

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS

Meet in Annual Convention in Tennessee's Capital

A Resume of the Business Transacted. Notes of the Meeting.

The southern Baptist convention met Friday in the great tabernacle at Nashville, Tenn. Judge Haralson, of Alabama, former president, called the convention to order at 10 o'clock. The devotional exercises were led by Dr. Riley, of Kentucky, all the great hymns, "Amazing Grace, How Sweet the Sound," etc. Dr. Lansing Burrows, of Georgia, called and corrected, with marvelous dispatch, the roll of the several states.

Joshua Levering, of Maryland, offered a resolution which was adopted raising a committee of one from each state on devising methods and means for the increase of missionary work in the beginning of the new century.

At the evening session the report of the foreign mission board was read by Dr. Tupper, of Virginia. The board is out of debt. The contributions for the year show a large increase of interest.

The report of the home mission board was read by Dr. Tichenor, of Georgia. The board is out of debt and has a considerable amount of real estate property at a low estimate worth \$95,000.

The report of the Sunday school board was read by Dr. Broadus, of Kentucky, and after addresses by Drs. Broadus and Whitsett, it was also adopted.

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TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

The Norwegian building at the World's fair was dedicated Wednesday, and at least 10,000 citizens of that nationality attended.

Advices of Wednesday from Australia show that the financial crisis is still acute. A dispatch was received announcing that the Royal bank of Queensland, limited has suspended.

An explosion occurred in the Citizens' coal shaft, at Lincoln, Ill., Sunday night, about fourteen thousand feet from the entrance. The night boss and five miners, it is believed, were killed.

At New York, Tuesday, Erastus Wiman made a general assignment to Lawyer David Bennett King. Mr. Wiman would not make any formal statement. He merely said that the assignment was without preference.

A Washington special of Monday says: Captain Higginson, as been removed from command of the steamship "Atlanta" for dilatoriness in sailing for Greytown, Nicaragua, and ordered home. Captain Bartlett succeeds him.

The general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church in America, now in session in New York city, has sent telegrams to President Cleveland and President Palmer, of the world's fair commission, requesting that they defend the Sabbath law.

Frank Almy was hanged in jail at Concord, N. H., Tuesday morning, for the brutal murder of Christie Ward, July 17, 1891. The execution was a bungling job. Almy's feet touched the floor when he went through the drop and he was strangled to death.

The biennial session of the Order of Railway Conductors at Toledo O., closed Wednesday evening. A large number of amendments to the constitution were adopted, but none of general interest.

The First National bank of Cedar Falls, Iowa, suspended at close of business Tuesday, being involved by the assignment of William M. Fields & Brother, importers of horses. The liabilities are estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000, while the personal liabilities of Fields will be nearly as much more.

The Citizens' bank at Monroeville, Ind., closed its doors at noon Saturday and much excitement prevails there. It was organized ten years ago by Dwiggin and Starbuck, but about a year ago, was reorganized by a large number of local stockholders were secured. It was thought certain to pull through, but it stopped business entirely.

The Plankinton bank, of Milwaukee, Wis., upon which there was a run Saturday, opened its doors at 9 o'clock a. m. Monday, one hour earlier than usual. There was only a small crowd waiting and no excitement. The flurry seemed to be completely subdued. The cashier said the deposits in an hour were five times greater than the withdrawals.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Columbian National bank at Chicago was held Monday, all but one director being present. After a full discussion of the affairs of the bank, it was unanimously resolved to resume its business at an early day, and committee were appointed to perfect the plan outlined and to immediately carry it into effect.

The Aldine hotel at Philadelphia was badly gutted by fire Sunday night. The loss is estimated at \$140,000. The 120 guests and the servants escaped uninjured after an exciting experience. The Aldine is one of the largest hotels in the city. Of the guests, there were many prominent business and professional men. The furnishings of the hotel were valued at \$12,000, the damage on which is estimated at \$90,000, on which there is \$60,000 insurance.

