considered as a money metal, and we are now asked, through the financial "four hundred" of New York, and the commercial houses of England, to betray these people, and say to them, "find something else to do. We want gold, gold, gold." No, Mr. President, I will not do it. If the time comes when I find that I have made a mistake, I can at least have the consolation of knowing that my heart and my head both approve the action which I propose to take in regard to this measure.

In conclusion Mr. Vest repelled the idea of being a necessity for international agreement on the subject of silver. At the close of his speech, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Massachusetts) obtained the floor, and then, after a short executive session, the referred to committee of the nominations received today, the senate adjourned.

Several Members Present to Hear the Speechmaking. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—It was a slim attendance of members which faced Speaker Crisp when he called the house to order this morning. The day was devoted to speechmaking, and every thing moved along quietly until Mr. Patterson began to make a speech advocating the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Mr. Simpson thereupon asked Mr. Patterson how he intended his present views on the free coinage sentiments expressed by him in the Fifty-second congress. Mr. Patterson also questioned Mr. Patterson, asking him if he had not been a strong advocate of the nomination of David B. Hill. Mr. Patterson denied any such intention, and the incident ended. The speaker announced the following committee appointments: Finance—Messrs. Pearson (chairman), Russell (Ga.), Latimer, Hines, Hager, Adams and Gillett (N. Y.). Accounts—Messrs. Rusk (chairman), Paynter, Tate, Mutchler, Ikert, Wells, Post, Wright (Mass.) and Marvin. Money—Messrs. Lynch (chairman), Strait, Pledger (Tex.) and Mahon. Mr. Holman introduced a joint resolution making immediately available the appropriation for the mileage of senators and representatives. Agreed to. The silver debate was then resumed. Mr. Warner (Dem., New York) said the Democratic members from New York intended to carry out every pledge made to the people. Mr. Boatner was glad to hear this.

A HOTEL HOLOCAUST.

SENATE HOTEL IN CHICAGO GOES DOWN IN FLAMES.

SEVEN PEOPLE LOSE LIVES.

Fifteen People Very Badly Injured—Among the Number the Coons Family, of Goodhue County, Minnesota—Story of the Fire Told by Mr. Coons—Some Terrible Experiences.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—A hotel fire, resulting in the death of a number of the guests, occurred this morning. The fire was in the Senate hotel, a three-story structure on Madison street, near Fifth avenue. One man jumped from a window in the top story and was killed. About half a dozen others were suffocated and burned to death. The first body to be recovered was that of Harry Godfrey, the seven-year-old son of S. Godfrey, of Buchanan, Mich. Loss on the building and contents is practically total, but, as the structure was old and the furnishing cheap, the amount will not exceed a few thousand dollars.

A restaurant occupied the ground floor and the hotel the two upper ones. It contained a billiard room, total, but, as the structure was old and the furnishing cheap, the amount will not exceed a few thousand dollars. Among the buildings destroyed were: B. N. Lindsay, livery stable; Folk & O'Neil, confecturers; Lindsey & Clark, Blatz block, Healer's saloon, Engels block, Lindsay's undertaking establishment, and the company of Fisher's grocery, Shaw's plumbing establishment, Chapman block, Levison's notion store, the Ohio Press, Potts' general store, Shaffer's music store, Swearingen's meat market, and twelve dwellings. The fire was caused by a lamp in the second story, which was engaged in making food.

From the Ruins. They were taken to a morgue. Four bodies were soon recovered. They were those of the Godfrey boy and two men and a woman. The scene during the disaster here in Chicago was a terrible one. They and the other occupants were flying about seeking an avenue of escape. Annie and her mother groped their way through the smoke and flames, and stood out on the sill. The crowd below yelled to them not to jump. With their hands above their heads, the framework, keeping as far as possible, while the smoke and flames burst through the windows around them. George Howell, Joseph Bush, deck hand; William Kidd, deck hand, and a woman, whose Christian name is not known. The injured are: Jack Moritz, steward; Sage Aiken, assistant engineer; Capt. Henry Baugh, Daniel Brehel and two others.

