

The Democratic Sentinel

J. W. McEwen, Publisher.
RENNELER, INDIANA.
THIS GIRL IS IN LUCK

HER BULL-HEADED LOVERS FILL EACH OTHER WITH LEAD.

She May Now Receive Attention from Men with Sense—Illinois National Democracy Unfurls Its Standard—Fugitive Again Working Their Jaws

Duel at Close Range

George Page and Will Morgan, young men living near Madison, Ill., Saturday night fought one of the most remarkable duels on record. For six months Page and Morgan have been rivals for the affections of a young lady. Saturday night both attended a dance at which the young lady was present. Her conduct drew the rivals to desperation. Finally Page invited Morgan to accompany him for a walk. Morgan consented, and as soon as they were outside Page proposed that as each was armed they take each other by the left hand and shoot out the quarrel, the survivor to take the girl. Morgan agreed, and then, with left hands clasped, they drew their pistols and began firing. Each man fired five shots. When friends arrived Morgan was found dead and Page was dying.

MEN ARE NAMED.

Gen. Black the Standard Bearer of Illinois National Democracy.
Governor, John C. Black, Cook; Lieutenant Governor, Chester A. Babcock; Adams, Secretary of State, Charles S. Wilby; Coles, Auditor, Henry W. Brink; Washington, Treasurer, Edward Ridgeley; Sangamon, Attorney General, William S. Forman; St. Clair, Trustees State University, Charles E. Babcock; Cook, August Niehaus; Peoria, S. H. Busby; Coles, Presidential Electors-at-large, Edward C. Hocking; La Salle, Philip Brand; Cook, for delegates at large to Indianapolis convention, John M. Palmer, John C. Black, William S. Forman, John P. Hopkins, Ben T. Cable, H. S. Robbins, C. A. Ewing, Roger C. Sullivan. For alternates, Robert Hamilton, F. J. Dvorak, Henry Hook, W. S. Wilson, Ben Warren, B. Phelps, William Steinwald, Charles Dunham. The foregoing ticket was nominated Tuesday afternoon by the Illinois State convention of the National (gold standard) Democratic party. The convention was composed of upward of 1,000 delegates, representing 92 of the 102 counties in the State. The platform was in line with time-honored principles of Democracy.

READY TO FIGHT FITZ.

Corbett Says He Will Meet the New Zealander in Three Weeks.

James J. Corbett has made the following answer to the proposition telegraphed from San Francisco to the effect that if he would release him Sharkey would get a "go" with Fitzsimmons previous to the Corbett-Sharkey fight. Corbett said: "I positively refuse to consider any such proposition. Until I meet Sharkey one else shall. If Fitzsimmons wants to fight I am ready to meet him in three weeks or less. After he has met me he can get off all the blows he wants with the 'San Francisco' fight. Fitzsimmons must get the Corbett-Sharkey fight will be made soon. D. J. Lynch and Samuel Thall, representatives of the pugilists, met, but as the principals were absent nothing definite was decided upon. William A. Brady, Corbett's former manager, has declared himself out of the pugilistic management of Corbett's business enterprises, and the fact that the championship belt was declared forfeited as far as all claims to it by Fitzsimmons were concerned. The belt goes to the winner of the Corbett-Sharkey go.

National League.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore . . . 33 Brooklyn . . . 47 55	
Cincinnati . . . 35 Philadelphia . . . 48 57	
Cleveland . . . 34 New York . . . 48 57	
Chicago . . . 41 Washington . . . 40 52	
Pittsburgh . . . 47 Louisville . . . 42 74	
Boston . . . 57 47 Louisville . . . 42 74	

Western League.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L.	W. L.
Minneapolis . . . 39 Kansas City . . . 55 51	
Indianapolis . . . 32 Milwaukee . . . 50 62	
Detroit . . . 62 43 Columbus . . . 40 72	
St. Paul . . . 62 47 St. Paul . . . 40 74	

Entire Town Wiped Out.

Fire destroyed the entire village of Ontonagon, Mich., Tuesday afternoon, with a loss of \$1,500,000, including the immense manufacturing plant maintained there by the Diamond Match Company. There is also ample reason to fear that there was terrible loss of life, as the major reports received indicated that a swift destruction of the town took place before escape was afforded and none for saving property.

Big Men in the Net.