A Chicago dispatch of Thursday says: John D. Rockefeller has given \$150,000 to the University of Chicago for the purpose of erecting a building for the study of the history of the world's fair. The building will be named after the donor.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

The Gentry Exclusion Act Sustained by the Supreme Court.

The United States supreme court, Monday, through Justice Gray, sustained the decision of the New York courts in favor of the constitutionality of the Gentry exclusion act.

The announcement that a decision in the case was expected attracted a large attendance and the fact that it was the last day of the term accounted for the presence of an unusually large array of attorneys within the bar, including Attorney General Olney, Solicitor General Aldrich, Senators Fugh, Tappan and Cockrell, Ex-Justice Strong and several members of the diplomatic corps were interested spectators.

Justice Gray said that the question involved was the constitutional effect of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States." The justice sketched its provisions of that law rapidly and proceeded to say that it was perfectly well settled, it was one of the fundamental principles of the government that every independent nation had the inherent right to keep aliens out of its territory and order them to get out of its territory. That right public welfare demanded.

After the court had concluded an announcement of opinions, Mr. Hulsey Ashton, of counsel for the Chinese, moved a rehearing of the case and an argument before a full bench at the next term. At present the court stands five to three in support of the law, Justice Harlan being absent. The court will hear the motion under advisement, the effect of which is to postpone, until the motion is acted upon, any proceeding under the judgment of the court thus announced.

No orders had been issued at the treasury department at the close of business Monday as to the deporting of Chinese under the Gentry act. The instructions under which collectors of internal revenue and United States marshals are now operating direct them to make no arrests of unregistered Chinamen until further orders. These orders may be given them after the cabinet meeting or deferred for a longer period.

Secretary Carlisle, soon after he heard of the decision of the supreme court, went to the executive mansion and had a conference with the president on the subject. He remained for an hour or more. Attorney General Olney said until the line of action to be pursued by our government was mapped out he could say nothing on the subject except that the department of justice had no money available for the Chinese.

At the Chinese legation the Chinese minister courteously declined to express any opinion upon the decision of the court or to give any intimation as to the course his government might deem proper to adopt under the circumstances.

Conservative estimates place the amount necessary to deport the unregistered Chinese at \$6,000,000, with only \$16,806 available for the purpose. Intimations are heard that the cabinet will consider the matter. The suggestion is made in official circles at Washington that Chinese unregistered may now go to the courts and be allowed to register and remain in this country. In any view of the case treasury officers expect to experience great difficulty in carrying out the mandate of the law that the Chinese must go. They look to the cabinet to solve the problem at its next meeting.

TO GO FROM GEORGIA

As Delegates to an Interstate Convention at Chicago.

Governor Northen is called upon to appoint a number of delegates to an interstate convention at Chicago, Governor Northen has appointed the following to represent Georgia: 1st district—P. A. Stovall, Savannah. 2nd district—W. M. Harrison, Georgetown. 3rd district—C. C. Duncan, Perry. 4th district—Rod Leonard, Talbotton. 5th district—F. H. Richardson, Atlanta. 6th district—Richard Johnson, Clinton. 7th district—W. R. Rankin, Calhoun. 8th district—Thomas Olive, Lexington. 9th district—W. P. Price, Dahlonega. 10th district—R. Baxter, Sparta. 11th district—Thomas W. Lamb, Brunswick.

FOR DIRECT TRADE.

An English Ship Owner Prospecting in Port Royal.

J. A. Welford, of Liverpool, representing William Anderson Johnson, of Liverpool, is visiting Port Royal, S. C., for the purpose of negotiating for their line of ships to enter Port Royal harbor and to give that town direct trade with Liverpool, Havre and the Mediterranean ports. The probabilities are that Mr. Welford will succeed in making arrangements which will be mutually acceptable to the owners of Port Royal and the ship owners.

Smallpox in Virginia.

A Petersburg, Va., dispatch of Sunday says: Information has been received from a prominent citizen of Lunenburg county, Va., that there are twenty cases of smallpox in the vicinity of the county courthouse and that there have been several deaths. Owing to the presence of the disease, there have been no sessions of the court. Lunenburg courthouse is about sixty miles from Petersburg.