Some Lucky Ones. A Few More—Office Seekers Gratified. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations: Edward C. Butler of Massachusetts, secretary of legation to Mexico. Otto H. Boyesen, North Dakota, United States consul at Gothenburg, Sweden. Bradley B. Smalley, collector of customs for the district of Vermont. George C. Skinner, pension agent at Pittsburg, Mo. Thomas J. Low, secretary of Oklahoma. C. Caldwell, receiver of public moneys, at Kingfisher, Oklahoma. To be register of land office: William D. Lindsay, at Guthrie, Oklahoma; Edward D. Spilman, at West Virginia, at Kingfisher, Oklahoma; Edwin P. Harman, at Denver, Colo.; John J. Beavers, at Little Rock, Ark. William C. Perry, United States attorney for the district of Kansas.

Key for Public Building Committee. Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Congressman Hall today interviewed Speaker Crisp in behalf of Col. Kiefer and urged his appointment to a place on the public building committee. National Committeeman Doran also put in a good word. Minnesota Democratic leaders are anxious to help along the St. Paul public building and will do all in their power. There is very great pressure for the removal of Bank Examiner John E. Diamond and the permanent appointment of J. Leslie Thomson, of Sioux Falls, who is now temporary examiner in charge of a bank at Chamberlain. The existing of the Pick and Pettigrew man at the Fore City Indian agency shows that this precious pair have not the pull with the administration which they are claiming in their home papers.

Doorkeeper Selected. Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Senator Roach has selected J. W. Cope, of Richmond county, for a place as doorkeeper in the senate, and will recommend the retention of Doorkeeper Ward. Each of these places is worth \$1,400. Mr. Cope was the messenger selected to carry North Dakota's electoral vote to Washington.

Pension Examiner Appointed. Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Congressman Wells, of Wisconsin, today secured the appointment of Dr. Frank A. Evered as pension examiner at Ripon, Wis. "Several times I tried to get through the door and find my little girl, strong dirt blowing up the stairs from below filled the hall and room with the smoke of the fire, and I was unable to see or breathe. At last I gave it up in despair and returned to my own room, weak and almost suffocated. My throat felt like a fire itself. And I got these burns"—pointing to several scars on his nose and forehead. "In the room were my wife and daughter Flora, both badly frightened and screaming, but neither injured as yet. I knew that we were out of the room for a while at least, and I walked for the firemen to run up a ladder and take us out. Presently a man on the opposite

side of Madison street beckoned to me and pointed to the next building east, clothing store. I looked out of the window and noticed a ledge of stone running below the second story windows, and joining a similar one on the building. I saw a way of escaping and began to help my wife out of the window. Just as she was getting out a heavy object, probably a sign or tile from the roof, fell striking her on the right shoulder, inflicting an ugly wound. My wife kept her head, however, and we were crossed in safety to the building adjoining. As soon as my wife and daughter were safe, I ran to the street and sent a fireman up after my little girl, Anna, although I had given up hope of seeing her alive. The fireman soon emerged with her in his arms and crossed her to me, badly burned about the face and arms, but not unconscious. I then sent my family to the street and went back to the building. I pronounced my wife's and child's injuries not dangerous. I knew the place was a fire trap, but thought I was safe on the second floor."

A BUCKEYE BLAZE. Two-Hundred-Thousand-Dollar Fire in Steubenville, O. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14.—A Steubenville, O., special says: "This city was visited this afternoon by the greatest conflagration in the history of the place. The fire started in B. N. Lindsay's livery stable on Fourth street at 2:15 o'clock, and before the flames could be subdued two large blocks, several stores, twelve residences and a number of stables were in ruins. The loss will reach \$200,000. Among the buildings destroyed were: B. N. Lindsay, livery stable; Folk & O'Neil, confecturers; Lindsey & Clark, Blatz block, Healer's saloon, Engels block, Lindsay's undertaking establishment, and the company of Fisher's grocery, Shaw's plumbing establishment, Chapman block, Levison's notion store, the Ohio Press, Potts' general store, Shaffer's music store, Swearingen's meat market, and twelve dwellings. The fire was caused by a lamp in the second story, which was engaged in making food."

