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DISASTROUS FIRE AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The Main Business Section of the City Laid in Ruins Last Night.

Charred Timbers and Crumbling Walls Mark the Sites

Where Heretofore Were the Best Blocks of the Town—A Million Dollars Considered to be a Conservative Estimate of the Losses, While the Insurance Will Not Exceed a Quarter of That Sum.

CRIPPLE CREEK (Col.), April 25.—The main portion of the business section of the city is in ashes to-night. Charred timbers and crumbling walls now mark the sites of what were the best business blocks in town. One million dollars is considered by some to be a conservative estimate of the damage, while others place the loss as high as $2,000,000. As nearly as can be ascertained at a late hour to-night the insurance will not exceed $250,000.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in Carey's second-hand store. The firemen responded quickly, and the blaze was not thought to be serious, but a sudden change in the wind occurred and the flames quickly spread to adjoining buildings. Then it was conceded that half a dozen buildings on the corner of Meyer and Third streets would be destroyed, and the occupants made hasty preparation for the removal of their goods to places of safety.

Every moment added fury to the flames, and as they spread rapidly from house to house the crowd began to realize that an enormous conflagration was about to take place. Every vehicle in town was pressed into service by merchants anxious to save the contents of their stores and great confusion ensued, during which a number of casualties occurred from runaway teams. The merchants were not successful in removing their goods, the flames spreading with such rapidity that not more than one-tenth of their wares were saved.

When the Postoffice caught fire it became evident that desperate measures should be adopted to stop the spread of the flames and the water supply being poor the firemen decided to resort to the use of dynamite and a number of buildings were thus sacrificed before the fire reached them. During the progress of the explosions a fireman, whose name cannot be learned, was probably fatally injured by having one of his legs blown off.

Late this evening the fire was finally got under control, after it had destroyed the entire district surrounded by Warren, Eaton, Third and Fourth streets, comprising four blocks. The buildings included in the burned district are the First National Bank, the Gold Stock Exchange, the Postoffice, the Topic and Central Theaters, the City Jail, several large rooming houses and hotels.

It is reported that all of the mails in the Postoffice were destroyed. Great excitement prevailed at the City Jail, and as prisoners could not be cared for elsewhere, Marshal Jim Marshall threw open the doors and released all the prisoners.

Telegraph and telephone service was for a time completely suspended, but both the Western and Postal companies opened up offices in the outskirts of the city, and to-night communication is partially restored. Many people lost everything they had. Those who are not affected have offered shelter to the homeless, of whom there are several hundred.

The burned district will be rebuilt with stone and brick buildings.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The second conference report upon the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was made to the House today and agreed to, another conference being ordered upon the remaining matters in dispute. The principal subject settled upon by the report made today was that fixing the salaries of the United States District Attorneys and Marshals. As agreed upon, the total of salaries of attorneys carried in the bill as it passed the House was increased $23,000 and that of the Marshals increased $4,500.

An animated and unexpected incident was precipitated in connection with this report. Grosvenor of Ohio inquired respecting a provision prohibiting the Legislature of Oklahoma from considering any opposition to relocate the Capital of the Territory. Being informed that that had already been agreed upon by both houses, Grosvenor declared that "it ought to destroy any man a party to it."

This brought Flynn, Delegate from Oklahoma, to his feet, with the statement that a similar provision had been contained in every instance in obedience to the almost universal demand of the people for protection against a repetition of scandalous scenes enacted in the first meeting of the Legislature. The gentleman from Ohio, he assumed, must be rankling under the recollection of other matters, or he would not have made that onslaught.

Grosvenor repelled the suggestion, saying he did not know what the enormously distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma meant by those words. He had but done his duty, and the bombastes furioso performance made no impression upon him.

The general pension bill was further discussed for a couple of hours by Grosvenor and Kerr (Rep.) of Ohio in support of it, and by Bartlett (Dem.) of New York and Mills (Dem.) of Maryland in opposition, until 3 o'clock, under a previous order, when business was suspended and the House listened to the eulogies upon the late Representative W. H. Crane of Texas.

