

# The People's Pilot

RENSSELAER, : : INDIANA.

## The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### Extra Session.

In the senate bills were introduced on the 15th to direct the purchase of silver bullion and the issuance of treasury notes therefor, and providing for the issue of treasury notes, their redemption and for other purposes. In the house Mr. McCall (rep., Mass.) spoke in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill. Mr. Bryan (dem., Neb.) spoke in opposition thereto.

In the senate a bill was introduced on the 17th to provide for a more extended use of gold by the people of the United States. The house speeches were made favoring an unconditional repeal of the silver law. The death of Representative Chipman, of the First Michigan district, was announced by Mr. Weadock.

Mr. Voorhees, by direction of the finance committee, introduced in the senate on the 18th a bill to repeal the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law. Mr. Vest presented a 20 to 1 ratio substitute for the bill. A bill was introduced in aid of the California Midwinter International exposition. Adjourned to the 21st.

In the house the debate on silver was continued. Speeches by Messrs. Sibley (Pa.) and Everett (Mass.) in favor of bimetallism attracting attention.

The senate was not in session on the 19th. In the house several speeches were made in favor of the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase law.

The senate on the 21st passed the bill in aid of the California Midwinter International exposition. The bill discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion was taken up. Mr. Morrill (rep., Vt.) spoke at length in favor of the bill. In the house the speaker announced the standing committees. In the silver debate Mr. Powers (rep., Vt.) supported repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Mr. Hooker (dem., Miss.) opposed unconditional repeal. Mr. Cooper (dem., Ind.) opposed free coinage and Mr. Alexander (dem., N. C.) favored it.

### DOMESTIC.

MICHAEL CLEMAN, a fireman, was killed and several others injured at a blaze in St. Paul which did \$100,000 damage to the music house of W. J. Dyer & Bro.

MORE than 5,000 unemployed men in New York smashed doors and windows and took forcible possession of a hall.

"TOM KING," the notorious woman horse thief, was arrested at Denison, Tex.

MR. AND MRS. MARTIN SCHULTZ, an aged couple living near Cherokee, Ia., were murdered and their home ransacked by robbers.

THE firm of T. J. Davis & Co., wholesale dry goods in New York, failed for \$300,000.

THE Pennsylvania railroad shops in Altoona, Pa., have been ordered to work half time. The shops employ 8,000 men.

THE supreme council of the American Legion of Honor in session in Milwaukee elected J. M. Gwinnell, of Newark, N. J., supreme commander.

THE National bank of commerce at Denver, Col., that suspended recently, reopened its doors.

THE Standard Wagon company at Cincinnati, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the west, failed for \$700,000; assets, \$1,200,000.

FIRE destroyed the Grand opera house, city hall and 200 feet of the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Atlantic City, N. J., causing a loss of \$100,000.

WESTERN Kansas politicians want the capital removed from Topeka to their section. McPherson is the town suggested.

TREASURY officers in Washington have received an appeal from distinguished Frenchmen asking closer trade relations with the United States.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 18th aggregated \$73,542,203, against \$72,905,224 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1892, was 27.4.

BENTON, Ill., was visited by a fire which destroyed the city hall, post office and the Chronicle office.

THREE children of J. L. Casey, of Little Rock, Ark., are dead and the rest of the family seriously ill from drinking water from a polluted well.

NEAR Martin's Ferry, O., a traction engine became unmanageable and ran backward down a hill, killing Carrie and Nellie Ackerman, aged 5 and 11 years, respectively, and fatally injuring Ella King.

BUSINESS failures to the number of 453 occurred in the United States in the seven days ended on the 18th, against 208 the preceding week and 201 for the corresponding time last year.

In a bicycle race at Minneapolis J. S. Johnson made 3 miles in 7:15, lowering the record 15 1/2 seconds.

WILLIAM J. JAMISON, a negro herb doctor, who murdered Supervisor Charles N. Aaron April 19, 1892, was hanged at Quincy, Ill. This was the third hanging in Quincy in sixty five years.

