

IT BRINGS DEATH.

The Wide-Sweeping Blizzard Finds Many Victims.

Loss of Life and Great Suffering in Oklahoma—Traffic Interfered with and Business at a Standstill in the Northwest.

HORRORS OF THE STORM.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 14.—Reports come from the strip of great suffering among the homesteaders residing there. Several persons, it is reported, have perished in the storm, among them two families residing near Cross. No particulars can be obtained. Hundreds of head of stock were frozen to death.

Many people are still living in tents and as fuel is scarce the condition is awful. James Mulligan, living 4 miles south of Perry, was found Monday evening frozen to death, and his partner, Harvey Newcomb, died from exposure and cold fifteen minutes after being found. At Ponca Mrs. Jennie Cramer and two children, Lizzie and Sallie, were discovered frozen stiff in a coyote's burrow, 10 yards from their abode.

An Awful Alternative.

Word comes from Cross that Sherman Stone and family, consisting of wife and five children, were found sitting about a stove with their throats cut from ear to ear. The following note found on a table near by Stone gives a horrible story of murder and suicide in connection with the storm.

"Wood all gone. Molle frozen to death, the rest of us freezing. I have killed my family and now kill myself to prevent further suffering. God have mercy on us."

Stone was a homesteader and lived in a tent. It is thought that after the snow melts hundreds of dead settlers will be found, along with the remains of thousands of cattle.

Other Fatalities.

Col. Henry Melton, a cowboy, who was with Buffalo Bill at the world's fair, was discovered by a party of hunters early Monday morning dead under his horse. At Anadarko two Indian pupils were found Sunday evening buried under a snowbank. Upon being taken to a house one of the children immediately expired. The other, however, showed signs of recovery. A report has reached here that a family named Sears, residing on a claim near Woodward, was found frozen to death, but no particulars can be obtained.

A Missing Schoolma'am.

Miss Jennie Johnston, a young Indian teacher, who came to Alva recently from Scranton, Pa., left her school Saturday for her boarding house. She has not been seen since. No reports have been received from other west side towns, but it is certain the suffering is great, as the west side people are living mostly in tents. All trains are delayed.

Miss Johnston's case is rather a romantic one. She recently fell heir to \$20,000 at her old Pennsylvania home, and was immediately surrounded by a score of admirers. Miss Johnston, of course, thought all of her lovers were mercenary, and, feeling piqued, gathered up her effects and came west, where she secured a school.

Worst Ever Known in Kansas.

EMPORIA, Kan., Feb. 14.—The worst storm ever known here began Sunday and lasted through the night. Not less than 2 feet of snow has fallen, and it has drifted so that in places it is 20 feet deep. Railroad traffic is stopped, trains being snowed in at numerous points. Thousands of head of cattle are endangered and a great portion of them will die of cold and lack of food. Wheat raisers see a gleam of hope in that the snow covers their crops and protects them.

Trains Snuffed In.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 14.—Train service in this section of the state has been abandoned since Sunday. The Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco trains stuck in the flint hill and are still there. The storm has been extremely severe, and by reason of high winds the snow varies from 1 to 15 feet in depth.

Worst Since 1885.

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 14.—The worst blizzard that has struck Racine since the memorable winter of 1885 has raged here with terrible fury. A fierce gale has swept over the city and vicinity from the lake, driving ice like snow particles, so that pedestrians were nearly blinded.

Street car traffic is paralyzed and since 6 o'clock Monday night no car has been running. Great banks of snow nearly as high as the doors block the entrance to many business houses, while on the other side the walks are swept clean.

The steeple of the First Baptist church, one of the handsomest structures in the city, was blown down, involving a loss of \$3,000. John Janschank, 48 years old, while intoxicated, undressed upon the public street and lay down in a snowbank to sleep. He was discovered and taken to a hospital, where he died inside of an hour.

In Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The storm which raged here all day Monday was the worst ever known in the line of blizzards in this vicinity. The wind blew at a rate of from 50 to 70 miles an hour. Business came to a standstill, while the wild storm tossed mountains of snow across deserted streets and boulevards. It swept the city during the early hours of morning, heaping white mounds across car tracks, filling basement stores and swirling up heaps along the sidewalks. By 8 o'clock nearly all the street car lines and many suburban trains had been choked to a standstill.

The oldest inhabitant could not recollect when street traffic was blocked, as it was on Monday. Horses and drivers suffered equally, and not a wagon more than was absolutely necessary was sent out. Express companies delivered only perishable

freight and valuable packages yesterday and most of the wagons were drawn by four horses. Hundreds of wholesale and retail stores did not send out a wagon. A number of persons were blown off their feet by the high wind and seriously injured. By 11 o'clock p.m. the storm had died and a cold wave enveloped the city.