Upon conclusion of them, at 4:10 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to the discussion of the general pension bill.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Senate made very brief work of the sundry civil appropriation bill, having taken only two days in disposing of it. When it passed the House it carried appropriations aggregating $30,000,000. The Senate Appropriations Committee reported it back with an addition of $5,000,000, largely made up of sums necessary to carry on work on public buildings and river and harbor improvements and United States Courts for the whole twelve months of the year instead of six or nine months, as provided for by the House. The bill as it passed to-day appropriates in round figures $37,000,000. There was little friction in the consideration of the bill.

Before it was taken up an effort was made by Sherman of Ohio to have action taken on the House bill relative to distillation of fruit brandy, so as to have engrafted upon it a provision for the repeal of that section of the tariff law which allows a drawback of the tax paid on alcohol used in the arts and in medicine. That section was put in the Wilson bill while it was pending in the Senate, with the understanding that it would be thrown out in conference, but owing to circumstances the bill that became a law was not the report of a conference committee, and so the alcohol provision was embodied in the present tariff.

Sherman explained that owing to the action of the Treasury Department the drawback was not operative, but that claims running into the millions were being piled up, and it was therefore highly important that the provisions should be repealed before the adjournment of Congress.

He met, however, the combined opposition of Senators on his own side, only three of them voting with him to take up the bill, and those votes were offset by the opposing votes of three Populists. All the Democrats but three voted for Sherman's motion. The result was yeas 22, nays 27.

At 5:10 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Monday.

BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS.

Her Official Trial Places Her in the Front Rank of Her Class.

BOSTON, April 25.—In her official trial trip the battleship Massachusetts covered the sixty-two knots of the official Government course in three hours, fifty minutes and twenty-three seconds, making the magnificent average speed for the four hours of 16.14 knots—a speed which places her in the front of ships of her class of all the navies of the world. The average speed of the Massachusetts was over a half-knot greater than that of her sister ship, the Indiana, which made 15.61 knots on her official trial trip. The contract of the Cramps with the Government called for a bonus of $25,000 for every quarter-knot made by the ship above 15, and by her great performance to-day the battleship earned for her builders a premium of $100,000. The manner in which the machinery worked was as satisfactory as the speed developed. With their usual good luck, the Cramps had a day set for the trial on which weather conditions and the sea were perfect.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary Herbert to-night received the following dispatch from Commodore Dewey, President of the Naval Board, which was on board the battleship Massachusetts to-day during her trial trip: "Speed trial to-day. Fine weather; sea smooth. Speed over ground 16.14 knots. Tidal corrections not yet applied."

The Massachusetts got under way shortly before 7 o'clock. The course was from Cape Ann to Boone Island, off the Maine coast. The distance is thirty-one knots, and was marked off in equal periods by six can buoys. At each buoy was stationed a Government vessel.

The ship passed the first buoy, where the Dallas was anchored, at 9:51:48, and with scarcely a vibration of her decks steamed up the course. The other stake boats were passed in th following order: No. 2, 10:16:35; No. 3, 10:39:09; No. 4, 11:02:11½; No. 5, 11:26:15; No. 6, 11:47:45.

The average speed for the up run was 16.04 knots. The tide was running with the ship, but the little advantage she may have gained from this was counterbalanced by the wind, which was dead ahead. On the run from Cape Ann to Boone Island the Indiana averaged but 15.24 knots, and her maximum speed was 15.54.

The Massachusetts passed the Fern at the upper end of the course on the return to Cape Ann at 12:03:14.

The run back was full of excitement, as it showed for certain that the Massachusetts would exceed her contract speed by fully a knot. The engines were watched with the closest attention, and streams of water and oil were poured over bearings and journals. Twenty minutes before the finish line was crossed word was sent to the engine-room to drive the ship for all she was worth.