TWENTY members of the Meacham gang have been killed near Jackson, Ala., within ten days. Five others were surrounded, but escaped.

TWENTY-two pensioners at the soldiers' home in Marion, Ind., received notice that their pensions had been discontinued. This makes over a hundred suspensions at the home since May.

EPFINGER & RUSSELL, lumber dealers in New York, failed for \$400,000.

A CIRCULAR, dated Chicago, has been sent to labor organizations throughout the country urging the unemployed to move on Washington.

ALL the banks in Le Mars, Ia., suspended. They were the First National and Le Mars National, with a capital of \$100,000 each, and the Le Mars State and German savings banks.

A TABLE prepared by Acting Director of the Mint Preston shows the stock of gold possessed by the principal countries to be as follows: United States, \$604,000,000; Great Britain, \$550,000,000; France, \$500,000,000; Germany, \$400,000,000; Russia, \$250,000,000. The silver stock of these same countries is given as follows: United States, \$615,000,000; Great Britain, \$100,000,000; France, \$700,000,000; Germany, \$211,000,000; Russia, \$30,000,000.

LIEUT. GOV. DANIELA, of Kansas, has memorialized congress to establish an income tax, which he believes would give the government an annual revenue of \$2,000,000,000 and would solve the financial problem.

MRS. POSTER, her two children and her sister were drowned at Bonnot's mill, 12 miles east of Jefferson City, Mo.

A CARRIAGE was struck by a train at Leroy, N. Y., and L. J. Bovee and his wife and daughter and Miss Nancy Wyckes and Miss Emma Bowden were instantly killed.

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 19th were as follows: Boston, .701; Pittsburgh, .698; Cleveland; .581; Philadelphia, .579; New York, .521; Brooklyn, .494; Cincinnati, .479; Baltimore, .448; St. Louis, .448; Chicago, .423; Louisville, .378; Washington, .344.

EDWARD BRENNAN, of New York, fell into the river at Niagara Falls and was carried over the precipice.

EVERY house at Somerville, N. J., was damaged by a wind and hail storm, and in the surrounding country many houses and barns were completely destroyed and five lives were lost.

MONROE SMITH (colored) was lynched by a mob for an attempted assault at Old Spring Hill, Ala.

JAMES McHUGH and Charles McFadden, both young men, were instantly killed on the Reading railroad at Manayunk, Pa.

CHARLES TART, a federal prisoner, was lynched by a mob near Fort Smith, Ark., for wounding Capt. C. C. Peete with a gun during a struggle.

MRS. FRANK RHEINHARDT, a widow in St. Paul, has been apprised that she is an heir, if not the only heir, to an estate in India valued at \$35,000,000 left by her brother.

OSCAR H. BURBRIDGE, a Chicago stock broker, was said to be missing with \$100,000 in cash belonging to customers.

A DOZEN immigrants from the cholera infected districts of Europe have succeeded in entering this country at Niagara Falls.

AS THE result of a long spree Douglas Curtis, of Chicago, killed his wife, fatally wounded his wife and then took his own life.

AFTER forty years of married life Mrs. Anna E. Scholtka brought suit at Milwaukee for divorce from Christian Scholtka on the charge of cruelty. The couple have nineteen children.

THE Union and People's national banks at Denver, Col., have resumed business after a short suspension.

THREE negro children perished in a cabin at Charleston, Mo. The old woman occupant was reputed to be a voodoo and the fire was charged to superstition.

THE government's experiment of transporting reindeer from Siberia to arctic Alaska is a success.

MOST of the mills at Fall River, Mass., were closed for an indefinite period, throwing thousands of persons out of work.

FIVE persons were fatally injured by lightning during a storm at Denison, Tex.

DAVID HAXLEY & Co., dry goods dealers at Pawtucket, R. I., failed for \$100,000.

A LARGE portion of the town of Dickson, Tenn., was destroyed by fire.

THE government receipts for the present fiscal year thus far have been \$46,575,776 and the expenditures \$61,882,888.

