

Business Directory.

Banks.
ROCHESTER TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT CO., 25 Exchange street.
MERCHANTS' BANK, 125 E. Main St.
CENTRAL BANK, 1 E. Main Street.
MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, 18 Exchange street.
SECURITY TRUST CO., 1 East avenue.

Baths.
TURKISH & RUSSIAN BATHS, 14 N. Fitzhugh st.

Boots and Shoes.
GOULD, LEE & LUCE, 10 State st.
Carpet Cleaning Works
BAILEY & CO., 220 So. St. Paul st.
Carpet.
H. B. GRAVES, 116 & 118 State St.
Dentists
WALTER & BEEBE, 912 Wilder Building.

Druggists.
THE PAINE DRUG CO., 24 and 26 E. Main
Opticians.
E. E. BAUSCH & SON, 6 East Main St.
Trunks and Traveling Bags.
CUNNINGHAM & PEAK, 117 State St.

Badge Manufacturers.
CATHOLIC JOURNAL CO., 327 E. main st.
Bakers.
JOHN W. OSBURN, 205 E. Main st.
CULROSS BAKERIES, 30 and 49 State St.

Banks.
THE POWERS BANK, Cor. Main and State sts
MERCHANTS' BANK, E. Main st.

Boots and shoes.
ONE-PRICE BECK, 100 East Main st.
MCDONALD, 199 Jefferson ave. Low prices.

Coal Dealers.
HOLLISTER LUMBER CO., Ltd., 205 North
Goodman
Dressmakers.
MADAME LANG, 447 E. Main st.

Druggists.
A. C. DEMPSEY, 167 East ave.
G. H. HAAS, 105 E. Main st. cor. Water.
MURRAY & GOLDBERG, 44 West Main st.
GEO. HAHN, 158 State st.

Employment Agencies.
Richardson's Agency, 13 Arcade
Furniture and Mattresses.
SHALE & MILLOW, 78 and 80 E. main st.

Furniture.
H. B. GRAVES, 116 State st.
L. DeYOUNG, 95 State st.
J. C. KING, 111 E. main st.

Flour, Feed and Coal.
L. L. DORR & CO., 437 East Main St., Telephone 444.
Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Wood, etc.

Hair Dressing.
MISS S. C. MINGES, 733 Granite Building.
Hats.
WILDMAN, THE HATTER, 104 East Main St.
Fine Hats at Low Prices. Old Silk and Fur Hats made over.

Hotels.
NEW OSBURN HOUSE, 104 So. St. Paul
\$2.00 and \$3.00 per day.
CONGRESS HALL, Central ave.

Jewelers.
JAS. M. NOLAN, 140 East Main street.
Installment Clothing.
JUDSON & WOOD, 5 and 7 Mumford st.

Lumber.
L. M. OTIS & CO., 734 East main st.
Lunch Rooms.
J. J. ELLIOTT, 95 E. Main st.

Meat Markets.
GEO. BAKER, 34 State st.
GEO. H. DAGGS, 515 State st.
JAS. O. AUSTIN, 57 W. main st.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
OAKS & CALHOUN, 42 State st.
Music Teacher.
GEO. R. STEBBINS, 104 East Main and Main.
Room 209, Cox Building, St. Paul st.

Optical Features.
L. G. BERNARD, 104 West main st.
Physicians and Surgeons.
HORACE B. GEE, 285 Lake ave.

Printers.
CATHOLIC JOURNAL CO. main cor East ave
Pianos and Organs.
JNO. R. MARTIN & CO., 73 State st.
Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Shoe and Hat Makers.
JOHN A. SMITH, Mouldings, Brackets, Newsels
Balastrs, Stair Rails, Mantels, Sidelights
all kinds of interior work, 131 Exchange st.

Tobacco.
D. J. MCLENNAN, 276 E. main st.
Trunks and Bags.
W. C. CUNNINGHAM, 17 State st.
HENRY LILLY & CO., 96 State st.
Sausage Manufacturers.
CASPAR WHEELER'S SON, 20 Mumford st.

Wines and Liquors.
MCGREAL BROS., 245 North st. near E. main.

California Wines.

Angelica, per gal. \$1.00 / Pkg. included.
Claret, " " 75 "
" doz 3.00
Betz Philadelphia Ale per doz. \$1.35
Blackberry Brandy Best per gal. \$1.00
California Port, ordinary \$1.25 per gal.
" Golden Gate \$1.50 per gal.