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

Notes of Her Progress and Prosperity Briefly Epitomized.

And Important Happenings from Day to Day Merely Told.

The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church convened in Macon, Ga., Thursday at the First Presbyterian church. This is the first time it has met in Macon since 1866.

The Florida senate on Wednesday passed a bill forbidding railroad companies to make runs of train longer than thirty hours each and compelling at least eight hours to elapse between runs.

The annual contest of the Southern Oratorical Association was held at Columbia, S. C., in the presence of an immense audience. The committee awarded the medal to Martin D. Hardin, of Kentucky.

The supreme court of South Carolina rendered a decision, Monday, sustaining the validity of the state bonds recently issued. The question raised was, that the new bonds had not been voted upon by the people.

The establishment of the Yonkers, N. Y., Hat Manufacturing company was almost totally destroyed by fire Thursday morning. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. About six hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

News was received at New Orleans that the Grand Lake levee in Arkansas broke at 9 o'clock Monday night. This is two miles above Camden, Ark., and about ten miles from Lakeport. The break is widening rapidly and will prove serious.

Messrs. Robert J. Lovry and M. Comer were, on Monday, appointed receivers of the Savannah and Western railroad by Judge John A. Pardee at New Orleans. It is thought Judge Pardee's decision is favorable to the Richmond and West Point Terminal company.

A Raleigh, N. C., special of Sunday says: The railway commission has notified the telephone companies that on and after June 1st, it would have supervisions of them as of railroads, with power to revise rates. The companies are informed that they will be given a hearing that day. They strongly object to the new law.

At Savannah, Ga., Tuesday morning, Judge McDonald rendered a decision in the demurrer to the three million dollar debenture suit of the Mercantile Trust company. He overruled the demurrer on every point except as to the interest, which he held was not collectable except by the party holding at time interest falls due according to the contract.

The sixty-second annual session of the diocesan council, Episcopal of Alabama, convened at Montgomery Tuesday. The venerable and beloved Bishop R. H. Wilmer presided with dignity, and his able coadjutor, Bishop H. M. Jackson, sat upon his right. Twenty-nine clergymen and lay delegates, representing nineteen parishes, were present.

At Charleston, Thursday, Clerk Haygood of the United States circuit court commenced testimony in the famous railroad tax case in which the South Carolina and the Richmond and Danville roads are involved. These issues arose in May, 1892, when the state board of equalizers assessed the properties of these roads for tax and the roads refused to pay the assessment.

A decision in the South Carolina dispensary law case was filed in the supreme court at Columbia Tuesday adverse to the liquor men. It is signed by Justice Pope, and other justices concurring. The case came up on the petition of Charleston barkeepers for mandamus requiring the city council to grant them license for the full year, the grant having been made only until July, the time of the inauguration of the dispensary system.

A Raleigh, N. C., special says: The agricultural department is advised there were frosts Wednesday morning and again Thursday morning, these being the latest on record in this section, cotton being very seriously hurt by the prolonged cold and is dying on sandy lands, particularly where brought to a stand. Tobacco is also seriously injured by cutworms. The outlook for crops is for the first time unfavorable and farmers are depressed.

A special from Greenville, Miss., says: The fourth crevasse in the levees in the Arkansas side of the river occurred Wednesday, one and one-half miles below the Grand Lake levee. The water level is not much damaged, except add to the volume of water already overflowing the territory. The plantations near Gaines Landing, Ark., between Greenville and Askanas City are overflowed with back water, except in very high places, and the damage to planters is terrible.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Happenings from Day to Day in the National Capital.

Appointments in the Various Departments—Other Notes of Interest.

The president and Mrs. Cleveland have moved out to their country home for the summer.

A. E. Buck, United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia, on Wednesday sent his resignation to the president to take effect the 30th of June.

Secretary Carlisle, on Tuesday, made the following appointments: In the treasury department: Samuel Rhodes, Jr., of Marblehead, Mass., chief of the stationery division department, vice A. L. Sturtevant, resigned by request.