BUFFALO, N. Y., was alarmed by repeated and persistent attempts to burn the lumber yards along the water front.

A STATEMENT prepared by the mint bureau in Washington shows that the production of gold and silver since 1792 to 1892 aggregated \$10,788,869,000, of which \$5,678,908,000 was gold and \$5,109,961,000 silver. Of the gold produced \$3,582,605,000 has been coined as money and the balance has been used in the arts. Of the silver produced \$4,042,700,000 has been coined as money and the balance used in the arts.

THE visible supply of grain in the United States on the 21st was: Wheat, 57,813,000 bushels; corn, 5,389,000 bushels; oats, 2,370,000 bushels; rye, 331,000 bushels; barley, 413,000 bushels. OVER 1,000 longshoremen went on a strike in New York against a reduction of five cents an hour in their wages.

THE First National bank of San Marcos, Tex., suspended.

MRS. T. J. LOSSING died at Kansas City, Kan., after six weeks of treatment by Christian scientists. She refused to receive a physician, and died professing faith in the Christian science method of cure.

LEE BENTLEY, a young farmer near Newport, Ark., seeing that his wife was about to die swallowed laudanum with fatal effect. His wife breathed her last soon after he expired and they were buried together.

FIRE destroyed a large part of the business houses in Thayer, Mo.

THE Ohio river at Gallipolis, O., was lower than ever before known. No steamers could run, and people were driving across with teams, something that had not been done for fifty years.

THE Columbian museum of Chicago will be at once incorporated and steps taken to secure objects of interest from the fair.

E. T. DONALDSON, late of Kansas City, Mo., secretary of the Union Trust company of Sioux City, Ia., president of the First National bank of Marion, Kan., and of eleven Iowa banks, left for parts unknown, taking with him about \$800,000 of the people's money. All of the institutions he was connected with were in receivers' hands.

THE first encampment of the National Farmers' Alliance opened at Mount Gretna, Pa.

THE issue of standard silver dollars from the mint and treasury offices during the week ended on the 19th was \$90,884; for the corresponding period in 1892, 487,855.

THE following suspended banks resumed business: The People's National and Union National at Denver, Central National at Pueblo, Col., Greeley National at Greeley, Col., Hamilton county state bank at Webster City, Ia., Hamilton county state bank at Fort Dodge, Ia., and Henning's bank at Plano, Ill.

THIRTY-EIGHT buildings were destroyed by fire at Birdseye, Ind., and seventeen families were left homeless.

MAJ. JOHN C. LULLMAN, real estate broker, financial agent and capitalist, committed suicide at his home in St. Louis on account of business reverses.

SILAS WILSON, known as a "bad negro," was lynched 10 miles from Leavenworth, Kan.

THE report that soldiers killed four haymakers in a collision near Hunnewell, Kan., was said to be unfounded.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Iowa republicans in convention in Des Moines nominated Frank D. Jackson, of Des Moines, for governor; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, for lieutenant governor; G. S. Robinson, of Storm Lake, for supreme judge; J. W. Luke, of Hampton, for railroad commissioner, and Henry Sabin, of Des Moines, for superintendent of public instruction. The platform approves the administration of Benjamin Harrison; favors maintaining both gold and silver as unlimited legal tender for the payment of debt, every dollar to be of equal value; opposes state bank money; says the pension system now in practice is a menace to the honor of the brave and deserving national defenders, and declares in favor of local option.

THE democrats of Virginia in convention at Richmond nominated Charles T. O'Ferrall for governor and R. C. Kent for lieutenant governor.

NORRIS MARIS, aged 90 years, one of the founders of the underground railway during the war, died at Wilmington, Del.

JOHN LOGAN CHIPMAN, member of congress from the First district of Michigan, died at his home in Detroit, aged 63 years.

NEBRASKA democrats will hold their state convention at Lincoln October 4.

ONE of the best known and oldest of American landscape painters, John W. Casilear, died suddenly of apoplexy at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., aged 82 years.