If you are languid and worn out from excess of work it is evident you have overtaxed your physical power, and what you need is something to assist nature and to bid you up again, and that something is one of nature's elixirs and as a pure port wine is the best that is what you want.

MATTHEWS & SERVIS,

John H. Ashton. Jas. Malley.
ASHTON & MALLEY,
FIRE INSURANCE.
Old, Tried and Reliable Companies.
Losses Promptly Paid Rates Reasonable
OFFICE—210 Ellinger & Barry Building,
Entrance 30 State St. Rochester, N. Y.

L. HIGINBOTHAM,
WOOD CUTS,
AND PHOTO ENGRAVINGS.
24 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

"Buffalo to Cleveland while you sleep."
Cleveland and Buffalo TRANSIT CO.
Magnificent Side-Wheel Steel Steamers
"State of New York" and "State of Ohio"

DAILY TIME TABLE.
(Sundays included)
L've Buffalo 8:15 P. M. L've Cleveland 7:15 P. M.
Ar. Cleveland, 8:30 A. M. Ar. Buffalo, 7:30 A. M.
(Central Standard Time.)

The Great All Water Route from Buffalo to World's Fair, with opportunity of visiting Cleveland, Detroit and Macine Island.
Take the "C. AND B. LINE," and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Northern Lake summer resort, or any Ohio, Indiana, Western or Southwest point.

Write For Tourist Pamphlet.
E. E. Rogers, W. E. Eganman,
Gen'l Passenger Agt. Gen'l Agent.
T. F. Newman, Gen'l Mgr., Cleveland, O.

WILLIAM ZORN,
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Fixtures
Room Mouldings, etc.
14 Front Street, Rochester, N. Y.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S IMPORTANT DOINGS.

The News itself, Clipped, Culled, Condensed and Presented Without Padding or Flowers and With a Special Concern for the Convenience of the Busy Public in General.

The Albany Savings bank, which announced that it would pay its depositors, without requiring notice, has decided to take advantage of the 60-day clause.

There is a project on foot at the City of Mexico to unite all Latin-American nations in a monetary league to resist the depreciation of silver.

Henry Clay Dittmas, the well known turf correspondent, was found dead in his room at his home in Gravesend.

A. Frolich, a produce dealer of New Springville, N. Y., was shot and killed by policeman Edward Telle, while attempting to evade arrest.

Thomas Costello, 4 years old, was killed by being run over by a trolley car in Montgomery street, Jersey City.

Sherman Hoar has qualified as United States district attorney for the district of Massachusetts.

According to The Lancet, the well-known English medical weekly, cholera has been epidemic in Marseilles for the last three months.

The Cottrell Printing Press works at Westbury, R. I., the granite works, the William Clark Thread mill, the Western Woolen mill and the Walker Woolen mill are practically still. About 500 persons in all are out of work.

Surgeon General Wyman has received a cable from Surgeon G. E. Young of the marine hospital service, stationed at Naples, stating that the condition of affairs in that city in regard to cholera is growing worse.

Mrs. Clarence B. Martin of Binghamton, N. Y., attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of Paris green. Medical aid was summoned and her life was saved. Family troubles were the cause.

A meeting of the Dublin section of the Independent Nationalists (Parnellites) was held for the principal purpose of arranging the program of the coming Parnellite convention. The meeting voted against the acceptance of the homerule bill.

The department of justice has ordered an appeal from the decision of Judge Davis in Southern California that the deporting section of the Geary act is unconstitutional.

The president has appointed E. Ellery Anderson of New York one of the Union Pacific railroad commissioners in place of Mr. Dimick, who declined.

The dock trial of the machinery of the cruiser Maine proved satisfactory and the navy department has paid to N. F. Palmer & Co. of New York, the builders of the machinery, \$26,000, about one-half the amount due them.

The steamship Straits of Gibraltar has been lost in the straits of Belle Isle by collision with icebergs. The crew were saved by a passing vessel.

Nelson Van Kirk, aged 75, a board of trade operator, shot and killed himself at Chicago.

Charles B. Mason has been appointed receiver of the Equitable Accident Insurance company of Denver.

At New York N. L. Cort & Co., importers of tinplate and metals, have failed. Preferences \$34,000.