The finish line was crossed at 1:57:35½. The Massachusetts emitted one long triumphant bellow from her whistle, and cheer after cheer went up from her decks. On the run back she averaged 16.26 knots, which brought up her average speed for the distance to 16.15. The time in passing the stake boats on the return was as follows: The Fern, 12:03:14; the Woodbury, 12:34:59; the Iwana, 12:49:18; the Nina, 1:12:47, the Katahdin, 1:35:23, and the Dallas, 1:57:35½.

The total time consumed for the up and down runs was three hours fifty minutes and twenty-three seconds. The speed between the stake boats to Cape Ann was as follows: 16.6, 15.3, 15.8, 16.4, 16.9, an average of 16.26 knots. The average run of the Indiana on this course was 15.999, on her maximum speed 16.30. The steam pressure varied from 150 to 165 pounds. The horse-power developed can hardly be given, but it was undoubtedly over 10,000.

Edwin S. Cramp, in speaking of the results, said: "The trial to-day makes the Massachusetts, and consequently the Indiana, class absolutely unrivaled among the ironclads of the world. It was already conceded that her offensive qualities were superior to all others, and it only needed this trial to prove that she can carry the powers into action at a speed greater than that of her rivals. The average speed of 16.15 knots practically for five hours shows beyond question the ability of sustaining a great speed for long periods. In every respect the engine performance was without equal. There was not a drop of water, not a leaking joint or tube or started rivet anywhere."

LORD SALISBURY SOON TO RETIRE.

Arthur Balfour, Now Lord of the Treasury, Likely to be His Successor.

Healyites Have Seceded From the Anti-Parnellites.

Despite Official Reports That Queen Victoria is Enjoying Good Health, It is Said That Her Feebleness Has So Increased That She Will Give Up Her Intention of Holding a Drawing-Room in May.

LONDON, April 25.—Though George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, declared in the House of Commons Thursday that the negotiations concerning Venezuela are still proceeding, it is a fact that a delay has occurred. The cable dispatches to the "Times" alleging that they had been stopped altogether went too far. The Foreign Office denies that it proposed a cessation of negotiations, and attributes the delay to unavoidable causes, which inquiries indicate to be Lord Salisbury's weakening health combined with a great pressure of work.

According to the "Speaker", the retirement of Lord Salisbury from official life cannot be long delayed. It speculates on who his successor will be, and makes a forecast that the Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, now First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Salisbury's nephew, will succeed him in the Premiership and be elevated to the peerage.

The secession of the Healyites from the anti-Parnellites has now become definite. The party whips have informed Mr. Healy and his friends that they can no longer attend the meetings of the followers of Mr. Dillon, and that they are at liberty to take independent action in every way. There will now be three Irish factions, each of which will move separately amendments to all Irish questions. There will be no reliable co-operation among themselves or with their Liberal allies. The discord will assist the Government in placing the Irish land bill among the last of the important measures of the session, the result of which will be the postponement of consideration of the bill until 1897.

Another important matter has suddenly come to the front. The proposal to abolish the Irish Vice-Royalty in Ireland finds the Irish at loggerheads on the question. Since Mr. Davitt suggested during the debate on the Irish estimates on April 17th that the Viceroy and his household be abolished and their salaries alloted to the congested districts board, and the intimation of the Secretary for Ireland, Gerald Balfour, that the Government was willing to consider the matter, several conferences have been held between the Irish peers and Irish Unionist members of the House of Commons. These have led to an agreement for the holding of a general convention early in May to decide the question. The movement is approved by a number of the English members of the House of Commons.

Associated with the abolition of the Vice-Royalty is a proposal to grant enough money to establish a permanent royal residence somewhere in Ireland, preferably in the country, and also to hold yearly drawing-rooms in Dublin. The estimated cost will be £50,000 yearly. This will not be conceded by Parliament unless there is good assurance that the change will be popular. What proportion of the Nationalist members approve the proposal it is impossible in the meantime to ascertain. It is probable, however, that a majority of them will oppose the relegation of the Irish Government to a Secretary of State. The Irish factions stand as follows: Dillonites 42, Healyites 28, Redmondites 13.

