

## THE SILVER DEBATE.

### Synopsis of the Discussion in the United States Senate.

On the 11th Mr. Pugh (Dem., Ala.) spoke in opposition to the repeal bill. He said it was the determined and unalterable purpose of the opponents of repeal to stand upon their convictions of public duty and fidelity to their pledges to the people whom they represented, and who had honored them with their confidence on the vital question until their physical strength was exhausted.

Mr. Teller (rep., Col.) resumed his speech against the repeal bill. He asserted that he believed it could be demonstrated that it had not been for a preconcerted effort in the money center of the country to prevent the 1st of September would have been better times in the finances of the country than the people were experiencing today. The calling of congress did not relieve the country; in fact, the condition became worse from the time congress was called in extraordinary session. Mr. Teller said he would at some other time give to the senate his conception of the cause for the recent distressed condition. In his opinion it was due to legislative misconduct.

Mr. Teller next directed himself to stock operations. A New York paper had published daily for some time the depreciation in value of stocks on the destruction of the vessels occasioned by the Sherman law, and the paper

The paper had finally got the amount up to \$700,000,000. In his opinion a great many stocks were selling on the market to day for more than they were worth. He cited Northern Pacific, which he said had fallen from 70 to 17. It was said all the great owners connected with it unloaded when it was in. That company had \$250,000,000 of indebtedness: \$75,000,000 held in Germany; a great amount owned in Holland and England. He then instanced Erie stock. He did not suppose anybody pretended that Erie would ever pay out. He next referred to Reid. Did any intelligent man believe that any of those three great concerns were solvent? Did everybody know they were insolvent? This difference did not come from the Sherman law. It came from the misconduct of officials. Mr. Teller said he did not mean to say criminal misconduct, but that they did not deal fairly with their investors. It behaved congress, he said, when it came to legislate upon this subject, to find the cause of the evil, and, if within its power, to remove the evil.

Mr. Teller then yielded to a motion to go into executive session, saying that he had reached a point where he could quit for the present and would take up another branch of the subject some other day.

On the 12th Mr. Mitchell (rep., Ore.) spoke in opposition to the repeal bill. He said that the fundamental problem to be solved was: "Are we to become a nation of monometallists, and if so, what gold or silver monometallists?" He denied that the Sherman act had been the cause of the panic. The causes leading up to it were in part world wide and their origin not in this country, but in speculative dealings between London bankers and the people of South America, which resulted (through the Argentine bankruptcies and the fall of securities) in bringing ruin to the doors of the Barings and other moneyed institutions. The same causes—overtrading and land speculation—brought bankruptcy to Australia. These great and unexpected shocks to the business world caused a sudden hoarding, not alone of gold, but of gold, silver and paper: a general calling in of loans on the part of bankers, a refusal not only to make new loans, but to extend old ones, while general distrust seized upon the mind of the country. These were some of the causes which, in his judgment, initiated the panic, whose storm center had passed from South America, and certain European countries, and which so recently spent its fury in the United States, and the Sherman act had no more, in his judgment, to do with it than had the man in the moon or the recent fan-tailed comet. The fear of tariff revision and of the inauguration of a free trade policy had also had much to do with the panic. The trouble was in a large measure started by the banks. New York bankers nudged the chamber of commerce of the city of New York and the metropolitan press. The chamber of commerce, in turn, gave the cue to boards of trade and chambers of commerce of the country. The howl started in perfect unison and inspired across the seas, and finally the things which they from them, proved a boomerang, and the banks suffered along with the rest. Mr. Mitchell had some time to showing that it would be impossible to secure international bimetallism.

Mr. Hawley (rep., Conn.) declared himself for the pending bill, first last and always. There was one general statement which had been reiterated and reiterated until he was tired of it, and that was that there was somebody who believed in the total destruction of half of the currency of the world. It was a terrible misstatement. Everybody knew that silver had been used those thousands of years with gold. Every body knew that although Great Britain was the employment of monometallists, the people of that country could make silver money in their pockets than the people of the United States did. All senators expected to cover the average amount of silver money. In reply to a question by Mr. Mitchell Mr. Hawley said he thought legislation in regard to silver necessary in order to carry out the views advanced by him, but now he wanted the Sherman law repealed.