Edward F. C. Young, as receiver of the National Cordage Company, has entered suit in the United States Circuit Court against James M. Waterbury, Caleb P. Marsh, Chauncey Marshall, Frank T. Wall, Elisha M. Fulton and Willard P. Whitlock, alleging breach of trust and misconduct on the part of the defendants as officers and directors of the company, and asking that they be made to account for their management of its affairs.

Professor Andree Returns.

Prof. Andree has arrived at Tromsø, Norway, from Dane's Island, on board the Virgo, having, apparently, abandoned for this year his attempt to cross the Arctic regions in a balloon.

Weds Mr. Whittey.

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to Henry Payne Whitney, eldest son of the former Secretary of the Navy, W. C. Whitney, took place at the moon Tuesday at The Breakers. Vanderbilt, summer residence in Newport.

Shot for a Bear.

Charles Russell, one of the best-known guides of Old Teton, Me., was accidentally shot and killed by Charles T. Russell, who mistook him for a bear. Russell is a nephew of William E. Russell.

Arrested After Nine Years.

At Perry, O. T., Sheriff Andy Polson has been arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal on a charge of having murdered a wealthy cattle man named Long some nine years ago. Polson was arrested at the time of the murder, but was not prosecuted.

William Jennings Bryan has determined to make a pretty good thing of the first time when he goes to Albany, N. Y., to make addresses in nearly every important city. He will first go to Albany, the home of David B. Hill.

KIND TO UNCLE SAM.

Argentina Will Admit Yankee Goods Free of Duty.
The President of Argentina has issued a decree remitting all duties on articles from the United States for the purpose of showing the manufacturing and commercial industries of this country. The movement for these exhibitions originated in Philadelphia. The Venezuelan Government has granted a concession to an American to establish permanent exhibitions of American goods at Caracas, Maracaibo and other large cities of Venezuela. A new phase of the long contest between Chile, Bolivia and Peru is reported by which Bolivia is promised a coast line on the Pacific. More than a year ago a treaty was made giving Tacha and Arica to Chile, thus leaving Bolivia cut off from access to the ocean and entirely without coast line. Since then the countries have been negotiating, and it is said that a treaty has been effected by which Bolivia gets back a strip through Tacha and Arica sufficient to give her an outlet to the Pacific.

COLLECTOR IS ACCUSED.

Special Agent Uncovers Frauds in San Francisco Custom House.
During the last six months H. I. Moore, special agent of the Treasury Department, has been engaged in a systematic investigation of the management of the San Francisco custom house. That he has unearthed extensive frauds upon the Government is evident by the fact that three or more employees have been dismissed from the service, while others have been indicted and are awaiting trial for violations of Federal laws. The latest testimony secured by the special agent drags into the scandal Collector John H. Wise and his son, Harry Wise, the first named being accused of knowing that ex-Chief Interpreter Dick Wang was making money by the illegal landing of Chinese, while the latter is accused of having accepted valuable presents from Williams and with attempting to aid him in an effort to intimidate witnesses.

PROJECTED PIPE LINE.

Cudahy Bros. to Pipe Oil from Indiana to Chicago.
Petroleum is to enter Chicago for the first time in pipes. Michael and John Cudahy have said so, and they have ordered 170 miles of six-inch pipes to make good the assertion. It has just leaked out that the Cudahys have bought the entire plant of the Northern Indiana Oil Company in Adams and Wells Counties, Indiana, and they purpose building the pipe line from the wells to Chicago. The investment, aside from the purchase price, it is said, will be in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000. The course of the new pipe line is a secret, but it is figured that from the fields in Indiana to Fort Wayne and thence to Chicago, parallel with the Pennsylvania system, will be the probable route.

WRECKED BY CHILDREN.

Placed Spikes on the Rail and Killed Engineer and Fireman.
A thorough investigation was made into the cause of the derailing of engine No. 49, which was hauling a work train near Carrollton, Ohio, the locomotive rolling over and killing the engineer and fireman. Joseph K. Herd, a boy of 12, residing at Canton, the investigation shows the accident to have been caused by children having placed three spikes on the outside rail of the curve where the derailment occurred. Twenty-five men in the engine died by falling from the engine, and the engine was completely wrecked. The cause of the wreck was caught in the branches of a tree.

Havana's Condition Dreadful.