Sir Graham John Bower, the Imperial Secretary at Cape Town, will sail today on his return to South Africa. He takes with him peaceful assurances from Mr. Chamberlain to the local Government. At the same time Sir Graham Bower is instructed to announce that the Imperial Government intends to increase the defenses and add to the garrison at Cape Town. Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington, who was recently appointed to the command of the campaign against the Matabeles, accompanied Sir Graham on the voyage to the Cape.

It is understood that the pleas of guilty entered Thursday by the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who were indicted at Pretoria for high treason and les majeste, resulted from a secret arrangement, by which light sentences will be imposed on them. President Krueger obtains a double advantage from the admission that has been made by Colonel Rhodes, one of the prisoners, who implicates his brother, Cecil Rhodes, in the conspiracy, and by his opportune display of clemency it is reported here that the Boers are certain to reap a money advantage through the plea of the prisoners.

Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent in Egypt, has been summoned to London in order to confer with Lord Salisbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War; Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, and General Sir Redvers Buller, who will command the operations in the Soudan. Until the conferences determine the exact proportions of the military operations in the autumn, neither the Foreign Office nor the War Office will take further measures for an advance into the Soudan. The expedition remains stationary at Wady Halfa and Akasheh. No press correspondents or other civilians are allowed to go further south than Sarras. The health of the troops is excellent, with the exception of mild enteric disorders.

The plant for the construction of a railway from Abu Fatmeh, 112 miles southward to Akasheh, forty miles from Dongola, will be sent out from London. There is certain to be some fighting before the line is laid. The Dervishes at Abu Fatmeh have been reinforced, and are now estimated to number 8,700. Of these only 2,800 are armed with rifles. They are commanded by the Chief Emir, Mohammed Boshira.

Despite the official reports from Nice that the Queen is enjoying her usual health, the highest social circle hears that her feebleness has so increased that she will be unable to carry out her intention to hold a drawing-room in May. The Queen will not appear at any ceremonial function during the present season.

General Booth's missionary, Captain Carleton, asserts that the Salvation Army in the United States is numerically and financially as strong as ever. He has no doubt as to the issue of the fight. The heart of the American Nation, he said, honors the General's firm adherence to a solid principle.

The religious press pathetically comments on the falling off in Methodism. The "Wesleyan's" returns just published reveal that during the past year there has been a decrease in the membership of 2,275. The "Christian World" asks how it is that 2,000 ministers assisted by an army of zealous workers have failed to add a single member to the church, though the Wesleyan Sunday-schools have over 1,000,000 scholars.

A PRIEST MARRIED.

Elopes With and Weds a Pennsylvania Girl.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—Investigation into the disappearance of George Francis Dillon, a well-known Catholic clergyman, and Miss Rosa Donovan, both of Braddock, develops the fact that they were married at the Windsor Hotel, Cumberland, Md., November 15th last, by the Rev. J. C. Nicholson, pastor of the Cumberland Episcopal Church. At that time the contracting couple gave their residences as Philadelphia, according to the certificates. Where the bride and groom now live is unknown to their nearest friends.

Father Dillon was stationed for a short time at Altoona. Miss Donovan, 22 years old, was cashier for the Western Union Telegraph Company at Braddock. Gossip resulted in an investigation, and Father Dillon was transferred to a parish in Pittsburg. He continued daily visits to Braddock. Coming home late at night about the first of this month, Father Dillon found himself locked aut. He forced an entrance, and arousing Father Bigham, threatened him with severe punishment if he was again locked out. Four days later Dillon was removed to Versy Hospital, and placed in a private apartment as an insane person. He was an excessive cigarette smoker, and while confined at the institution made several attempts to escape.