The president, Wednesday, made the following appointments: Robert T. Hough, of Ohio, solicitor of internal revenue; William E. Audrey, of North Carolina, assayer and meter of the assay office of the United States at Charlotte, N. C.

The president has decided to appoint Mr. Kerr Craig, of Salisbury, N. C., third assistant postmaster general. Mr. Craig is one of the strongest lawyers in North Carolina. He once received the nomination for congress, but declined it. Mr. Craig is Senator Thomas's personal friend. All the North Carolina delegation, however, endorsed and urged him upon the president.

Assistant Secretary Curtis, of the treasury department, has been called upon to decide whether a Chinese seaman keeper is a laborer or merchant. A Chinaman engaged in the saloon business left New York for a visit to his home in China about six months ago, and has now returned. He was refused entrance, and the case has been transferred to Washington for final decision. It may reach Attorney General Olney before the matter is finally disposed of.

A cable message received by Secretary Gresham from the United States consul general at Havana, states that the Infanta Enaliie sailed for New York Monday afternoon. The Infanta is said to be traveling in favor of doing all that can be done to pay proper honor to the infants during her visit, but he wants to do it in the American way. The royal lady is due in New York on May 19th, and the time intervening will give plenty of opportunity for the arrangements of the details of her reception.

A Washington special says: The rumors which have been in circulation in the interior department during the last several weeks, which bring in serious question the official integrity of W. E. Simonds, the late commissioner of patents, took a tangible form Wednesday by the filing of formal charges against Simonds and Foster and Freeman, attorneys in Washington for the Bell Telephone Company, alleging inspection of the secret files in the celebrated Drawbaugh telephone cases and the unlawful taking of copies thereof, for the private use of Simonds and of the Bell Telephone Company.

The president, Tuesday, made the following appointments: A. C. Baker, of Arizona, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Arizona; Edward L. Hall, of New Mexico, to be marshal of the United States for the territory of New Mexico; Benjamin P. Moore, of New York, collector of customs for the district of Alaska, in the territory of Alaska, vice Edwin Tatch, removed; William H. Pugh, of Ohio, to be commissioner of customs, vice S. V. Holliday, of Pennsylvania, resigned; Robert M. Cousar, of Tennessee, to be deputy first auditor of the treasury, vice Alex P. McMillan, district of Columbia, resigned.

Investigating Bureau Penion Claims.

It is stated that the pension office that is to last Tuesday the pension examiner now in Norfolk, Va., investigating claims filed by Pension Attorney Drewry, had completed fourteen cases, all of which had been found to be irregular or fraudulent. The pension office officials are searching the files for claims filed by Drewry, which have been allowed, and so far 166 have been found and forwarded to the examiner at Norfolk. No computation of the amounts paid on these claims has been made, but all of them have been allowed under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows \$12 per month as the maximum rate, it is probable that the average will fall below \$200 each. Drewry is now serving a one year term in jail for fraudulent transactions in pension cases.

SENDING WRITING AND PHOTOGRAPHS OVER AN ELECTRIC WIRE.—An exhibition of the workings of the Gray telegraph was given to newspapers at the office of the company on the seventh floor of No. 89 Broadway, New York, last Tuesday. The invention is different from the telephone in that the latter transmits speech, while this latter device enables a sender to write at one end of any complete circuit and his handwriting is reproduced at the receiving end. The sender and receiver each has a record of every message and reply. If the receiver is absent when the message is sent he will find the message on his return. One advantage is the secrecy which its work affords. The sender writes on a scroll on the top of the instrument, and as he writes his handwriting and signature are reproduced upon a similar scroll placed before the receiver at the other end. Meanwhile the sender's handwriting is reproduced at the junction of the glass tubes, placed at the junction of the glass tubes. The pen is supplied with ink which flows from a reservoir through a small rubber tube in one of these arms. Elisha Gray, of Highland Park, Ill., is the inventor. T. M. Logan, of New York, is president of the company. The factory is at Highland Park, Ill.

An Enormous Air Ship.