Health Officer Alvin H. Doty, who has just returned from Havana on the Cuban capital in a frightful sanitary condition. He appointed resident physicians at Havana, Santiago and Cienfuegos, who will see that the laws of the port of New York in regard to passengers from fever-infected places are enforced at the point of embarkation. Dr. Doty could not find the health officer or the health officer at Havana. "Within the last two weeks preceding my departure," Dr. Doty said, "there were 300 cases of yellow fever there. No attempt has been made to sever the city properly. By simply cutting through a narrow strip of land and dredging a channel the Gulf stream and far out to sea. With proper sanitary precautions Havana would be a remarkably fine city. The Spanish soldiers get sick on their way to Havana in the transport. When they land some of them are half-dead from the effects of the fever." Dr. Doty had a talk with Consul General Lee, who the Doctor says, is awakened at all hours of the night by people who want him to stop the spread of friends or relatives. If there is a chance to save them, Gen. Lee, the Doctor says, immediately tries to do so.

Plot for Freedom.

An official dispatch received in Madrid from Manila announces the discovery in the Philippine Islands of a separatist conspiracy, the object being to secure independence from Spain. According to the official advice, twenty-one persons have already been arrested. The news has caused great excitement in Madrid and the police in consequence to-night raided the Hispano Philippine Club and seized a large quantity of papers. Madrid papers during the week contained frequent expressions indicating that a revolt in the Philippine Islands might be expected in the near future. It was even suggested by the papers that Japan was endeavoring to foment trouble in that part of the Spanish possessions for the purpose of extending the jurisdiction of her island empire over the Philippine Islands. The Philippine Islands lie only about 250 miles south of a newly acquired Japanese possession of Formosa, a number of small islands intervening. Spain's army in the Philippine Islands is estimated at seven regiments of infantry and one of artillery, with a squadron of cavalry, the total effective force being 864 officers and about 20,000 men.

Soldiers in a Gory Row.

Twenty-six raw recruits for the United States army, balling from the island of Columbus, Ohio, and having for their objective point, Spokane, Wash., where they intend to shoot Indians, filled themselves with firewater Friday night, and it was necessary to call a platoon of Chicago police to escort them safely from the island and bring them to the shore at Valparaiso. The recruits and the conductor were ahead for officers to meet the Pennsylvania train at Chicago. When the coach arrived at the Union Depot it looked as if it had been bombarded, and the men who looked as if they had been in a gory fight. The fighting had stopped. No arrests were made, and the only other men in the party were the two old-guarded men in charge.

Blackburn to Take the Field.

Senator J. C. Blackburn, who is now with his family at Ocean City, N. J., where they have been spending the summer, will return and take the stump in support of Bryan and Sevier. His first stop will be in Kentucky, probably at Lexington.

Ask Naval Protection.

Considerable concern is felt in administration circles over the prospect of further outbreaks of piracy in the Ottoman Empire. Reports received at the State Department from its representatives in Turkey and letters forwarded to it by the missionary society whose headquarters are located at Boston, and which is in constant communication with missionaries in Turkey, indicate that a feeling of unrest pervades the Mohammedan empire which is likely to culminate within a short time in such outbreaks as occurred at Kharput and other points in Turkey last year. The missionaries and their families in Turkey are greatly concerned over the possibility of trouble, and through the Boston society have appealed to the State Department for naval protection. The vessels were desired by the missionaries, but the department believes that the Navy Department has called instructions to Rear Admiral Seligson directing him to use every effort to afford protection to American interests in the Eastern Mediterranean. He has been informed of the fears entertained by the missionaries and has been directed to hold a vessel in readiness to proceed to Alexandria at the point nearest where the outbreak of unrest appears to be most probable.

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

Political Events Seem to Have Little Effect Upon the Markets.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Political events of the week had no definite influence upon business prospects, for the phenomenal variations in sterling exchange and the beginning of imports of gold may be fairly attributed to the accumulating excess of merchandise exports over imports, exports from New York for the last two weeks having been 20 per cent. larger and imports here 21 per cent. smaller than last year. The rapid movement of grain and the untimely early start of the cotton tend strongly to aid the banking syndicate which has undertaken to regulate foreign exchange. Speculation has advanced wheat over 1 cent during the week, corn a small fraction and cotton 3/4 cents, the principal motive power being reports of injury to growing crops. The unfavorable accounts respecting wheat are in some measure discredited by the continued heavy movement from the farms. Western receipts having been 10,057,147 bushels in the two weeks, against 6,559,363 in the corresponding period last year. With prices lower than last year, the movement cannot be interpreted as a sign of deficient yield. The Atlantic exports for the same weeks have been (flour included) 4,892,600 bushels, against 2,095,233 bushels last year, and while the increase is encouraging, it scarcely corresponds with the accounts of deficient yield in some foreign countries. The movement of corn continued heavy, although the price is still so low that one wonders why the product is put into cars instead of into hogs. The iron and steel manufacture is the only continued depression to report, and a pessimist pig has sold at \$10.40 at Pittsburgh, while Southern iron is offered at prices equivalent to \$10. at New York, and nearly all finished products are being sold below the current quotations. There is rapid curtailment of production, the Illinois Steel Company having only seven of its seventeen furnaces at work, but in view of this the supply of finished products appear to greatly exceed the demand.