Other Points in Illinois.

Dispatches from various points in this state tell of the effects of the great storm. Street car and other modes of transportation were paralyzed and business completely blockaded.

Indiana Snuffed Under.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.—A blizzard, the worst Indianapolis has experienced for years, raged for eighteen hours. It sleeted, rained and snowed alternately. The snow is over 1 foot deep. Street cars have been running only occasionally and traffic is practically suspended. What is true of Indianapolis applies to all points in this state.

In Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 14.—The blizzard which raged with such severity throughout the west Sunday night reached this city at 7 a.m. Monday. A fierce gale, accompanied by a heavy fall of fine, cutting snow, is in progress, and the storm promises to be a severe one. At noon a street car service was demoralized, only an occasional car managing to get through the heavy snowdrifts. On the Lake Shore road trains were reported as more or less delayed from the west with a prospect of serious blockades.

Four Men Killed.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 14.—A special to the Blade from Bellevue, O., says: Two freight trains collided on the Wheeling & Lake Erie road in the storm 2 miles west of this place. Three men were killed. The trains were running at full speed, the blinding snow preventing the engineers from seeing the danger. The collision was terrific, both engines being smashed into scrap iron. The freight cars were broken into splinters and piled up in utter confusion. A wrecking train with physicians was sent from Norwalk. When it arrived the trainmen were still in the wreck, and were extricated one by one. The following were either killed outright or have died since the collision: Engineer Connell, Fireman McMullen, Engineer Sam Stowell and Brakeman Johnson.

Iowa Gets Her Share.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 1.—The worst snowstorm of the season began here Sunday evening. Eight inches of snow covers the ground and is drifting badly. The weather is very cold and all trains are delayed.

DUQUEUE, Ia., Feb. 14.—The worst blizzard experienced here for some years struck this city and raged furiously all day. Railroad people are looking for serious trouble unless the storm abates, as the wind is rapidly flattening the cuts. One of the street car lines is abandoned.

In Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 14.—The blizzard which arrived here early Monday morning was the worst in several seasons. It was accompanied by much snow, deep drifts and high wind. Railroad traffic is much delayed and business was practically suspended.

In Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A heavy gale has prevailed in some sections, much damage resulting. At Teignmouth, in Devonshire, a church in course of erection was entirely destroyed. The spire of St. Mary's church at Shrewsbury, county of Salop, was blown down. At Peterborough, county of Northampton, the pinnacle of the parish Church of St. John was blown over and the glass roof of the Great Eastern railway station was destroyed. The English Presbyterian church at Holywell, Flintshire, Wales, was also among the buildings wrecked. A boarding school and many dwelling houses in the town were also blown down. At Newport, in South Wales, the roofs were blown off a number of houses. Several vessels have gone ashore off Margate and Ramsgate, Isle of Thanet, Devonshire. At Dudley, in Worcestershire, a number of factory chimneys were blown down. In two or three instances the falling chimneys struck the factories, causing great damage. In this town many persons were injured. Scores of houses were unroofed. Communication between London and the continent is completely cut off.

KEARSARGE CREW SAVED.

Taken from *Roncador Reef with the Loss of One Life*.

COLTON, Feb. 13.—The crew of the United States cruiser Kearsarge was rescued at noon on Saturday. One man was drowned. He was a second-class fireman named Anderson Robbins. The old warship was abandoned on Roncador reef with the stars and stripes still flying at her peak. The steamship City of Para with the crew of the Kearsarge on board will leave this port for New York on Wednesday next.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The navy department has received advices confirmatory of the Associated Press dispatches announcing the arrival of the steamer City of Para at Colon, with the crew of the wrecked United States cruiser Kearsarge.

It is believed that the Kearsarge has broken up, otherwise Admiral Stanton would have made some effort to save her or asked instructions about her. There is great rejoicing in the navy department over the safe arrival of the Kearsarge's crew.

Rich Find of Silver and Gold Ore.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 14.—Two expert from Chicago, who have been in the city the last few days examining the ore found on M. W. Carpenter's farm south of the city, claim it is rich with gold and silver. In examining the location where the ore was found they discovered the ground was full of the precious metals. Gold buyers from the west had previously examined this and tried to purchase it from Mr. Carpenter. A company of local capitalists is being organized and preparations for mining the ore will be made at once.

A DOUBTFUL STEP.