Mr. Teller (rep., Col.) said he knew what senators who talk about being bimetallists mean. They have never taken a single step leading to bimetallism, and they never will. This is a fight for the preservation of silver as money among the nations of the earth, and there is not a man in this chamber who does not know it. Follow Great Britain if you want to. My allegiance is to our own people—to the people in my section and to the people of the country at large. I will devote my time to their interests, and no labor, no sacrifice, no contumacy that can be put upon me will "phase" me in my opposition to this damnable bill.

Mr. Hawley replied to Mr. Teller by saying that if after two or three or four months it should appear that repeal of the Sherman law was going to desolate the west and the east it would be quite competent for congress to modify its action, and it would be very likely to do so.

On the 13th Mr. Shoup (rep., Idaho) spoke against the unconditional repeal of the purchasing cause of the Sherman law. To repeal the Sherman act would be to remove the United States from the head of the nations which produced the precious metals; it would be to contract the currency to such an extent that the government would be compelled to issue fiat money; it would be to set back the currency of the United States and ruin thousands of workmen. He would oppose with all the vigor of which he was capable the repeal of the Sherman law until some better substitute was adopted.

Mr. Dolph (rep., Ore.) reiterated some statements to the effect that the business disturbances were due to the threats of hostile tariff legislation, and proceeded to argue against the free coinage of silver and vigorously criticized those senators from the silver states who had attempted to make this question a sectional one.

On the 14th Mr. Daniel (dem., Va.) made an argument against the repeal bill. He said he brought to the discussion of the subject profound sympathy with every class of his fellow-citizens who had been smitten with an evil financial dispensation. It would be unwise to say the Sherman law produced the panic. The date of its incapacity cannot be traced to any cause of local legislation. It began in South America where there is no Sherman law. It swept over Great Britain, a gold standard country, where there is no Sherman law. The panic swept on to Australia, where the people are the richest people in the world per capita, where there is no Sherman law. The panic got to Austria, Italy and India, and is now going all over Europe, without the dreaded presence of the Sherman law.

The republican party is delighted to attribute the panic to the Sherman law in order to escape its responsibility to the tariff. The McKinley bill sought the sheltering arms of the Sherman law. The gold monometallists are delighted to hide behind it, the work of their own hands. The bankers are interested in the Sherman law, as it is repeated so that new bonds may be issued on which they can base currency.

I am often asked why I oppose the repeal of

## AWFUL DISASTER.

Two Sections of a "Big Four" Passenger Train Collide Near Kankakee, Ill.—Seven Persons Killed and Many Injured.

MANTENO, Ill., Sept. 19.—The second section of the Big Four express, No. 45, south bound, crashed into the rear end of the first section at 9:20 o'clock Monday night. Seven persons were killed and twenty severely injured and it is probable that many bodies are buried under the wreck. The disaster occurred near this place. The engine of the second section ran clear through one sleeper and two coaches. Not all of the bodies, it is thought, are yet recovered, as the wreckage is piled about the tracks in such a manner that the small wrecking force has not been able to make much impression on the mass.

In the confusion it has been impossible to secure the names of two of the dead. These are Chris Kimmel, of Dayton, O., and David Jackson, of Cynthiana, O. The injured so far as known are:

Albert Jay Sholter, Ripley, O., badly cut face and head, probably fatal; George Brackney, Wilmington, O., limbs crushed, probably fatal; C. B. Wischart, Frankfort, O., internal injury; William Evans, Powellton, W. Va., internal injury; Miss Sallie Evans, Powellton, W. Va., internal injury; Mrs. Chris Kimmel, Dayton, O., head and body injured; L. H. Blanton, Cincinnati, fatal; James W. Brown, Wilmington, O., internal and head; Mrs. James W. Brown, Wilmington, O., internal injury; Oliver Paton, Paton, O., body bruised; Emily Tipton, Sinking Springs, O., head and body; J. W. Means, Chester, S. C., slightly injured back and head; Blanche Belcher, Sinking Springs, O., limbs badly bruised; Anna Cowells, Lower Albany, Ind.; Jessie Morse, Cincinnati, badly injured internally; Emma Gallatin, Columbus, O., back and limbs bruised; Miss E. Gallatin, Columbus, O., limbs bruised; Miss Libbie Jackson, Cynthiana, O., limbs bruised; J. W. Foster, Springfield, O., scalp wound and eye gouged; Mrs. J. W. Foster, ribs broken, internal and probably fatal.