BLEW UP. Several People Killed on a Snake River Boat. COLFAX, Wash., Aug. 14.—The Union Pacific steamer Annie Barron, plying on Snake river, between Riparia, Wash., and Lewiston, Idaho, was blown up on Walte's bar, four miles below A. Mota, at 8 o'clock this morning. Seven persons were killed and all on board injured. The vessel was blown to pieces. The names of the killed are: Thomas McIntosh and brother, passengers; Mrs. Toppet, purser's wife; George Howell, Joseph Bush, deck hand; William Kidd, deck hand, and a woman, whose Christian name is not known. The injured are: Jack Moritz, steward; Sage Aiken, assistant engineer; Capt. Henry Baugh, Daniel Brehel and two others.

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Millions of Gold. THE PRECIOUS METAL FLOWS THIS WAY IN LARGE SUMS. WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH IT? Much Gold Brought Over by Brokers to Be Sold at a Premium—The Balance Represents Wheat and Stock Purchases—St. Paul's Style of Stamping New York Checks. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The steamship La Normandie, which arrived this morning, brought 1,175,000 francs gold. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. have \$300,000 gold on the steamship Yucatan, due here today. Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co. are advised of a further shipment of \$500,000 gold per steamer Ems, which sailed last Saturday. SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 14.—The Ems, from Bremen, sailed for New York at midnight last night. She had on board consignments in gold amounting in value to \$1,450,000. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—As was expected, the demand for currency was very light here today, although it was known several large pay rolls had to be prepared. Those dealers in money who were conspicuous during last week found their shops almost empty of customers. They were buying only to fill orders, they said, and paid 1 per cent premium for small lots. No premium was offered for gold to arrive. Maturing loans in the city, it was said, are and have been, as a rule, renewed, and at the old rate, about 6 per cent. It was reported that several cities, Providence and St. Paul being especially mentioned, had adopted the rule of stamping all "Payable through the clearing house." Father Corrigan was the first one to grasp the hand of the delegate as he stepped from the train. The distinguished visitor was looking well notwithstanding his long ride on the cars. There was at the station a group of men, but Father Corrigan declined to be interviewed by reporters. He said he preferred to be rested from the journey before being questioned. He intended to stay in the city, that he would see something to make public at an early day. Upon arriving at the archiepiscopal residence, Mr. Stottoli was received with cordiality by Archbishop Corrigan. After a brief period spent in conversation, dinner was served. During the afternoon, Father Lavelle said: "The coming of the apostolic delegate is purely an act of courtesy toward Archbishop Corrigan. No matter what is said in the contrary, there is nothing sinister behind it. These two illustrious gentlemen understand each other thoroughly, and any report to the contrary is a mistake."

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NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The steamship La Normandie, which arrived this morning, brought 1,175,000 francs gold. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. have \$300,000 gold on the steamship Yucatan, due here today. Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co. are advised of a further shipment of \$500,000 gold per steamer Ems, which sailed last Saturday. SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 14.—The Ems, from Bremen, sailed for New York at midnight last night. She had on board consignments in gold amounting in value to \$1,450,000. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—As was expected, the demand for currency was very light here today, although it was known several large pay rolls had to be prepared. Those dealers in money who were conspicuous during last week found their shops almost empty of customers. They were buying only to fill orders, they said, and paid 1 per cent premium for small lots. No premium was offered for gold to arrive. Maturing loans in the city, it was said, are and have been, as a rule, renewed, and at the old rate, about 6 per cent. It was reported that several cities, Providence and St. Paul being especially mentioned, had adopted the rule of stamping all "Payable through the clearing house."