Report of his incarceration reached Miss Donovan, or rather Mrs. Dillon; so on April 15th, armed with her marriage certificate, she came to Pittsburg, engaged Attorney E. B. Scull and a detective, endeavoring to secure Dillon's release.

Rev. Father E. A. Bush of St. Peter's, Allegheny, was seen, and ordered, as Vicar-General of the diocese, to issue a mandatory note that would secure Dillon's release. The sub-prelate first refused, but when threatened with legal action gave in, issuing the desired order. This resulted in Dillon's being released, and in company with his wife he repaired to a hotel, where they remained over night. Next day she returned to Braddock, and on Saturday last she resigned from the service of the Western Union Company, since which time neither she nor her husband have been seen. Her mother denies the story of the marriage, and none of the local clergy will talk of Dillon's affair, save to say that he is ill with a nervous disease.

A TERRIBLE MINE DISASTER

OCCURS IN THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO.

Sixty-Seven Persons Entombed—Seven Bodies Recovered and Many Injured Rescued.

CHIHUAHUA (Mexico), April 25.—The most terrible mining disaster that has ever occurred in Northern Mexico happened Thursday afternoon at the Vieja mine, about twelve miles from this city, in the Santa Eulalia District. It is sometimes called the Santa Eulalia mine.

P. R. Prieto, the owner, urged the miners, who are Mexicans, to continue removing the pillars, in spite of protests, it is said, and the terrible accident resulted. Over 125 men were at work when the cave-in occurred. Of these eighteen escaped, sixty-seven were buried, and of these thirty-seven have been taken out, seven of whom are dead and thirty seriously crushed, and many will not live. There is very little chance of recovering alive the thirty men yet under the earth. The Governor left here to-day for the scene.

The mine has in it over 300 miles of drift and shaft, and it is said to have produced over $2,000,000,000 worth of silver. About 1879 it was sold to an Eastern company, of which John Robinson of Boston was President.

The Mexicans, instead of timbering the mine, had left immense columns of native ore to support the roof and wall work. The Eastern men counted upon the value of these columns, and proceeded to timber the mine and remove the columns of ore.

Missionary Knapp.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary Olney has received a cablegram from Mr. Riddle, United States Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, saying that Rev. Mr. Knapp, the American missionary held by the Turks for alleged complicity in the Armenian plots at Bitlis, was this morning delivered by the Turkish authorities to the American Consular Agent at Alexandretta.

Treasury Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $125,517,000. The withdrawals for the day were $44,600.

Instructed for McKinley.

MUSKOGEE (I. T.), April 25.—At the Republican Territorial Convention here to-day the delegates were instructed for McKinley.

FREE SILVER OR A GOLD STANDARD.

Governor Altgeld Answers the Address of Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle.

Replies to the Latter's Remarks on the Money Question.

Claims That When the Volume of Money in the World is Reduced the Selling Price of All Property and Commodities Goes Down Accordingly.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), April 25.—Secretary Carlisle has been answered by Governor Altgeld.

In a pointed open letter made public to-day the Governor replies to the address on the money question which the Secretary recently delivered in the Auditorium in Chicago. Governor Altgeld's letter is as follows:

"A teacher should be willing to answer questions. At the close of Mr. Carlisle's speech a number of gentlemen arose and asked for further information but he turned his back and slipped off the stage, and, by direction of his managers, the questioners were hustled out by policemen. He could have made himself very interesting on a number of points which he persistently ignored.

"In 1878, when discussing the money question in Congress, he expressed his convictions in the following language:

"'I shall not enter into an examination of the causes which have combined to depreciate the relative value of silver and to appreciate the value of gold since 1873, but I am one of those who believe that they are transient and temporary in their nature, and that when they have passed away or have been removed by the separate or united actions of the nations most deeply interested in the subject the old ratio of actual and relative value will be re-established on a firmer foundation than ever. I know that the world's stock of precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry. According to my view of this subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic mines of the world is the most gigantic scheme of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the movable property of the world, including horses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money of the world.