GEORGE A. BEANE, aged 67, a member of Denham Thompson's "Old Homestead" company, dropped dead from apoplexy during a performance at McVicker's theater in Chicago.

### FOREIGN.

SEVENTEEN of an excursion party from Kilkee, Ireland, were drowned by the capsizing of their boat in Carrigaholt bay.

CARL MUELLER, the famous German painter and director of the Art academy at Dusseldorf, is dead. He was born at Darmstadt in 1818.

TEN men were killed and twenty-six wounded in a fight between French and Italian workmen near Paris.

THE number of fresh cholera cases reported in Russia during the seven days ended on the 18th was 2,113 and the number of deaths 768.

THUS far this season the catch of seal in Japan waters has been as follows: By the American fleet of eighteen vessels, 10,460; by the British fleet of nineteen vessels, 24,010. The catch is considered a large one.

AN explosion of firebrand in a pit at Dortmund, Germany, killed fifty persons and injured many others.

DURING a political fight at Romero, Mex., between the followers of Garza, Galan and Cardena, rival candidates for governor, seven persons were killed.

THE elections in France resulted in a safe majority for the government.

A MONUMENT to Abraham Lincoln at Edinburgh, Scotland, was unveiled with appropriate ceremony.

THE hardware house of William Starrs Son & Morrow at Halifax, N. S., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$125,000.

### LATER.

In the United States senate on the 23d Mr. Voorhees (Ind.) spoke at length in favor of the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase law. Mr. Palmer (Ill.) also spoke in favor of repeal. Mr. Dubois (Idaho) spoke in opposition.

Mr. Peffer (Kan.) introduced a joint resolution for the reduction of the salaries of all government officers and employees above \$1,000. In the house Mr. Hepburn (Ia.), Mr. Jones (Va.), and others spoke against the repeal of the Sherman law and Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) spoke in favor of repeal. The senate bill was passed admitting free of duty all articles intended for exhibition at the California Midwinter International exposition.

THE Anderson Piano company at Rockford, Ill., failed for \$100,000.

EIGHT persons, including Herbert Inglis, marine superintendent for the Cunard Steamship company, were drowned in the Nene river at Liverpool by the capsizing of a sailboat.

THE business portion of Winlock, Wash., was destroyed by fire.

AT Bearden, Ark., the house of Abraham Jones, a negro, was blown up with dynamite and Jones and his wife and child were fatally hurt.

BRIDGET PRENDERGAST, aged 26, who had been in a cataleptic sleep in an Indianapolis hospital for two years, has awakened.

SAMUEL W. CLARK, the leading lumber dealer of Zanesville, O., made an assignment, with resources and liabilities of about \$1,500,000.

EDWARD FREEMAN, a negro piddler at Pittsburgh, Pa., fatally shot Ella Lawton, his white mistress, and then shot himself.

MISSOURI regulators took a 14-year-old girl from her home near Waverburg and gave her a terrible whipping.

In a fight at Gilberton, Pa., over disputed railway tracks Richard Amour, Richard Parfitt and W. Hughes were killed and a number of others were wounded.

THE Ohio Stone company at Cleveland went into the hands of a receiver with assets of \$800,000 and liabilities of \$250,000.

THE president has issued a proclamation opening the Cherokee strip in Indian territory to settlement Saturday, September 16.

THE private bank of J. T. Knapp & Co. at Cedar Falls, Ia., closed its doors.

FIRE completely destroyed the Masonic hotel at Harvey, Ill., the loss being \$100,000, with no insurance. The hotel was filled with visitors to the world's fair.

## THE SILVER DEBATE.

Synopsis of the Discussion in the United States Congress.

### IN THE HOUSE.

On the 17th Mr. Daniels (rep., N. Y.) spoke in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The error, he said, had taken hold of the public mind that disaster was bound to follow the accumulation of silver bullion in the treasury. This fear had been implanted and voiced by the president. Congress should intervene to give some measure of relief to the people by changing the financial policy.