The Issue of New Bonds Under the Old Resumption Act Not the Proper Way of Meeting the Deficit.

A correspondent asks us what plan other than borrowing would the Constitution suggest to Mr. Carlisle at this time.

The question is a very timely one, and we shall give it a plain and democratic answer. We would suggest to the administration to treat the bond issue project precisely as Benjamin Harrison treated it. We should turn aside from John Sherman's sinister advice with an emphasis that the country could not mistake. We should place the whole responsibility on congress where it properly belongs. Mr. Carlisle has not a particle more interest in providing for the treasury deficit than congress—not half so much. He can provide the ways and means for carrying on the government and preserving its credit.

He has done his whole duty when he lays before congress the facts of the situation and urges that body to act promptly. There his responsibility ends and that of congress begins.

But has Mr. Carlisle done his whole duty in this matter? His annual report was long withheld. When it was finally sent to congress, it announced that there would be a deficit of about \$28,000,000 some time during the year. He expressed no anxiety; he made no urgent demand on congress for relief. But now Mr. Voorhees is waked in the middle of the night and informed that there will be a deficiency above \$77,000,000, and that the emergency is so great that Mr. Carlisle will be compelled to issue bonds on his own hook (as we say in Georgia) if congress doesn't act promptly.

Now, several important questions suggest themselves. Did Mr. Carlisle fumble with figures in his first report or in his latest statement? There has been fumbling somewhere. Most important of all, who made Mr. Carlisle or any other executive officer the custodian of the country's credit? If congress should fail to act, what person on the face of the earth would lay the responsibility at Mr. Carlisle's door?

He has done his duty in this matter so far. He has brought the emergency to the attention of congress—perhaps not in the way or at the time it ought to have been brought. But his responsibility ended right at the door of congress. If there is a lapse in the credit of the government—if obligations cannot be cashed—Mr. Carlisle is no more responsible for it than the doorkeeper of the senate.

Congress represents the people, and is the custodian of the people's credit.

Upon congress devolves the responsibility of dealing with the people's finances. It will not do for Mr. Carlisle or any other executive officer of the government to forget that the people themselves are the government and that they manifest their will and desire through congress. If congress chooses to issue bonds, well and good. If it fails to do so, the people are not likely to hold Mr. Carlisle or any other member of the administration responsible for results.

It will be a most unfortunate event for Mr. Carlisle, for the administration, and, we fear, for the democratic party if Mr. Carlisle shall take on himself the responsibility of issuing bonds under the doubtful authority of the law of 1875—Atlanta Constitution.

BIMETALLISM IN ENGLAND.

The Insufficiency of Gold and Necessity of a Change in Her Monetary System.

Senator Wolcott expresses great satisfaction at the unmistakable evidences of the growth of bimetallic sentiment which was brought to his notice during his recent visit to England. The truth is that from the time England adopted gold monometallism until silver was demonetized by the United States and Germany she enjoyed the benefits of a bimetallic standard, for her gold monometallism was supported by a fixed ratio between the two metals abroad; hence England's experience with the single gold standard proper only dates about twenty years and has steadily tended towards commercial depression and industrial ruin. She has only now been enabled to maintain her gold reserve and settle the balance of trade against her because of the debts due her by other nations upon which she has received interest or dividends.

Under the title of "The Scramble for Gold," two notable contributions appear in the Nineteenth Century for January, one by Sir Julius Vogel, the other by Mr. J. P. Hazeltine. Both maintain an insufficiency of gold and the necessity of a change in England's monetary system.

Mr. Hazeltine has this to say: "The commercial situation has been growing worse and worse since 1875, and most persons having an interest in the subject would be glad to return to the position existing before that date, when England maintained a gold standard and currency, but had the advantages of the bimetallic union of other nations." Mr. Hazeltine further insists that the increasing difficulties in holding the normal supply of gold in England have led to a material contraction in the volume of business; that no nation can continue purchases abroad and pay gold for them, and hence that every nation endeavors by import duties to prevent transactions involving payments beyond its borders; that England's gold standard tends to her isolation in the matter of foreign trade; that England can only afford the gold standard because of the interest she receives from foreign securities; that returns from these securities are rapidly diminishing, mainly because of the fall in freights, made necessary by the low price of wheat and corn, due in turn to the competition of India as an exporter; that the competition of India dates from the fall in silver, the export of wheat from India now being three-sevenths of the export from America. Finally, concludes Mr. Hazeltine: "If the English isolated gold policy ruins English debtors, and the adverse trade balance remains, how long shall we be able to keep our gold stable?"