A large dirigible balloon, intended to make headway against air currents of twenty-eight miles an hour, is being made in France. It will be similar in form to the La France of 1875, but larger in its greatest diameter. It will weigh sixty-six pounds per horse power, and will be propelled by a screw in front, with a rudder behind. [New York Press.]

AFTERNOON EDITORS MEET.

They Consider Contracts in Regard to Telegraphic Service.

A meeting of the board of directors and the executive committee of the Southern Afternoon Press Bureau (limited) took place at New Orleans Thursday morning. Contracts have been submitted to the afternoon papers for a telegraphic service much larger in volume and better in quality than that now received by both telegraphic companies together. Forty southern afternoon papers compose the association, and something of a definite and decisive nature will be determined upon at this meeting.

WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

Representatives from Every Section of the Globe Present.

The Largest Gathering of the Daughters of Eve Ever Known.

Over twelve thousand women under one roof, was the record of the attendance at the women's congress at the World's fair Wednesday. It is said that this is the largest gathering of women ever known. Should the audience continue to grow, the eight halls now in use at the great art place on the lake front will be entirely inadequate and additional accommodations will of necessity have to be provided. Besides the general congress held in three divisions, there were five department-congresses in session during the day and at night—the National Christian League for the promotion of social purity, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, International Kindergarten Union, Woman's National Indian Association and National Association of Loyal Women of the American Liberty. At all these sessions the audiences were large and enthusiastic.

Women from Spain, Greece, France, Switzerland, Peru and Russia told of the efforts made in those countries to obtain the emancipation of women from the harsh conditions imposed on her by the laws of the eighteenth century. Isabel Bogofel, of France; Katharine Parrean of Greece; Slesna Karla Machova, of Bohemia; Kaethe Schinmacher, of Germany; Jane Cobden Unwin, of England, and Lady Aberdeen, of Scotland, were among the speakers. Every English speaking nation and colony was represented by one or more distinguished daughters, and from each country in Europe, except Turkey, a woman had come to tell the world's congress of the trials she and her sisters at home were enduring in the cause of woman's advancement. The report of the congress, which were the two, were also devoted to the reception of reports from the five foreign women's associations represented at the congress. Some of these organizations are powerful bodies with a large membership.

In the afternoon social receptions were given the delegates to congress by several of the leading society ladies of Chicago. The main sessions of the congress during the day were devoted to the representatives of the foreign nations. The audiences which were the best by far of the convention to date, listened to reports of the progress of women politically and industrially in other lands.

Wednesday night speeches from actresses were in order. Modjeska, Julia Marlowe and Clara Morris addressed the convention, and all were greeted with enthusiastic applause. Mme. Modjeska, who began her address by recounting the history of women on the stage down to the present day, closed by saying that the women of the stage were more independent and, as to morals, fully the equal of their sisters of the stage.

BRUNSWICK BANKS FAIL.

The President of One of Them Committed Suicide.

Mr. Max Ullman, the president of the Ogletheorpe National bank, at Brunswick, Ga., suicided Thursday morning by shooting himself in the head. A few minutes after nine o'clock President Ullman and Mr. W. E. Burbage, president of the First National bank, were engaged in earnest conversation about the condition of the two banks. Mr. Burbage being a director and stockholder in the Ogletheorpe, while Ullman had the relation of banker and customer. Ullman, stating that he wished to step in the back room for a moment, did so, closing the door behind him. In an instant, the report of a pistol was heard and the bank officials present, rushing in, found their former president with a pistol in his hand and a bullet hole in his head. The doors of the bank were closed and payment of checks suspended, and the bank examiner wired to come and take charge of the institution.

A meeting of the board of directors of the First National bank was immediately called by President Burbage, and after a brief consultation, it was decided to suspend business and put the bank in the hands of the United States bank examiner, and he at once telegraphed to that effect. This action was taken by the First National because of the relations of the two banks and the certainty of a run.