Mr. Cooper (dem., Fla.) would vote for the Wilson bill and against each and every one of the propositions presented by the silver men. He argued that the Sherman law was the cause of the present depression. The want of public confidence in the financial system, he said, had caused the failure of substantial banking institutions and had brought about the present financial stringency. The democratic platform at Chicago had declared that the silver dollar was an equal in value to the gold dollar and the man who stood now for free silver undertook to override the democratic platform. He was ready to support any measure which would bring the money of the country to its hiding place and would place the currency on a stable basis, but he did not believe that the country could safely provide for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 20 to 1.

Mr. Goldzier (dem., Ill.) paid considerable attention to the question of savings banks. Depositors of the country, who, he said, were a creditor class just as much as the despised Wall street bankers. He took issue with those financial experts who presented figures showing the contraction of the currency.

Mr. Goldzier said that the contraction of the currency, but the contraction of public confidence which created the present business depression. He was emphatically for repeal.

On the 18th Mr. Sperry (rep., N. Y.) spoke in favor of the Wilson bill. He was in the same condition of the currency that was not increased with sound and good money. He was in favor of bimetallism and would vote for the Wilson bill.

Mr. McLaurin (dem., S. C.) spoke in opposition to the Wilson bill. The situation had come to pass when his people could no longer stand this tide. We were in the same condition that we had been in 1876, except that then we had been trying to eliminate the power of King George instead of King Gold. Was the United States to be forever a tributary province, a pious, sickly boy that had a spasmodic every time that its old mother had the hysterics?

Mr. McDannold (dem., Ill.) said he was in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at any ratio that might be acceptable. He would then remove from both their legal tender quality. But the government should not be obliged of paying every dollar it owed in coin. That was the only method of restoring the parity of the two metals.

Mr. Bartlett (dem., N. Y.) said he was in the same condition of the currency that was not increased with sound and good money. He was in favor of bimetallism and would vote for the Wilson bill.

He represented a farming constituency, a banking constituency, a banking constituency, and all demanded that the purchasing clause be unqualifiedly repealed. Without international agreement there could be but one standard, and he was in favor of that standard, and to-day that standard was gold.

Mr. Stockdale (dem., Miss.) said this fight was not between the east and west; it was between the creditor and debtor classes. He liked the east, but the people of the south would not forsake their own interests in order to benefit the east or the west.

IN THE SENATE.

On the 18th Mr. Sherman (rep., O.) charged that as unwise and unbusinesslike a proposition by Mr. Cockrell (dem., Mo.) for the redemption of the treasury to redeem (at par and accrued interest) such of the 2 percent bonds as may be presented for redemption, and to pay for them in new legal tender notes. A discussion followed.

In which Mr. Cockrell ridiculed the idea of letting the national banks increase their indebtedness, while his proposition to increase the greenback circulation was opposed by the senator from Ohio, the friend and supporter of national banks and the great gold monetarist.

Mr. Berry (dem., Ark.) spoke in advocacy of the double standard of gold and silver.

On the 18th Mr. Voorhees called up his national bank currency bill and moved its immediate consideration. He felt called upon to say that his bill was not introduced for the benefit of the national banks, but was rather intended to make use of the machinery which those banks now employ for the benefit of the general public. There was a dreadful situation confronting the American people, and every remedy suggested could only be a remedy with the promptest action. Here was an opportunity to make use of the machinery which those banks now employ for the benefit of the general public. There was a dreadful situation confronting the American people, and every remedy suggested could only be a remedy with the promptest action. Here was an opportunity to make use of the machinery which those banks now employ for the benefit of the general public.

Mr. Allen (rep., Neb.) advocated the adoption of the amendment offered by him to suspend interest on the bonds on which the inflation calculation is based. In his judgment the bill would commit the country to a policy of a continuance of the national banking system and he believed that the time had come when safety required the overthrow of the system and the wiping it out of existence as speedily as possible.

