

has no such intention. Nevertheless the denial of the accuracy of the main statement is cheerfully published. Finally, the friends of home manufacture, among whom are numbered both writers and the News itself, will on reflection see nothing but injury in trying to pull apart instead of pulling together in aid of the good cause.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1893.—The proclamation of the President, calling Congress to meet in extra session on August 7th, was the twelfth of its kind to be issued since the foundation of the government, and the third calling of Congress together especially to deal with financial matters, the first having been called by President Van Buren to meet September 4th, 1837, on account of the suspension of specie payments, and the second by President William Henry Harrison, who died before it met, to meet May 31st, 1841, to deal with the threatening condition of the country's finances and revenues. This being the case it is not to be wondered at that extra session talk has dwarfed everything else since the proclamation was made public.

There is no difference in public opinion, so far as it is represented at Washington, and it is usually well represented for the season of the year, as to the necessity for congressional action, but when it comes to defining what particular action it shall be there are many differences, not marked, however, by political bias, but by personal opinion. No member of the administration claims that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver law is certain, although a table has been made which shows a majority of twenty-one in the house for repeal but that is what the administration hopes for, and will work for. It will ask that a bill repealing it be rushed through as soon as the organization of the house is complete and that the question of a substitute dealing with silver be left for future action, and if a count of noses shows that it cannot be repealed it will ask that a resolution authorizing the President to suspend the silver purchase clause of the law be passed. The acknowledged obstacle to the carrying out of this program is the free coinage majority known to exist in the Senate; but one of the free coinage men—Senator Voorhees—is already an outspoken advocate of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and mysterious hints are given by friends of the administration of other free coinage senators who will vote the same way.

The silver men are organizing for the fight of their lives and the majority in the Senate which is a stumbling block to the administration program is regarded by them as an impregnable fortress from which will be dictated the only terms by which any financial legislation can get through the Senate. They say they have no special love for the Sherman law, but that, if they should agree to its unconditional repeal they would never be able to get any satisfactory legislation afterwards, as the country would then be practically if not actually upon a single standard gold basis, just where the opponents of

silver wish to get it. For that reason they will oppose either the repeal of the entire law or the suspension of the silver purchase clause, unless accompanied by silver legislation that is satisfactory to them, and if silver legislation be included it will lose the votes of many senators and representatives who would vote for either proposition, standing alone.

That is the exact situation as it is figured out here today. Five weeks is sometimes as long as a lifetime, when judged by accomplishments, and it may be that great changes will take place before Congress gets together, or that after its meeting personal conference will bring those together who are now wide apart. While these things are possible, there are not visible at this time any indications pointing to enough changes among the senators who are on record as free coinage men to warrant any strong belief in them. It looks now as though the House would pass a bill repealing the Sherman law and that the Senate would send the bill back to the House with a free coinage amendment, and that nothing but a compromise of some sort in which both sides will have to make concessions can break the deadlock and secure financial legislation. After all there would be nothing strange or unusual in such an outcome of the present situation, as nearly all of the important legislation ever adopted by Congress has been the result of compromises between what was demanded by the radicals on both sides.

There is as much diversity of opinion about the probable length of the extra session as there is about what it will do. Some think that it will confine itself to financial matters and others that it will go into general legislation. The Senate is already organized and will be ready to get right down to business the day it meets. The House will have to organize, but as there will practically be no opposition to the re-election of Crisp as Speaker, and as he has probably already selected the principal chairmen of committees, it ought not to require much time. There may be a protracted fight, however, over the new rules, as the silver men will resist the proposed curtailment of the rights of the minority. The fight over this proposition will in reality be the beginning of the silver fight, and its length is doubtful.

#### A ROYAL WEDDING.

LONDON, July 5.—The marriage of the duke of York (Prince George of Wales) and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, took place at 12:30 in the Chapel Royal at St. James's palace. The wedding was brilliant, attended by a large gathering of British and continental royalty and the highest nobility. The weather was beautiful. A great crowd gathered along the route from Buckingham palace to the garden entrance of St. James's palace. The decorations along the line of the royal procession were profuse, and the beautiful ceremony eclipsed in pomp and splendor any recent ceremonial at the British court.

The royal party left Buckingham palace in four processions, the first including members of the household and distinguished guests.

Next came the duke of York and his supporters; the prince of Wales and the duke of Luxembourg; third, the bride accompanied by her father, the duke of Teck and brother, Prince Adolphus; and last the queen accompanied by Duchess Teck, her younger sons and the grand duke of Hesse.

Each procession was accompanied by military escort. Arrived at St. James's palace the members of the procession proceeded to their seats in the chapel. This was beautifully adorned with palms and flowers, carpeted with crimson. Drawing room dresses were worn by the ladies, the gentlemen being in full levee dress.

The ceremony opened with a procession of the clergy into the chapel. This consisted of the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, the dean of the Chapel Royal, the sub-dean, the bishop of Rochester, the vicar of Kensington, the domestic chaplain to the prince of Wales and domestic chaplain to the Duke of York. Handel's march from Occasional Overture was played by the organist as the first procession came forward. While the archbishop and clergy were taking their places the march *Incipio* was performed. As the queen's procession walked up the aisle Sir Arthur Sullivan's imperial march was played and a march in G was played during the progress of the bridegroom's procession. As the bride passed up the aisle the organist played Wagner's march from *Lohengrin*.

The bride wore the veil worn by her mother at her own marriage. The wedding gown was silver brocade and the bridesmaids' toilets white swan and silver lace with low bodices. Neither hats, wreaths nor veils were worn, only a simple rose in the hair. The bridesmaids were Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, Princesses Alexandra and Beatrice of Edinburgh, Princesses Margaret and Victoria Patricia of Connaught, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Eugenie. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by other clergy, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father.

The services began with the marriage choral, *Father of Life*, composed for the occasion by Presser and sang by the Chapel Royal choir. In the middle of the service Sir Joseph Barab's *O, Perfect Love*, a choral song at the marriage of the duke and duchess of Fife, was given. The service concluded with the hymn, *Now Thank we all our God*. Mendelssohn's wedding march was played as the royal party left the chapel. The registry of the marriage in the throne room was attested by the queen, the royal family and guests. A dejeuner was served at Buckingham palace.

After congratulations the bridal pair drove to the city and proceeded by rail to Sandringham. The lord mayor and sheriffs met the party at St. Paul's cathedral. Their progress was through lavishly decorated and crowded streets triumphant.

To enumerate bridal gifts and the names of the donors would require columns of space. The duke's present to the bride consisted of a rose in pearls and diamonds and a five-row pearl necklace, splendidly matched. The bride's parents gave her a tiara, necklet and brooch of torques and