The First National made a statement Wednesday showing only \$7,000 on hand. The Ogletheorpe made a statement on Tuesday showing only \$4,000 on hand. This caused a run, and, in fact, the condition of the two institutions had been rumored on the streets for several weeks, and many of their heaviest depositors had been gradually withdrawing their money. This, coupled with the closeness of the money market and the inability to get assistance from New York or elsewhere, rendered the closing of the two banks necessary.

The county treasurer had sixteen thousand dollars deposited with the Ogletheorpe. It is said that the inability of President Ullman to give County Treasurer Lamb personal security was one of the main causes that led him to suicide.

The other banks in the city are in no way affected, and their depositors do not entertain any fear and are making no run.

Mr. Ullman was one of the most prominent business men in that section of the state. He was president of the Ogletheorpe and Co., the Brunswick Brewing and Ice Company, was a member of the firm of Mayer & Ullman and a stockholder in many other corporations.

The official of the closed bank say that depositors will be paid dollar for dollar. Ullman's life was insured for \$66,000. The only companies and amounts known at present are the New York Life, \$25,000; Pennsylvania Mutual, \$25,000; Mutual Life, \$10,000; American Legion and Honor, \$5,000.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Condition of Trade According to Bradstreet and Dun & Co.

Bradstreet's trade report says: Despite the favorable effect of a week of bright, warm weather, the condition of general trade has not improved. There has been no change in the condition in southern trade, except the depression due to threatened overflows in the lower Mississippi valley. There has been some improvement due to opening of lake navigation and better weather. But the region included between Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha, and tributary to those points is feeling the effects of cold, wet weather, delayed seeding, extreme conservatism by country buyers and a further restriction of credits.

At nearly all centers, warm weather has stimulated the demand for lumber and other building materials, hardware, shoes and ironware. Increased interest in growing heavier crops and prices recede. Steel billets, Bessemer pig iron, wool, cattle, hogs, lard and other staples are also lower, against which advances are confined to sugar, due to the reduction in the European crop outlook and to wheat. Bank clearings are in line with these conditions.

Official reports of imports for nine months show 14 per cent increase in value over the preceding year, while the decrease in value of domestic exports is about 20 per cent. Increased importations of luxuries explain only one-sixth of the total increase in value, while the reduced value of the exports of breadstuffs, cotton, cattle, fruits, seeds and petroleum accounts for the heavy falling off in shipments abroad.

Recent bank failures have increased the sensitiveness in financial circles. Money is no easier east or west, where lines of discount are full. Chicago banks are taking care of their best customers. In nearly every direction the financial institutions are drawing lines of credit.

Business failures exceed the totals in previous years. Railroad gross earnings for April aggregate over \$41,000,000; 3.5 per cent. more than for the corresponding month of 1892, whereas in preceding years, the like increase ranged from 8 to 12 per cent. Exports of wheat, flour included, from all American ports including Montreal, aggregate 2,712,000 bushels this week, a total of about 100,000 bushels less than the 2,812,000 bushels less than the like week last year. Notwithstanding 100,000,000 bushels of wheat at home, and Canada with 73,000,000 bushels afloat for and in Europe, reports of widespread damage to crops abroad, with delayed planting and damage at home have served to advance prices.

Summer weather and the opening of navigation at Montreal have stimulated trade, but the season is shortening.

Canadian banks are curtailing credit further. The situation at Toronto has improved slightly, owing to the weather, but export prices are low and the export demand is disappointing. General trade in Nova Scotia continues quiet, owing to the late cold weather, and collections are slow.

WHAT DUN AND CO. SAY.