Mr. Stewart (rep., Nev.) said this was no time for the national banks to ask a further subsidy until every effort was made to relieve the country. If that effort was not made in good faith it would not be the fault of the silver men. They would agree to everything that would give relief. They asked no subsidy, no advantage, no change of policy.

Messrs. McPherson (dem., N. J.) and Manderson (rep., Neb.) argued against the Allen amendment.

Mr. Peffer (rep., Kan.) spoke against the national banking system. As banks of issue the national banks would have to go. Their usefulness had expired and they should be abandoned under the earth. He opposed the bill and suggested the issue of \$100,000,000 in greenbacks, which would, he said, go far toward restoring confidence.

The Allen amendment being rejected, the next question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell (dem., Mo.) for the redemption at their face value and accrued interest of such 2 percent bonds as may be presented for redemption and to issue greenbacks to pay for them. This amendment was opposed by Mr. McPherson (dem., N. J.) and Mr. Sherman (rep., O.). The latter characterized it as an unbusinesslike transaction. The government of the United States could not now increase its demand liabilities. It would be unsafe to do it. Such a proposition would shake the foundations of the government's credit. Nobody doubted that the government was strong, rich, powerful and able to maintain every dollar of its money and pay in gold and silver coin, but it was not able to assume new obligations now.

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) advocated the amendment. He urged that there was no difference in the government's liability between greenbacks and national bank notes, because the holder of national bank notes could demand greenbacks for them and could then demand gold for the greenbacks. The question before the senate was whether the necessary increase of currency should be made by the government or should be percolated through the national banks.

On the 21st Mr. Morrill (rep., Vt.) said he had not abandoned all hope of the gold standard, and therefore he should gladly vote for the repeal of so much of the act of 1890 as required the purchase of silver. After its repeal the country would not be dependent upon gold alone for currency, and there would be much more of silver than of gold and more of the currency than ever before, and as the silver dollar would not be demonetized whenever more silver could be coined and utilized without crowding gold to a premium it would be done by universal consent, and the treasury should be relieved from its embarrassment of furnishing gold to pay for silver bullion. To maintain silver within the existing standard on a parity with gold, while increasing the public debt by the daily purchase of the tens of millions of silver bullion, and the treasury notes for the payment of which were practically redeemed in gold, was too heavy a task, and the administration had acted wisely in appealing to congress. As to the declaration of the silver mine owners that they would consent to the repeal of the act of 1890 without a satisfactory substitute indicated by them - free coinage - was the very measure most feared by the country, as it would bring with it the single silver standard. No government can be sustained which does not fulfill its pledges in good faith. The public debt, national and state, and all other contracts, by our recorded pledges, are payable in legal tender on a parity with gold. Whatever policy will relieve the public distress would be his policy. Whatever favors the public credit would have in his favor. Whatever measures support public honor would have his support.

Carriage Factory Burned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Keeler & Jennings' great carriage factory suffered a loss of \$100,000 by fire. On the ground floor were a large number of costly carriages valued at \$30,000, which were saved. The building was gutted and all other carriages and materials destroyed. It is believed the fire was the work of incendiaries.

not attributable so much to the Sherman act as to the McKinley act.

Mr. Cooper (dem., Ind.) spoke in opposition to the free coinage of silver. He would rather favor a policy which would give the country a safe, recognized stable currency than enter upon experiments at this time. If congress repealed the purchasing clause it would not strike down nor kill silver. In his opinion it would lift up silver and make it the equal of gold.

Mr. Alexander (dem., N. C.) advocated free silver coinage and spoke of a larger currency. It some relief were not given to the country there might be trouble.

Mr. Sperry (dem., Conn.) opposed free coinage and advocated the Wilson bill. The silver men did not seem to care whether the ratio should be 16 to 20.

Mr. Cox (dem., Tenn.) argued against the Wilson bill. He was speaking, he said, in behalf of the poor colored men of his country.

Mr. Settle (rep., N. C.) said that the furthest he would go was for the coming of the American product. He was not in favor of an increase of the currency that did not increase with sound and good money. He was in favor of bimetallism and would vote for the Wilson bill.

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