Sir Julius Vogel deals chiefly with the aggravated conditions arising from the closing of India's mints to silver. He says: "The English isolated gold policy ruins English debtors, and the adverse trade balance remains, how long shall we be able to keep our gold stable?"

A False Alarm.

From the discovery of America to 1803 there were forty-four ounces of silver discovered to one ounce of gold.

In 1802 the production of silver com-

pared to that of gold was about two to one, and yet monometallists urge that silver is an over-product and must be debased as a money metal.

by which a heavy additional responsibility has been assumed by England to support an enormous volume of token money with an adequate gold reserve. He cites the fact that the gold and silver circulation of the United Kingdom is now but £113,000,000, against a gold and silver circulation in France equal to £811,000,000, an excess in favor of France of £198,000,000, the population being about the same. He predicts that England will be seriously embarrassed to meet the fresh gold obligations arising from her India.

Neither of these writers has much to say about the direct injury resulting to the industrial classes of England and especially to the agricultural and commercial interests from demonetization. Sir Julius Vogel touches the subject in a roundabout way. He cannot just trace the proofs and the evils of an appreciated unit of value, as they are traced by the ablest financial writers of the world, but he arrives at the same practical conclusions by a process of his own. The standard theory of bimetallics is that when one of the money metals was deprived of its primary quality, the remaining metal was necessarily enhanced in value, because of the double duty that was placed upon it and the consequent increased demand for it. They cite as evidence of this the increased and steadily increasing purchasing power of gold as applied to the products of labor and notably to such staple products as wheat and cotton. This condition necessarily implies business contraction, industrial paralysis and widespread under-consumption, the outcome of diminished purchasing power among the industrial classes.

Sir Julius Vogel attributes the decline in the products of labor to other causes and is unable to trace it to a contracted money supply and the appreciation of what is left. He prefers to reach precisely the same conclusion by a method of his own: "A scarcity of gold makes itself felt by contracting the volume of business and thus lessens the purchasing power of the community, which in its turn tends to lower prices and brings about, it may be urged, an effect similar to that for which bimetallics contend as a consequence of the appreciation of gold." We have thus, he continues, as an effect of inadequate currency, a vicious circle—first, a diminished purchasing power, next a fall in prices, next the crushing out of less powerful producers, and finally over-supply by the survivors, with all the baleful consequences of starvation wages.

The result is the same. It demonstrates the main causes of distress that is afflicting the civilized areas of the world and that has been brought about by a conspiracy of the moneyed classes against the masses. The indications now are that England will not long remain an obstacle to juster conditions. As a creditor nation she adopted the gold standard from self-interest and the signs are unmistakable that she will soon modify her financial policy from the same potent motive.—Denver News.

LEARN OF FRANCE.

She Maintains Bimetallism and is Strong Financially.

It is an important and strongly suggestive fact that, from a financial point of view, France is to-day the strongest nation upon the globe. In full possession of free coinage of both gold and silver, and with a silver circulation far exceeding that of gold, and still being augmented by purchase, she has not asked England or Germany whether she could or should demonetize silver, but moves calmly on, confident through experience and in the intelligence of her people in her ability to maintain a sound and reliable double standard and free coinage for herself alone if necessary, showing thereby her greatness and sagacious financial system, whose value and practicability is proven by the universal prosperity of her citizens. There is matter in the contemplation of contrast between the existing conditions of prosperity in the French Republic and those found at this moment in nearly or quite all gold standard countries, which should inspire every statesman, every lover of his country, every man who can influence thought and action, to resist the encroachment of the money power upon the liberties and happiness of the American people through the pernicious banking and financial system, directed by and carried on in the personal interest of one-third of one per cent. of our population, at the bitter cost of the great remainder.

ATTORNEY A. N. MUNDEN filed nine

suits in the Jackson circuit court the

other day against the German-American

Banking and Loan Association, of Indianapolis, in sums ranging from \$25 to \$500. The suits are brought by stockholders of the company, who were robbed of \$4,000 by the company's former general agent, S. J. Warner, by misrepresentations. Warner secured the money for paid-up certificates in the company, but since the exposure of his rascality they refuse to honor the certificates. The stockholders now seek redress through the courts.

The governor has pardoned Dr. J.

Frank Benham, of Richmon, convicted

one year ago for the criminal betrayal of Miss Anna Fuller, a remarkably

beautiful girl of 17 years, and sentenced

to two years' imprisonment.

The legislature has passed a law

prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets

in the state.

THE STALK of corn that grows the

tallest and appears the most conspicuous