NOT PLEASED WITH OUTLOOK.

Seattle Men Who Sought Gold in Alaska Return Home.

The first information received since January from the interior of the Yukon country, Upper Alaska, where 2,500 men went last fall, reached Seattle, Wash., Thursday on the steamer Bertha. The report is not of an encouraging nature, and will have an effect in staying the tide of migration that way another spring. Among the returned miners are several well-known Seattle men. They say they have had all of the country they want, though a few will go back and try their luck again. "Scarcely any of the returns have brought back any gold. In all there were 130 miners coming back on the ship."

Millions for the Pensioners.

The Secretary of the Interior has made a requisition on the treasury for \$9,015,000 to be used in the quarterly payment of pensions for September. The amount by agencies follows:

Columbus, Ohio . . . \$3,700,000	Washington . . . 1,075,000
Boston . . . 1,840,000	Annapolis, Md. . . 775,000
San Francisco . . . 725,000	

Lumber Men Complain.

The directors of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association issue a circular to the members showing that this year has been curtailed more than 20 per cent, and that the saw mills are idle, while the importation of Canadian lumber has doubled.

Mattie Overman Owns Up.

Mattie Overman, who figured so conspicuously and unenviably in the Brown church scandal at San Francisco, has made a confession in which she declares that she is a perjurer and that Dr. Brown is all his enemies represented him to be.

Molten Metal Explodes.

At Pittsburgh the explosion of molten metal at Furnace 1, of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works burned ten men, three seriously.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 54c to 56c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, 11c to 13c; new potatoes, per bushel, 30c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice dwarf, \$25 to \$60 per ton. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 56c to 58c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 63c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, white, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 27c to 28c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 56c to 61c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 56c to 63c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 21c to 24c; oats, No. 2, white, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 27c to 28c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 23c; butter, creamery, 12c to 15c; eggs, Western, 11c to 14c.

MAKE WAR ON SILVER.

GOLD ADVOCATES HOLD A MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Dense Crowd Fills the Great Madison Square Garden to Hear Speeches—Bourke Cockran Gives Reply to Recent Speech by Candidate Bryan.

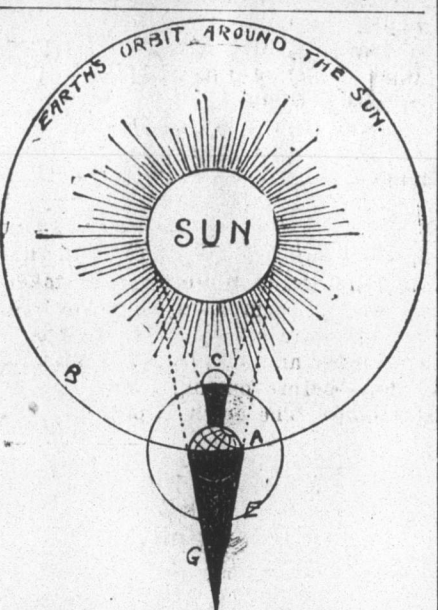
Madison Square Garden Meeting.
The second notable demonstration of the political campaign in New York City was held Tuesday night under the auspices of the Democratic Honest Money League of America, in Madison Square, where W. Bourke Cockran addressed an immense audience with a speech entitled "In Opposition to Repudiation." Mr. Cockran had been selected to answer Candidate Bryan's speech because of his opposition to the Chicago platform, and because of the reputation as an orator which he had earned by his participation in the tariff debate of two Congresses and by his famous protest against the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, delivered at daybreak in the convention of four years ago. The elements were kinder to Mr. Cockran than they had been to Mr. Bryan, for an afternoon shower had cooled off the air and made the night an ideal one, in pleasant contrast to the scorching atmosphere which oppressed the Bryan shouters. In place of the small platform from which Mr. Bryan had spoken was erected a big stage whereon were seated many of the vice presidents of the meeting, whose names made a list 300 strong, and in the rear were seated many of the most prominent business men, bankers and railroad presidents of New York and other cities.