R. G. Dun and Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The smash in the Industrials stocks a week ago, the failure of some firms and of the National Cordage Company and the largest decline in stock in a week since 1873, have been followed by a somewhat little disturbance. Business shows a marked soundness and strength under such strain. Bank failures at Chicago and Indianapolis, and rumors of others, reflect large losses through Chicago speculation in real estate and grain and at Indianapolis through the failure of the Premier Steel Company, but commercial credits are not yet materially affected. Interior money markets are growing lighter and more cautious, but no such agency as a little weakness in stock, general trade, which appears to have improved. Quiet liquidation continues at Philadelphia. Collections are slow and in the iron trade some hesitation is seen. Iron has grown weaker at Pittsburgh with a slower demand for manufactured products, but the glass trade is fair. Better weather helps dry goods at Cincinnati. At Cleveland trade is good to fair. Uneasiness is caused at Indianapolis by the failure of steel works and a bank, and money is close. At Detroit collections and prospecting are little better. The volume of trade at Chicago is satisfactory, though somewhat disturbed by financial troubles and retail distribution is not up to expectations. There is a heavy demand for money and accommodations are somewhat difficult, collections being slow. Receipts of wheat are very large—35.0 per cent above last year's. Milwaukee reports close collections and scarce. At Minneapolis trade improves. The flour output is large with heavy foreign sales. St. Paul reports heavy collections, favorable weather and improving trade. The volume at St. Louis is heavy, shoe factories working extra time, and trade in dry goods is excellent with easy collections. At Kansas City business is quiet; at Omaha good, and at St. Joseph improving with money easy. Slight improvement is seen at Denver. At Little Rock and river southern points the danger of high water retards trade. Collections are fairly good in Tennessee and Alabama, with quiet trade, rather slower at Atlanta, somewhat improved at Augusta and far at Savannah, where trade is generally active. At Mobile trade is active, at Charleston brisk, though lower trade is retarded by the new law. The yielding of lowlands in the Yazoo Delta arrests collections and trade in that region.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

Sweeps Through Ohio Causing Irreparable Damage to Property.

The worst storm ever known visited Coshocton, Ohio, on Tuesday night. Communication east and south was entirely cut off by destruction of bridges. The nickle-plate bridge at Coshocton is undermined and has been condemned. No trains are running on the road. The Peach street bridge at Erie went down shortly after the passage of the passenger train Tuesday evening. The lake-shore docks at Ashtabula are six feet under water, and sixteen vessels are likely to be driven into the lake.

JOHN LAWSON OF NORTH PERRY, Me., felled an enormous pine stick which had long been a landmark. It had been seen for miles and miles around. While cutting the old monster into sled length, Mr. Lawson found a hollow section in which some 281 bats by actual count had taken up their winter quarter. Building a fire under them, they soon became quite lively, flying about until, overpowered by the cold, they once more lapsed into the comatose state.

A well-known New Yorker pays an eminent Parisian artist the pretty penny of \$5000 a year simply to design the gawsons worn by said New Yorker's wife.

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The President of One of Them Committed Suicide.

Mr. Max Ullman, the president of the Ogletheorpe National bank, at Brunswick, Ga., suicided Thursday morning by shooting himself in the head. A few minutes after nine o'clock President Ullman and Mr. W. E. Burbage, president of the First National bank, were engaged in earnest conversation about the condition of the two banks. Mr. Burbage being a director and stockholder in the Ogletheorpe, while Ullman had the relation of banker and customer. Ullman, stating that he wished to step in the back room for a moment, did so, closing the door behind him. In an instant, the report of a pistol was heard and the bank officials present, rushing in, found their former president with a pistol in his hand and a bullet hole in his head. The doors of the bank were closed and payment of checks suspended, and the bank examiner wired to come and take charge of the institution.

A meeting of the board of directors of the First National bank was immediately called by President Burbage, and after a brief consultation, it was decided to suspend business and put the bank in the hands of the United States bank examiner, and he at once telegraphed to that effect. This action was taken by the First National because of the relations of the two banks and the certainty of a run.

The First National made a statement Wednesday showing only \$7,000 on hand. The Ogletheorpe made a statement on Tuesday showing only \$4,000 on hand. This caused a run, and, in fact, the condition of the two institutions had been rumored on the streets for several weeks, and many of their heaviest depositors had been gradually withdrawing their money. This, coupled with the closeness of the money market and the inability to get assistance from New York or elsewhere, rendered the closing of the two banks necessary.

The county treasurer had sixteen thousand dollars deposited with the Ogletheorpe. It is said that the inability of President Ullman to give County Treasurer Lamb personal security was