"'JOHN G. CARLISLE.

"'February 21, 1878.'

"It will be seen that this language is clear and emphatic, and has none of the sophistry and pettifogging about it that are found in his Chicago speech. His awful predictions made in 1878 came to pass. He not only saw his own phophecy fulfilled, but he saw the misery of his country become even greater than he had predicted. Finding that his views had been correct he continued to hold them until he entered Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, when in some mysterious manner there was a change of heart, but for some reason he seems unwilling to talk about it. There are two other members of the Cabinet, Hoke Smith of Georgia and Herbert of Alabama, who, like Carlisle, had made their voices heard for nearly a lifetime in demanding the restoration of silver and in denouncing the great conspiracy that struck it down; and, strange to say, when these two men entered Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet they underwent a change of heart, and, like Mr. Carlisle, they avoid talking about it. When Saul of Tarsus saw a great light and changed his views he was anxious to tell all the world about it; but these three statesmen seem to be ashamed to discuss the manner of their conversion. Why did not Carlisle throw a little light on this question?

"Second—All of these men now denounce those people who are opposed to the single gold standard as being scoundrels and lunatics. Yet they are only following the doctrines which Carlisle & Co. preached. Are we then to infer that Mr. Carlisle and his two Cabinet associates were scoundrels and lunatics until they got to be old men, and that the tinsel of a Cabinet position not only made them honest but gave them brains? If not, then how are we to know which end of their career was honest, intelligent and patriotic? For in the absence of any legislation some of us might think that they were honest and patriotic when, in the vigor of their manhood, they were standing by a wronged people, and that it is the latter end of their career that is destitute of honesty, intelligence or patriotism. Mr. Carlisle should have told us.

"Third—Mr. Carlisle should have explained why it was that for 200 years gold and silver held the market ratio of about 15½ to 1; the ratio fixed by laws 15 to 1 in some countries, 15½ to 1 in most countries and for a while 16 to 1 in our own country. In other words, the market ratio, as shown by the tables, remained practically the same as the statutory ratio during all that time. If the two metals cannot stand together how does it happen that they did so without serious fluctuation for 200 years, notwithstanding the fact that the annual production of each metal varied from time to time.

"Fourth—If only one of the metals can be a standard and a measure of the value of things, and if a combined standard of both gold and silver is as impossible as it is to have two yardsticks of different lengths, why was it that some of the greatest financiers of the world, and particularly Baron Rothschild, stated in 1869 that it was the sum of the two metals taken together which formed the measure of the value of things? No matter which metal might for a time predominate, nevertheless the sum of the two taken together was the measure of the value of all property. If the same countries had stricken down gold by law and destroyed it for monetary uses and made silver the sole standard, would not silver have gone up and the purchasing power of gold gone down?

"Fifth—Mr. Carlisle should have explained why it was that in every country where silver was stricken down it was done by the arbitrary act of Government and that neither commerce nor business had anything to do with it.

"Sixth—It is a fundamental law recognized by all gold standard financiers except recent converts that when the volume of money in the world is reduced the selling price of all property and commodities goes down correspondingly. Therefore the wiping out by law of nearly half the money of the world had to reduce the selling price of commodities proportionately. And inasmuch as the debts were not reduced as interest was reduced, and as taxes were not reduced, does not Mr. Carlisle think even now just as he did in 1878, that a great crime was committed against the entire debtor class and against the producing class by bringing about a condition of affairs by law which compelled the debtor, the producer and the laborer to sell twice as much property or labor as were formerly necessary to get the same amount of money?

"Seventh—If prices are so reduced that it takes everything the debtor can get together to pay his fixed charges and everything the laborer can get together to buy a little coarse clothing and plain food for his family, can either the debtor or the laborer spend much money buying other articles, and if he cannot, then must that not result in the destruction of what we once called our great home market? If this is destroyed so that our great factories and industries are unable to dispose of their productions must they not shut down and throw labor out of employment? Is not that exactly what has happened in this country?