Eighteen thousand seats had been placed in the garden and all of them were filled when Mr. Cockran advanced to the front of the platform and was greeted by a tremendous cheering and clapping on their chairs and waving little American flags which had been strewn through the hall. Maj. John B. Byrne, president of the league, called the meeting to order, and presented Perry Belmont, who made a short speech by way of overture to Mr. Cockran.

When Mr. Cockran was introduced by Mr. Belmont the first outburst of the meeting came. As Mr. Cockran arose a small group of men with a leader began to sing "My Country." Then, in obedience to signals, from various parts of the hall men arose and joined the chorus. Mr. Cockran himself started to sing, but paused soon, as if he were not familiar with the words. Mr. Cockran began his speech in a low voice, but his tones became clearer as he proceeded. His sentiments were liberally cheered after he had warned to his subject, and his statement that the volume of money does not denote prosperity, and that the approval of his auditors, for they clapped their hands vigorously. Frequent outbreaks of cheers followed his periods throughout the address.

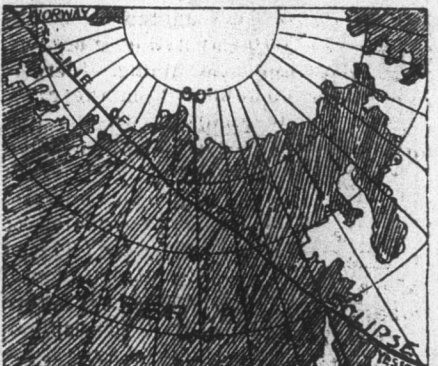
THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Northern Asia Has Been the Center of Astronomical Interest.
An eclipse of the sun is caused by the moon passing between the sun and the earth, as shown in the accompanying diagram. During the recent eclipse the shadow of the moon first touched this earth at an unpopulated town in Russia. Throughout the whole of Europe, except France and Spain, in Asia, above the 35th degree of latitude in Alaska and most of Polynesia



the eclipse was a partial obscuration. But there was a favored belt; not more than 120 miles wide at the most, extending from a point in the North Sea across Norway, Sweden, Lapland, Nova Zembla, Siberia, Manchuria and Japan, where the obscuration was total.

To understand the character of the eclipse, imagine a small, circular, non-luminous body intervening between a larger luminous globe and your eye, and near enough to the eye to obscure the larger body, as a penny held near enough to the eye will hide a silver dollar, or an orange will shut off from the eye the big globe around an arc light. The shadow of the orange will be cone-shaped, large near the orange and narrowing down to a point. So with the sun and moon, and at the time of the August eclipse the shadow, which began at the near side of the moon with a diameter equal to the moon's, was truncated, just before it was narrowed to a point, by the earth, and fell upon the earth with a breadth of about 100 miles. It was as if the moon took a monster paint brush, molded it to a point, and applying a little pressure, drew a narrow black line around that part of the



earth which revolved within reach. The black line, or band, or shadow, marked the earth from a point west of Norway, in the ocean, across Norway, Sweden, Finland, Northern Russia and Siberia, the Pacific Ocean, and some of the northern islands of Japan. Of these last it fell upon Soya and the north of Yezo, Momotetsu and Yubetsu. From Yubetsu it went on, falling upon mountains 6,000 or 7,000 feet high, and continued over the ocean some hundreds of miles, and then vanished. Within this long, hundred-mile wide belt of darkness the different portions took stand at different points. The French, German and Italian astronomers made observations from Norway and Finland, near Varanger Fjord, at Vadsø and Vardo in Finland. The eclipse there was shorter than at Yezo.

HOKE SMITH GOES OUT.

Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior Quits the Cabinet.

Hoke Smith, President Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior, has quit the Cabinet. The rumor that he had resigned made its appearance on Saturday. Mr. Smith refused to discuss the rumor, but at his residence active preparations for moving were being made, and many of his personal effects have been shipped to Atlanta. Mr. Smith was an ardent champion of the gold standard, and to the meeting of the Chicago convention, and "stamped" his State last spring for the cause in opposition to ex-Speaker Crisp. Precisely what determined him to renounce his affiliations is not known, but his friends say that he pledged his word to support the Chicago ticket and platform, believing, as they say, that the administration forces would triumph at the convention.