Father Corrigan was the first one to grasp the hand of the delegate as he stepped from the train. The distinguished visitor was looking well notwithstanding his long ride on the cars. There was at the station a group of men, but Father Corrigan declined to be interviewed by reporters. He said he preferred to be rested from the journey before being questioned. He intended to stay in the city, that he would see something to make public at an early day. Upon arriving at the archiepiscopal residence, Mr. Stottoli was received with cordiality by Archbishop Corrigan. After a brief period spent in conversation, dinner was served. During the afternoon, Father Lavelle said: "The coming of the apostolic delegate is purely an act of courtesy toward Archbishop Corrigan. No matter what is said in the contrary, there is nothing sinister behind it. These two illustrious gentlemen understand each other thoroughly, and any report to the contrary is a mistake."

mentioned bank. The money was put into a small box or satchel, which was locked on the right wrist of the porter of the bank, a negro named J. H. Jacobs. A chain runs from the hand cuff on the porter's wrist to one end of the satchel. The key to the box was handed to the messenger of the bank, who deposited it in his pocket along with a revolver which is supposed to add protection to the messenger's outfit. Reaching the First National bank satchel was deposited on the floor in front and a little to the left of the receiving teller's window. The messenger opened the satchel, and placed four bags, each containing \$5,000 in gold, on the ledge in front of the window. So far the stories of those interested seem to agree. Laves, the messenger, says he had placed the four bags on the ledge in front of the window and was examining the clearing house certificate he had in his hand when he felt his right elbow, which was resting on the bags, jarred. He turned to see a tall man in a Prince Albert coat and silk hat. "Taking One of the Bags" and putting it under his coat. Laves says he felt his revolver and started for the fellow, but was stopped at the door of the bank by a man in a brown waist, who had been waiting for a moment. When he had run down the flight of stairs which lead to the bank the man was out of sight. J. H. Jacobs, the porter to whose hand the satchel was chained, could not tell how the trick was done. He stood rigid over the box when the bags were being taken out, and the first he knew of the missing money was when the messenger started for the door. The excellent English of the messenger's story that the money had been stolen was great. Clerks and officials, together with the dozen or more customers who were in the bank, ran to the door, and for a few moments everything was in the utmost confusion. The porter who had accompanied the messenger from the Merchants' bank ran to the boy who runs the elevator in the building and inquired if a man with a bag of gold in his hand had gone to the elevator. Laves, the messenger, ran up and then down Jackson street looking for the man with a silk hat and long-tailed coat, but without catching a glimpse of the thief. The work was undoubtedly done by professionals, and the plan had evidently been given a great deal of attention. Three feet from the window of the receiving teller is a large post, and this was used by the thief as a point of vantage. It was an easy matter for him to stand behind the post and, as the messenger stopped to take up one of the bags in the satchel, reach over and secure one of the bags which had been placed on the ledge in front of the window.

Electric Deal. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—It is stated that the new company to retire the floating debt of the General Electric company is practically finished, and will be entirely distinct from the general company. The new company will have a preferred stock of \$4,000,000 and a common stock of \$1,000,000 of common stock. These stocks will be issued upon securities in the General Electric company's treasury. The \$4,000,000 common stock will be given as the bonus to the subscribers to the preferred stock. All the preferred stock has been either underwritten or otherwise provided for. Regarding published rumors that President A. Coffey is about to retire, that gentleman said in response to inquiries that he had not heard of it.

Steamship Movements. LONDON, Aug. 14.—Sighted: Berlin, New York; Stuttgart, Baltimore; Ocean, New York. SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 14.—Arrived: Elbe, New York. GIBRALTAR, Aug. 14.—Arrived: Werra, New York. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Arrived: Rheina, Hamburg; Arizona, Liverpool; Normandy, Havre. BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Arrived: Venetia, London; Columbia, Liverpool.