"Eighth—As the laborer prospers most when there is a large demand for the articles he creates, does it not necessarily follow that until there is a rise in prices so that the debtor class and the producing class can again do large miscellaneous buying there is no hope for the laborer?

"Ninth—As there cannot be a general rise in prices without an increase in the volume of money, must not the present paralysis and stagnation continue in the world until the volume of money is again restored to what it was before silver was stricken down?

"Tenth—There are in the United States over 9,000 banks, including National, State and private. The Comptroller of the Currency, one of Mr. Carlisle's assistants, received reports from these banks showing the total amount of money of every kind that each bank had on July 11, 1895. From this report it appears that there were in round numbers only $127,000,000 of gold in all of the banks of the United States. This was all of the available gold in this country. There were about $100,000,000 in the treasury at that time, but this is not available. Mr. Carlisle did not refer to these figures, which are known to be accurate. But instead he cited the figures given out by the Director of the Mint, also one of his assistants, in which it is claimed that there are about $600,000,000 of gold in this country. Mr. Carlisle must know that these figures are incorrect, and that the tables given out by the Director of the Mint on this point are worthless because it appears from his report for 1892 that he assumes that every dollar put in circulation since 1872 in this country is still in circulation, except where a record was made of its exportation, and that he has made no allowance for the money that was carried over the northern boundary and our southern boundary for twenty-four years, nor for the money carried back by Chinese during that time, nor for gold coin used in the arts and not reported during that time, nor for all that was lost, nor for all that was carried across the ocean in the pockets of our people during all those years.. Yet the Director says in his reports of 1891 that during the Paris Exposition the total sum spent by our people abroad in one year was over $90,000,000. Why does Mr. Carlisle use figures that he knows are incorrect, and are manifestly given out only for the purpose of misleading the American people on the question as to the amount of money they have in circulation?

"Eleventh—A year ago Mr. Cleveland sent for his former law partner and close friend, and through him Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle made a secret contract with another friend, who was a former client of Cleveland, by which that friend and his associate speculators were enabled to make nine or ten millions out of the Government in a few weeks on a small bond transaction. And the reason given for this extraordinary and even criminal procedure was that the speculators and sharks of Wall street had agreed to protect the Government against the gold raids until the following November. That is, the wealthiest, the most enterprising, most powerful, most industrious and thrifty nation on the globe paid tribute to a small band of speculators for protection. And when the month of November arrived these speculators withdrew their protection, and then the Government proceeded to issue another hundred millions of bonds, thus increasing the burdens of our people. Now, Mr. Carlisle might have expatiated on this and pointed out to the American people the lofty character of the statesman involved in these transactions; for, strange to say, many of our intelligent people are utterly unable to comprehend it. While Mr. Carlisle does not seem to have been a success in the capacity of bunco-steerer among the laboring men of Chicago, there are many points upon which he could be very interesting, and I would suggest that they bring him back and let him talk about matters in which he is at home.

"(Signed) JOHN P. ALTGELD."

Intercollegiate Sports.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The anual intercollegiate and interscholastic relay race carnival of the University of Pennsylvania was held this afternoon in Franklin Field, the athletic grounds of the university. The most important event was the five-mile relay race between Yale and Pennsylvania, which Pennsylvania won in 24:05 4-5, and a one-mile race of the same character for the intercollegiate championship of America, which was captured by Harvard. Time—2:88 3-5.

SUBJECT OF DUELING IN GERMANY.

The Passage of the Resolution by Reichstag Generally Recognized,

But It May Result in the Resignation of the Chancellor.

The Present Position of the Dispute Between Great Britain and Venezuela Has Awakened Great Interest in Berlin Circles—A Journal Expresses the Opinion That England Has Taken Fresh Courage Through the Weakness of the United States.