On the 15th Mr. Lindsay (dem., Ky.) spoke in favor of the repeal bill. He called attention to the fact that the bill contains not a word looking to the discontinuance of silver coinage under existing laws, and that it leaves unimpaired the provisions of the act of 1890 for the coinage of silver in the future. He characterized as most extraordinary the position taken that we ought not, bad as the law is, to repeal it until it is known what further legislation in the interest of silver the president will propose. To the common mind it would seem that the best thing to do with a bad law would be to repeal it, and to a business man it would seem that the best thing to do with a losing transaction would be to abandon it. The question in the president's mind had been whether the country could afford to continue its purchase of silver bullion.

Replying to Senator Foster, he said he had read the president's message in vain to find the evidence upon which the senator rests his belief that the president does not intend to keep faith with his party and the people.

Mr. Lindsay announced that he would accept no amendment to the pending bill which tolerates the further purchase of silver bullion.

On the 16th Mr. Allison (rep., Ia.) spoke in favor of repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

He made the point that for sixteen years, up to 1892, no political party had gone before the people favoring the free coinage of silver or the destruction of gold as the measure of value. The law of 1890 was a temporary law. It was an experimental law also, in one sense. Nobody believed at the time that it would stand long upon our statute books. It is just as plain as the noon-day sun that if we go on purchasing silver and putting it in the treasury as bullion, it is only a question of a few months (or a few years at most) when we shall be compelled to redeem our obligations in gold; and then we will be at a silver standard. He continued.

"I want to repeat my belief now, that all history discloses the fact that when you make even a small divergence between the established ratio and the true commercial ratio, the result is disastrous. I undertake to say that it is utterly impossible for us to deal with this question of ratio at this time. The ratio of 20 to 1 would be an increase of ratio because we have known the price of silver to change by 20 per cent in a single day. The moment the action of the India council was known silver went down 20 per cent. In the next week it went up 15 per cent. How, then, can we make a ratio that will measure the value of all debts and all credits on the basis of the nominal value of silver? The situation is changed. We are trying now to keep the price of a thing that will go down, above the cost of production, whatever that may be."

"If we continue the silver purchases we uphold the British policy in India. The invariable effect of what we are doing here is either to uphold or to destroy or impair the ability of England to maintain its policy in India. If we cease to purchase silver it will be impossible, in my opinion, for England to carry out that policy and it will become an utter failure. If this government will undertake the policy of an international agreement between silver and gold I believe that that policy will be accomplished, that within a brief period we will be able to restore the parity between the metals and practically to rehabilitate silver. My belief is that if we are to have an international agreement we must make it appear to the nations of the world that we ourselves do not mean to take care of silver."

## DEATH OF MILTON HAY.

Close of the Busy Career of One of the Foremost Lawyers of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 16.—Hon.

Milton Hay, one of the oldest citizens of Springfield and for many years a leading attorney, died Friday, aged 76 years. He had been in failing health for several months, a sufferer from Bright's disease. He was brought home from Mackinac, Mich., two or three weeks ago in a feeble condition, and it was then quite evident that the end was near, though his death was unexpected for at the time it occurred. Friday afternoon he was sitting on the lawn talking with his daughter and had just eaten some ice cream, when he expired in his chair.

Milton Hay was born in Fayette County, Ky., July 3, 1817, and emigrated with his father's family to this city in the year 1832.

Until coming of age he worked for his father, assisting in the various schools at intervals and receiving such education as these schools afforded at that time. He studied law in the office of Stuart and Lincoln, and was licensed to practice in 1840. He began practice at Pittsfield, Pike county, and there practiced his profession until the year 1858.