It is understood that immediately upon his withdrawal he will return to Atlanta and resume the practice of his profession. The Secretary's law office has not been closed since his departure for Washington, his partner, Judge John T. Riddle, remaining in charge. The sign, "Hoke Smith" was remained on the door, and the Secretary's desk has been kept awaiting his return. It is well known that Mr. Smith, on entering the Cabinet, left a law practice which paid several times the salary of a Cabinet officer, and he will return to enter upon one which will doubtless be still more profitable.

WORLD'S SILVER COINAGE.

Reports from the Mints of Twenty-one Countries.

Here is a summary of information received by the Treasury Department from twenty-one countries, the coinage of silver during the calendar year 1893 amounted, in the aggregate, to \$113,672,200. Of this sum \$13,603,200 was re-coinage. Deducting this sum from the total coinage, gives the coinage of silver from new bullion in 1893 as \$100,069,000. The country coining the largest amount of silver in 1893 was Mexico, with a coinage of \$24,832,350; followed closely by Japan with a coinage of \$23,883,500; next comes China, with \$8,253,340; Spain, \$7,968,500; Great Britain, \$5,821,151; United States, \$5,698,000; Austria-Hungary, \$5,200,000; Peru, \$4,734,000; Russia, \$3,554,000; Ecuador, \$2,500,000; Germany, \$1,826,000.

The silver coinage executed by Great Britain during the year for her colonies was: For Canada, \$1,158,630; for Hong Kong, \$2,200,000; for Straits Settlements, \$450,500—a total of \$3,809,130. France coined for Peru, \$6,092,000 in silver and for Morocco \$354,000. During 1893 the United States received the largest amount of silver, viz., \$1,850,000, followed by Austria-Hungary with a recoinage of \$8,318,500; England, \$2,100,000; Germany, \$1,826,000; Russia, \$3,554,000; India, \$484,500. From Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1893, the coinage of silver dollars by the mints of the United States was \$5,592,412, while the coinage of silver dollars from 1792 to 1873 aggregated \$8,031,238 only.

The world's product of silver during the calendar year 1893 is estimated to have been \$226,000,000. The amount of new bullion used in silver dollars so far as known was \$100,069,000, and from reports received from twelve countries the amount used in the industrial arts was \$42,000,000, while the exports to the east amounted to \$37,500,000, making the total disposition of the world's silver product for 1893 so far as known \$179,569,000, which would leave \$46,430,000 for coin and use in the arts by the countries from which no reports have been received.

FLOUR COMBINE DISRUPTED.

North American Milling Trust Has Gone to Pieces.

Flour will be sold for a time at least at whatever price individual millers see fit. The big flour combine known as the North American Milling Company has gone to pieces, and as a result a cut of 10 cents a barrel in prices has been made by the Northwestern millers and followed practically all over the country among spring wheat millers. This makes the present price in Chicago of best Northwestern brands \$3.55. The combine was supposed to be one of the best and most carefully planned ever known, and its failure is considered by some of the Northwestern concerns at least as conclusive evidence that a successful combine is impossible. However, one big concern claims that the break in arrangements is only temporary. The combination was effected March 10 last, and was the result of months of patient work on the part of its inaugurators, and many meetings were held. It represented a combined milling capacity of over 100,000 barrels a day. The mills within the combination had to put up a guarantee fund for the faithful carrying out of the agreements on a basis of 10 cents per barrel per 500 barrel milling capacity. In spite of this it was soon discovered that some of the mills were taking advantage of the others in granting rebates, and this new business from small beginnings to such large proportions that a general row resulted. The minimum price was made by one man appointed for that purpose in the Northwest, and he made the price from time to time based on the conditions of the market. It is said, uninfluenced by any of the mills in the combine, and in every way those who went in in good faith tried to sustain a fair minimum price, which was supposed to be a good thing for all branches of the trade.

GREAT MEETING OF PYTHANS.

Encampment at Cleveland Drawing Crowds of Knights.