BERLIN, April 25.—The futility of the debate on the subject of dueling which took place in the Reichstag this week and resulted in the passage of a resolution condemning the practice, is becoming generally recognized. The "National Zeitung" has given color to the reported differences on the question of dueling which had arisen between the Emperor and some of his Ministers, by announcing that the resignations of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Von Hohenlohe, and General Bronsart Von Schellendorf, Minister of War, are imminent, but opinions based upon better information credits the assertion that the chiefs of the Government are in complete accord on the subject.

The sum of the matter is that the highest personages in the country refuse to take decisive measures to check and thereby condone the continuance of the custom. The "Leipsiger Neuste Nachrichten" asserts that the Government could not make a zealous defense of a practice which is in direct conflict with the public laws, nor could it assume the tone voiced by the extremists of totally condemning the custom of dueling. Still, the article adds, there might be found some mode of Governmental utterance against the practice which would be consonant with the current feeling of the public.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" remarks that as long as custom imposes upon officers of the German army the obligation to engage in duels, and as long as the Cabinet order issued in 1874 recognizing dueling as legitimate, remains unrevoked, and the authorities of the universities do not take severe measures to the end of putting a stop to such encounters among the students, the resolution adopted by the Reichstag will remain a purely platonic manifestation.

The Bismarckian press, in its reference to the agitation against dueling, quotes Prince Bismarck's words: "The best that is in me is that my whole life has always been that of the Prussian officer," as the best proof of the ex-Chancellor's support of the custom. They admit that courts of honor may limit, but will never consent to the abolishment of the usage.

A worse incident than the Von Kotze-Schrader affair has arisen in the case of an Assessor of a Police Court. The official, in the course of his hearing of a charge of assault committed by three persons upon one, told the three accused men that they had not acted as gentlemen should have done. One of the defendants, who was an officer in the reserves, challenged the Assessor, who was also a military officer. The latter declined to accept the challenge, on the grounds that he had given an expression of his opinion in regard to the conduct of the defendants in the discharge of his legal duties.

The matter was referred to a court of honor composed of officers, which insisted that the Assessor should accept the challenge to fight. The Assessor held his ground and the court of honor removed his name from the list of officers of his regiment because he adhered to his privileges. The Assessor appealed to the higher authorities, but they only confirmed the finding of the court of honor.

Commenting upon this case the "Vossische Zeitung" asks: "What can be done with such courts where a Judge presiding at a public tribunal is condemned to fight a duel because he rightly reprimanded an officer who had joined with two others in committing a brutal assault upon a single person?"

The present position of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela has reawakened great interest in the matter. The "Tageblatt," in alluding to the situation, expresses the opinion that English diplomacy has taken fresh courage through the weakened attitude of the United States Government, both upon this and the Cuban questions. The paper thinks that President Cleveland is losing his former decisive grip, and is now content to allow the resolutions passed by the American Senate and House of Representatives to remain as they are.

The Berlin "Neuste Nachrichten," in an article based upon the reported refusal of the Government at Washington to accept a standing court of arbitration, says: "If this report is true, the movement to secure a permanent international court has come to an absolute standstill."

The sentence of three years' penal servitude, the loss of his civil rights for five years and the payment of a fine of 1,200 marks, which was imposed upon Baron Von Hammerstein, formerly the editor-in-chief of the "Kreuz Zeitung," is regarded as severe by his friends, who cherished the hope that he would escape the ignominy of the convict labor and receive a sentence of simple imprisonment. The case will now be appealed to the Supreme Court at Leipsic.

The eldest son of the Duke of Cumberland, Prince George William, is dangerously ill, and his life is despaired of. He is in his sixteenth year.

The tenor Lavin of Detroit made his debut in the Royal Opera-house this week as Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor." He scored a thorough success.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—President Cleveland has signed the bill establishing a naval training station on Goat Island, and it is now a law.