At one time he was associated in law practice with Gen. John M. Palmer, again with Senator Cullom, the firm being Hay & Cullom, and for several years was senior member of the firm of Hay, Green & Little. He was twice married, his first wife being Catharine Forbes. She died in 1857, leaving two children. In 1861 he married Mary Logan, oldest daughter of Judge Stephen T. Logan, now Mrs. Stuart Brown, and Logan, who now resides in this city. He was elected to the constitutional convention from a district composed of the counties of Logan and Sangamon, and although not the most prominent participant in the convention was made chairman of the legislative and revenue committees of that body. He was one of the committee of five appointed by the legislature to revise the laws of the state, and their work was adopted at an adjourned session of the legislature. In 1888 he, with others, was appointed by Gov. Osgood to revise the revenue code. The work of this committee, however, was not adopted by the legislature to which the report was submitted.

Samuel L. Copeland has been arrested at Sioux City, Ia., charged with being one of the two men who robbed the National bank at Moorhead, Minn., June 27, of \$4,600.

## WORK OF FIENDS.

Unknown Men Murder an Indiana Farmer, His Aged Mother, His Wife and Two of His Children—A Third Child Fatally Injured—Robbery Their Object—Bloodhounds Placed Upon Their Trail.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Sept. 20.—A farmer came galloping into Washington Tuesday to announce that six murders, all in one family, had been committed early that morning in Harrison township, Daviess county. This section of the county has been long notorious for its disrespect of all law. It is 9 miles from this city. The tragedies had occurred at the farm residence of Dennis Wratten.

A neighbor had called at the house to inquire after the condition of Mr. Wratten, who had been in bed with a violent case of typhoid fever. He saw the side door open leading into the farmer's sitting-room. In the middle of the floor, with the blood still oozing from several deep gashes in her head, lay the body of Mr. Wratten's aged mother. There was evidence that she had engaged in a terrible struggle with her assassins. The walls were bespattered with blood and several pools were on the floor. Both hands of the old lady were nearly severed at the wrists. She had held on to her leather sack containing several hundred dollars of pension money until her clutch had to be broken with blows from the robbers' weapons. This money is supposed to furnish a motive for the crime.

Near the body of old Mrs. Wratten was the lifeless form of her daughter-in-law, who had apparently stood by the side of the elder woman and fought the murderers until she received the fatal blow that cleft her forehead, splitting the skull to the crown of the head. A sharp hatchet or ax had been used, and there were several deep gashes in the shoulders and arms of the younger woman.

Two little children were found in a corner of the next room behind the bed with their heads chopped. One, a girl of 15 years, was not dead, but unconscious. A 3-year-old baby was found in its crib. The entire family had been butchered.

On the floor beside the bed was the body of the typhoid patient with his throat cut and head nearly severed. Two of his fingers were cut nearly off, showing that even in his weakness the sick man had attempted to combat with his assailants.

The murders were probably committed with a hatchet, and entrance was made through a window on the porch, which entered the room of the grandmother. Inspection of the premises showed the footprints of three men in the barnyard and it is believed a party of tramps did the work.

The murder was probably committed early in the night, for when an examination was made by physicians they stated that, from the discoloration of the skin, the blows must have been made ten or twelve hours before.

Various theories have been advanced, and the most probable one is that the perpetrators were after money which the old lady was supposed to have, as she had been receiving a widow's pension for many years, and was thought to have from \$1,000 to \$2,000 secreted about the house.

The contents of the drawers were turned out on the floor and the whole house seemed to have been ransacked, but in their hurry they overlooked \$33 sewed in the dress of the younger Mrs. Wratten and \$7.66 in the bureau of the room which the older Mrs. Wratten occupied.

While the coroner went to the house to take evidence the neighbors for miles around gathered and with several scores from the city formed a hunting party and started to scour the country for the murderers. Word was sent to Seymour.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The yellow fever situation at Brunswick, Ga., is constantly growing worse and there seems little hope now of averting a yellow fever epidemic. A telegram has been received from R. D. Murray, surgeon of the United States marine hospital service, addressed to Dr. Wyman, stating that twenty cases of yellow fever are now under treatment.