Thomas H. Hastings, a reporter for the Hartford (Conn.) Telegram, has been missing for about a week and nothing is known of his whereabouts.

John Chew, an employee of Pierre Lorillard's stalls at Monmouth Park racetrack, was brutally murdered there by being stabbed through the heart.

Roland and Norman Mitchell, aged 15 and 11 years respectively, while driving across the railway track at Sarnia, Ont., were struck by a train and killed.

Fire broke out in a timber yard adjoining the Mersey docks on the boundary between Liverpool and Bottle, England. Timber and other property covering three acres were destroyed. The loss is £180,000.

Constant Agony, a trackwalker on the Delaware and Hudson railroad, was struck and instantly killed at Beekmantown, N. Y., by the flyer.

The Michigan Stove company of Detroit has closed its shops and about 1,100 men are thrown out of employment.

The Italian embassy at Berlin officially denies the truth of the report that a treaty has been concluded between Italy and Russia.

Postmaster Dayton has appointed General Fitz John Porter cashier of the New York postoffice.

J. R. Hargbottle, dealer in stoves and hardware at Watertown, N. Y., has made an assignment.

The name of the Fort Johnson (N. Y.) postoffice has been changed to Akia by the postoffice authorities.

Comptroller Eckles is informed that the National bank of Sturgis, Mich., capital \$65,000, has closed its doors.

Thomas Russell of Philadelphia, and Edward Shaw of Camden, N. J., were drowned off League island by their boat capsizing.

Silas McNally, 25 years old, was killed by a falling derrick at Au Sable Forks, N. Y.

John Dennison, aged 22, and Louis Miller, aged 23, were drowned in Mariaville pond, near Schenectady, N. Y.

The official trial trip of the new cruiser Montgomery to determine her fitness for acceptance, will take place this month, probably on the 20th inst., off New London, Conn.

The gunboat Concord has arrived at Port Said on her way to the China station. The Green County bank, the oldest in Springfield, Mo., has assigned. Liabilities, \$137,242; assets, \$252,315.

The Italian government has decided to forbid all pilgrimages to Rome in the event of cholera continuing abroad.

VAN LOON EXECUTED.

Ohio's Bank Robber and Murderer Hanged at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 4.—Frank Van Loon, the murderer who has made such a hard fight for his life, was hanged in the prison here before daybreak this morning.

During the afternoon a telegram was received that Van Loon's child was dying at Galena, O. It had been ill for some time.

The crime for which Van Loon suffered death was committed at Columbus Grove, O., August 3, 1891. That day he entered the Exchange bank there and, flourishing two revolvers, demanded the bank's money of Cashier Maple. Before that gentleman could do anything Van Loon fired three times, two shots taking effect in Maple's arm and head.

At this moment William Vandermark, an old farmer, entered the room. Van Loon started to leave and meeting the old man placed a revolver against him, fired into his abdomen and fled. Vandermark died the next day. The bank was then deserted and the bandit helped himself to the cash, taking about \$1,250. He made good his escape as the people were terrorized.

William Roberts was arrested for the crime and positively identified by witnesses, but afterward released and Van Loon arrested.

After a hard fought trial Van Loon was convicted. The case was contested through the circuit and supreme courts, the sentence of death being confirmed in each case.

Four persons killed and fifteen or more injured.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—A distressing accident that has resulted in the death of at least four people and injuries to probably 15 or 20 others, occurred last evening at the boathouse of the Chelsea Yacht club on Broadway, Chelsea. It was illumination night at the clubhouse and there was a large crowd in attendance.

A band was playing on the pier in front of the club house and many people had filled the balcony directly over the musicians' heads. Suddenly the balcony gave way and its occupants were thrown upon the pier, and many of them into the water.

The constant muffled and indescribable men and women shrieking in their attempts to save themselves and their friends.

Four were killed outright and 15 injured.

FOUR PERSONS PERISH.

A Reservoir Burst, Letting Forth a Destructive Torrent.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 7.—The great reservoir of the Portland Water company on the Eastern promenade burst, letting loose its 20,000,000 gallons of water in the short space of about ten minutes. The immense mass of water thus suddenly loosed dashed with mighty power upon the two houses occupied by the families of Michael Lappin and Dennis M. Conley.

The buildings were crushed as if they had been made of cardboard and four persons lost their lives.