Forest Fires. CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Aug. 14.—The forest fires, which were supposed to have been quenched by the recent rains, have broken out again, and the country north and west of here is threatened with destruction. An engine was sent this afternoon from here to Withee, a place in the northwestern Wisconsin Central railroad, forty miles west. Other villages and homesteads in the vicinity are in great danger, and villagers are out at all points guarding against the fire.

A New Soap Factory. OWATONA, Minn., Aug. 14.—The Owatona Soap company will commence manufacturing soap this week. The plant is built and the machinery in place ready to start. The corporation is a stock company composed of some of the leading business men of this city, and has a capital stock of \$100,000. The starting capacity will be 150 boxes per day. They will manufacture fine toilet soaps as well as several brands for laundry and general household purposes. The company will place two salesmen on the road next week.

Iron Mills Begin to Roar, Giving Work to 15,000 Men. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14.—The look in the iron and steel trade is brighter today than at any time since the closing of the mills for annual repairs and the shortage of currency. At Jones & Laughlin's several departments resumed operation this morning, and 500 additional men were given employment. Arrangements are in progress for resumption in the steel department in a few days. The report that the wages of the men not affected by the Amalgamated scale would be reduced ten per cent is not true. Both Carnegie's local mills and the Beaver Falls plant, as will also

LIFTED \$5,000 IN GOLD

Seized at the Teller's Window of the First National

AS IT WAS BEING DELIVERED.

The Thief Reaches Around a Post and Helps Himself.

AN ACCOMPLICE INTERFERES

And Checks Pursuit Long Enough for the Escape.

AND HE NEVER CAME BACK

A very bold, and also a very clever, sneak thief yesterday morning lifted a bag containing \$5,000 in gold from the shelf in front of the window of the receiving teller at the First National bank and succeeded in getting away with the coin. About 11:30 yesterday morning the Merchants' National bank sent by Renaldo Laves, its messenger, \$20,000 to the First National bank, the amount being due the clearing house, which is situated in the rear room of the last-

mentioned bank. The money was put into a small box or satchel, which was locked on the right wrist of the porter of the bank, a negro named J. H. Jacobs. A chain runs from the hand cuff on the porter's wrist to one end of the satchel. The key to the box was handed to the messenger of the bank, who deposited it in his pocket along with a revolver which is supposed to add protection to the messenger's outfit. Reaching the First National bank satchel was deposited on the floor in front and a little to the left of the receiving teller's window. The messenger opened the satchel, and placed four bags, each containing \$5,000 in gold, on the ledge in front of the window. So far the stories of those interested seem to agree. Laves, the messenger, says he had placed the four bags on the ledge in front of the window and was examining the clearing house certificate he had in his hand when he felt his right elbow, which was resting on the bags, jarred. He turned to see a tall man in a Prince Albert coat and silk hat. "Taking One of the Bags" and putting it under his coat. Laves says he felt his revolver and started for the fellow, but was stopped at the door of the bank by a man in a brown waist, who had been waiting for a moment. When he had run down the flight of stairs which lead to the bank the man was out of sight. J. H. Jacobs, the porter to whose hand the satchel was chained, could not tell how the trick was done. He stood rigid over the box when the bags were being taken out, and the first he knew of the missing money was when the messenger started for the door. The excellent English of the messenger's story that the money had been stolen was great. Clerks and officials, together with the dozen or more customers who were in the bank, ran to the door, and for a few moments everything was in the utmost confusion. The porter who had accompanied the messenger from the Merchants' bank ran to the boy who runs the elevator in the building and inquired if a man with a bag of gold in his hand had gone to the elevator. Laves, the messenger, ran up and then down Jackson street looking for the man with a silk hat and long-tailed coat, but without catching a glimpse of the thief. The work was undoubtedly done by professionals, and the plan had evidently been given a great deal of attention. Three feet from the window of the receiving teller is a large post, and this was used by the thief as a point of vantage. It was an easy matter for him to stand behind the post and, as the messenger stopped to take up one of the bags in the satchel, reach over and secure one of the bags which had been placed on the ledge in front of the window.

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