The first section of the through train in turn started to the rear, but the second section of the train had not in the least lessened its full speed of 35 miles an hour. The curve in the track, behind which the train on ahead was not visible, was much too near the doomed coaches to allow the engineer of the approaching train to diminish his speed noticeably.

The frantic flagman, seeing the train coming on with a great rush and hissing of steam and trembling, jumped down the steep embankment just in time to save himself from death. The engineer, upon observing the danger as his locomotive rounded the curve reversed his engine, seeing the hopelessness of any attempt to check the speed of his train in so short a distance, and realizing the danger, he jumped from his cab down the embankment, and his fireman followed him.

The crash came then, and the locomotive drove ahead with mighty force into the heavy sleeping-car, smashing the framework of its rear end into kindling wood. The sleeping car was in turn driven into the day coach next forward, which gave way more completely, its timbers being lighter. This coach and the coach just forward of it were almost completely demolished. All of the three cars were crowded with people, more than half of those in the sleeper having retired for the night. The passengers were thrown from their berths and from their seats. Some were crushed under beams and between the broken, grinding timbers of the wrecked cars. Awful confusion and fright prevailed.

People from farmhouses in the vicinity heard the crash when the collision occurred. Twenty men were on the scene within half an hour and began helping uninjured passengers and trainmen in the work of rescue. One brawny fellow, whose hat had blown off and who hadn't stopped to tie up his coat, was the fireman of Teller, of Colorado, the right of whom he is a man whose speech is in plain, conversational style, just as he were talking to an inmate of the blanketed. It may be surmised that when Mr. Teller became the chief actor, in fact the star of the scene, he was the most dramatic of the session it had great

passengers upon his colleagues, who, into the

or children recognize the honesty of his rendered unconscious by the

had partly recovered their wits and were crying piteously. The men were hunting for a way out. The passengers were helped out of the windows that had been broken and were told to remain together and be as brave as they could until doctors, who, the train people assured them would soon arrive from Kankakee, came.

All of these persons were hurt severely. They could not join in the rescue work. One woman staggered about for a moment and fell to the ground. A little girl fell sobbing on her prostrate form. Having got the living out of the death-trap the rescuers went back and brought out four ghastly bodies, two of them women. The two coaches that were crushed presented an awful sight to the rescuers. They carried or helped out sixty people, two of whom were

good fortune.

SERGT. PROKOP DOGORIRKO, a Russian soldier, committed suicide lately because a young girl would not marry him, but instead called him an "old man." This was more than the giddy fellow, who was not much over ninety years of age, could stand.

MINIE BALLS.

THE duke of Cambridge, who is commander in chief of the English army, has never smelt powder except at a review, and is not likely to if he can help it. He was a major general at the age of twenty-six, thanks to his good fortune.

FRAGRANCE is the invisible beauty of flowers.

The finer the church the greater the congregation's vanity.

If ambition tapers off at the top it will be less dangerous.

WHAT a man thinks depends largely on what he eats and drinks.

## THE "BIG FOUR" DISASTER.

The Revised List Shows Eight Dead and About Eighteen Wounded—Criminal Negligence Charged Against Trainmen.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 20.—Eight persons were killed and eighteen injured in the record of the "Big Four" collision at Manteno, Ill. Three more deaths may yet be added to the list. The list of injured is about the same as already published. The revised list of dead is as follows:

Charles Dickendasher, Columbus, O.; Miss Minnie Dugan, Lower Albany, Ind.; David Jackson, Cynthia, O.; Christ Kimel, Dayton, O.; Mrs. Matie Scholes, Ripley, O.; Jake Simper, Columbus, O., and L. L. Sweet, Louisville, Ky.

Daylight brought little mitigation of the horror of the accident. It increased the list of the dead by one and the responsibility of those to whom were intrusted the lives of the passengers on the train. Monday night there was talk of a heavy