Great crowds of visitors were attracted to the Knights of Pythias' encampment at Cleveland, it being estimated that 50,000 spectators witnessed the dress parade of the Second Ohio Regiment Sunday afternoon. The exercises of the dress parade and a sacred band concert. In the evening many of the visiting knights attended services at the Epworth Memorial M. E. Church and listened to an appropriate sermon by the pastor. Among the attractions at the camp was Lafayette, the division of the uniforms, which has won more prizes than any other division in the country, even though it has not competed in prize drills in eight years. There was also present the crack division from Hastings, Mich. Maj. Gen. Carnahan, in speaking of the knights as a military organization, said it was part of the unwritten law of the order that the Government, in time of need, especially if it was necessary to repel an invasion by a foreign foe. The knights were not in any sense guardsmen, he said, and they would not take part in internal dissensions unless it was necessary to preserve order and uphold the honor of the Supreme Chancellor. The French, German and Italian knights should respond to the call of the Government, in time of need, especially if it was necessary to repel an invasion by a foreign foe. The knights were not in any sense guardsmen, he said, and they would not take part in internal dissensions unless it was necessary to preserve order and uphold the honor of the Supreme Chancellor. The French, German and Italian knights should respond to the call of the Government, in time of need, especially if it was necessary to repel an invasion by a foreign foe. The knights were not in any sense guardsmen, he said, and they would not take part in internal dissensions unless it was necessary to preserve order and uphold the honor of the Supreme Chancellor.

ONTONAGON IN ASHES.

LITERALLY WIPED OFF THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

Loss Aggregates \$2,000,000, and Includes the Diamond Match Plant—Insurance About Half-2,500 People Homeless.

Old Ontonagon in Ruins.
Ontonagon was wiped out by fire Tuesday. The fire has left absolutely nothing of the town. Two thousand people, who were comfortably housed Tuesday morning are now homeless and without food or shelter.

The ruin involves the extensive lumber and box manufacturing plant of the Diamond Match Company, an establishment alone worth upward of \$1,000,000 and reported to carry about \$500,000 of insurance on lumber and plant. The catastrophe began with the small fire in the swamp just south of town, to which no attention was paid, as they were considered dangerous. But the wind, freshened to a gale from the south, the swamp fires were driven into the season lumber piles in close proximity, and before effective defense could be made the flames were beyond control and driving straight for the village at a rate so rapid that nothing was thought of but the salvation of human lives. In response to appeals the railroad companies sent all available engines and cars. At 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the operators in the telegraph office were driven from their keys, as that office was centrally located. The loss is well covered by insurance and some companies, notably the Mechanics, of Milwaukee, are reported very heavy losers.

The Diamond Match Company's fire brigade made a heroic fight against fearful odds. They were joined by every able-bodied man of the town, but their efforts to check the progress of the fire were unavailing. The flames blazed their way to the lake, leaving only ruin behind them.

There was slight delay on the part of the townspeople and the Diamond Match operatives in organizing for defensive work. When their battle began the huge lumber piles of the match company were already on fire. These piles had been under the summer sun for weeks and were as dry as tinder. Firemen and citizens choking for breath, burned in many instances to the quick, suddenly fled for their lives. The death, South Shore and Atlantic, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Roads, which both enter Ontonagon, were appealed to for help. Every available engine and car on the two roads within reaching distance was called into service and sent to the burning town. While most of the relief trains were sent to Port with the rescued people, a great many were left at Rockland, which, singularly enough, escaped the worst of the fire.

All the plant of the Diamond Match Company laid south of the limits of Ontonagon. There the fire was first the fiercest, and from there it swept northward into the town. Before the frightened people really understood the danger a danger which confronted them billows of flames were sweeping over their homes, the postoffice, the county buildings, the newspaper plants and the telegraph office. The operator stayed at his post until the fire was cracking the glass in the windows of the building was in. Then he fled with the multitude, which had ceased to fight, and was only seeking a place of safety.

The relief trains of the railroad companies, unable to reach their depots, which were surrounded by fire, stopped out in the center of the district where once were millions of feet of standing pine. Through the stumps people wandered as best they could and boarded the cars. Not one of the hundreds of thousands brought away any property but the clothing worn when the fire first became alarming. There was no time for saving property. It was a race for life, and men and women ran, leaving behind them the savings of years, to be destroyed in a few seconds by the flames.

The most frightful feature of the fire aside from the probable loss of life, is that the destruction of Ontonagon is in all probability permanent. The thriving place, the oldest town on the Upper Peninsula, will never be rebuilt. The pine forests, which gave it prominence for many years and led the Diamond Match Company to choose the headquarters of their manufacturing interests, have disappeared