Iron Hall Changes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—The supreme sitting of the Order of the Iron Hall has acted on the report of the committee on law. The section governing the meeting of the supreme sitting was changed so as to make it imperative that the sitting meet once every two years. A change was also made in the section governing the deposit of the funds of the order.

By the change each district is to have a depository. The constitution was further changed so as to place women on an equal footing with men in the order. A resolution expressing confidence in the order was passed.

Karamania's Passengers Transferred.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—All the remaining passengers of the steamer Karamania have been transferred to Hoffman island. As soon as the last passenger stepped aboard the transfer barge a gang of the ship's crew were put to work under the direction of a quarantine officer demolishing all deckhouses, closets and hatch coverings which will be burned in the ship's furnaces. The vessel will undergo a thorough cleansing without delay.

Lightning's Dreadful Work.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 7.—Fred Zeigling, 37 years old; Lizzie Topel, 3 years old; Ernest Topel, 4 years old; and John Maher, 14 years old, were struck by lightning at the corner of Berryman street and Hegeman avenue. Zeigling and the girl were instantly killed and Maher was severely shocked and knocked senseless to the pavement. The father of the girl, Ernest Topel, received a shock on the leg. It is feared that Maher will die.

The Agreement Ratified.

BANGKOK, Aug. 7.—Ratifications of the Franco-Siam agreement have been exchanged. M. Pavie, the French minister, will resume his post here today. The French flag has been hoisted down at Koh-Si-Chang and the Siamese customs officers have been allowed to return. Rear Admiral Humann, commanding the French squadron, remains at Koh-Si-Chang and is in constant communication with the palace.

Pensioners Given More Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Judge Lochren, pension commissioner, has extended until Oct. 10, 1893, the period within which pensioners whose pensions have been suspended may make proof of their right to receive them in an order, which was issued Saturday.

New Pension Order.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Commissioner Lochren has issued an order requiring evidence as to the creditability of witnesses to affidavits residing in cities of 20,000 or more inhabitants.

Aeronaut's Fatal Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Frank Williams, the young aeronaut at the Eldorado exhibition in Hoboken, fell from a parachute and suffered injuries which will in all probability prove fatal.

Valuable Property Destroyed.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Fire destroyed the large barn on ex-Vice President Morton's place at Ellerslie, near Rhinebeck, also other property. The total loss will be nearly \$300,000.

Disastrous Blaze in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—One hundred and eighty houses have been burned at Black, in the government of Orenburg. Seven persons were killed and a large number injured.

Damaged \$100,000 by Fire.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The principal business block in this city was damaged \$100,000 by fire.

THE MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER TO THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The President Deals Entirely With the Financial Situation—Recommends the Prompt Repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchasing Act—Recommends Immediate Action.

To the Congress of the United States:

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty, with which they solely are charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plentiful crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are constrained to keep hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted.

Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have involved every branch of business. I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government.

This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered as a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guarantee of its increase in price.

The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law. This declaration controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if, by such action, the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Under the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases, to the amount of more than \$147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that, between the 1st day of May, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than \$54,000,000, and that during the same period about \$49,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and as a consequence for the first time since its creation has been encroached upon.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold supply, and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add to it their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than \$87,500,000.

Between July 1, 1890, and July 15, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than \$132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than \$147,000,000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in fact to the destruction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fall in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of currency, greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligation as far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world

through international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners.

Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have. It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless, and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded.

Essentially it is the undertaking we have in hand, were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver as the parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and, perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market in the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments, opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evil of unsound finance threatens us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortunes of others; the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values; but the wage earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This falling him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes or hoard his labors. One of the greatest calamities our country has known, speaking more than 50 years ago, when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said:

"The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of that government.

It is the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those equally existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail, and that neither the capitalists nor the wage-earners will give way to unreasonable panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming September, that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, and which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once, and before all other subjects, be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries. GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 7, 1893.

Decision Expected Soon.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Paris says the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration has made good progress and that it is expected a decision will be rendered in a fortnight.

Cost of the Borden Trial.

TAUNTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—The cost to Bristol county of the Borden murder trial is approximately placed at \$14,000, or rather less than was expected.

Suicide With a Razor.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—James Smyth plunged the point of a razor into his neck and died in his