

THE PROBLEM OF CURRENCY.

Third Day's Proceedings of the Convention at Omaha.

General Warner Advocates the Unlimited Issue of Greenbacks.

Congressman Fowler Replies in Advocacy of the Support of a Bank Currency, Saying That if the Silverites Could Legislate Value Into Silver They Could Legislate Value Into Paper and Make It Redeem Itself.

OMAHA, Sept. 15.—The third and last day of the National Currency Convention began with a paper in support of an unlimited issue of irredeemable currency by the Government by General A. J. Warner, President of the American Banknote Union, and Middle-of-the-Road flatist editors of the Reform Press Association were so anxious to be heard, regardless of the arranged program, that it was with difficulty that Congressman Charles S. Hartman of Montana, who presided, could keep them from speaking.

General Warner said the debate would be divided into, first, the advocacy of bank currency; second, a plea for a governmental currency to circulate concurrently with the metals; and, third, an affirmation of an irredeemable Government paper currency of absolute fiatness. As to the defense of falling prices made by the gold standard advocates, he said he concurred in their opinions except as to farm products, for which the labor cost had decreased, and with the further qualifications that there had been no reduction in the fixed charges, such as transportation rates, debts and taxes. General Warner said in part:

"The measure of the effect of paper money on prices and on other money does not depend upon whether or not it is covered by gold, dollar for dollar, any more than upon the color or texture of the fiber of the paper on which the insignia of money is stamped, but entirely on the quantity of such money put into circulation. The principle is the same whether applied to paper money or to gold and silver coin or gold alone. No economist could dispute the proposition that if the stock of gold should be at once largely increased by new finds of gold, while the world's needs for money were unchanged, that the value of gold everywhere would be decreased and prices would rise. No economist could dispute the proposition that if the stock of gold should be at once largely increased by new finds of gold, while the world's needs for money were unchanged, that the value of gold everywhere would be decreased and prices would rise."

"By the demonetization of silver and the extension of the gold standard to countries theretofore using little or no gold for money, the demand for gold would rise. The supply of gold for money by the world has largely increased and its value correspondingly augmented. But the point I wish especially to emphasize here is this, that the effect of the increase or decrease of paper money, to the extent that it takes the place of gold, is to reduce the demand for gold, and to increase the demand for metallic money, has the same effect on general prices, and on gold itself, or on so-called additional gold, as would so much additional gold obtained from altogether new sources and put into circulation. The same is true of paper money in countries now on the gold standard, as England, France, Germany, etc., would lower the value of all money, including gold. This, too, might take place if but one country having a gold currency issued the paper money to expel its gold, which, becoming added to other gold countries, would lower its value everywhere. This has taken place time and again."

"A national currency issued by the General Government should be legal tender; that is, should be money in the truest sense of the word. I hope some one here will explain just how a paper currency is made better by depriving it of the power of legal tender, and what the public is to gain by the substitution of non-legal tender notes of banks in the place of our present legal tender greenback currency."

"The issue is fairly presented between a currency issued by thousands of banks, scattered all over the country, as their interests alone may dictate; or they will be governed by no other principle; they can be governed by no other—and a currency issued and controlled by the Government in the interest of all the people, and with the view of securing at all times stability in the value of money and prices, thereby producing conditions most favorable to industrial and commercial prosperity. Whatever may be the result now, in the end the public welfare will control, and the power that controls coinage will also control the issue of a paper currency."

THE EXTRADITION OF MRS. BOTKIN.

Little Progress Made in the Hearing of the Case.

Governor Budd Makes Objection to the Form of the Complaint.

Also Requests Information as to Whether the State of Delaware is Willing to Pay the Expenses of Witnesses in the Case—The Hearing Goes Over Until To-Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The hearing of the matter of extradition in the case of Mrs. Botkin, accused of the poisoning of Mrs. John P. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. Deane, did not progress very far to-day. Governor Budd objected to the form of complaint. In fact he claimed that no actual complaint had been made.

The Governor's objection to the document proposed as a complaint was that the expressions were in the past tense. It said: "Pennington made oath," not "is making oath," and was therefore not a complaint, but a narrative of the fact that a complaint had been made. It did not purport to be a copy of the complaint.

The Governor suddenly stopped the argument over the form of the papers, and asked Detective McVey, the Delaware official, if his State was willing to pay the expenses of witnesses in the case. The detective replied that he would have to ask for information, upon which the Governor replied that the answer of this question would have an important bearing on his decision.

Mr. Knight, attorney for the defense, took the stand that many of the affidavits were based upon insufficient information, and implored Governor Budd to act only on the information before him. An elaborate presentation of the legal facts upon which the prosecution demands the extradition of Mrs. Botkin. The hearing then went over until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Second Day's Session of the Conference at Pacific Grove.

PACIFIC GROVE, Sept. 15.—The second day's session of the forty-sixth California annual conference opened at 9 o'clock this morning. Bishop John F. Hurst presided.

The regular routine business was followed by reports of conference districts by the presiding elders before the Sacramento District was reported by Robert Bentley, D. D.; Napa by S. C. Gale, D. D.; San Francisco, W. W. Case, D. D.; Chinese, F. J. Masters, D. D.; Japanese, M. C. Harris, D. D.

PEACE DEMANDS OF UNITED STATES.

There Will Be No Modification of the First Note to Spain.

Authoritative Statement Given Out by the State Department.

The American Members of the Paris Peace Commission Have Been Intrusted With Their Final Instructions and Will Sail for the French Capital To-Morrow Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Cabinet met in special session this afternoon, and adjourned at 4 o'clock. All of the members were present except Secretary Alger, who is not in the city. All united in the statement after the meeting that they had agreed to say nothing more of the deliberations than that the Peace Commissioners had been fully instructed. As to the nature of these instructions, they conveyed not a word.

It was said that the Commissioners were "fully instructed," and upon seeking a further explanation of this phrase it appeared that the Cabinet had patiently gone over in the discussion with the Commissioners every detail of the instructions. In addition, they brought into the proceedings before the joint Commissioners. On each of these the American Commissioners were made acquainted with the views and wishes of the Administration. It is not to be understood from this that the Commissioners are to be bound by an unchangeable instruction at all points.

It is not expected that they will have a free rein in the larger questions of policy, but with ample opportunities for consultations by cable and otherwise, there is no reason why the Commissioners should not be able to carry out the desires of the Administration, and at the same time have the opportunity to somewhat shape those desires by conveying information to Washington.

It is expected that at Paris the Commissioners will meet General Merritt, who is in Manila. In addition, they will there have the benefit of a special report from Admiral Dewey. These will be of the greatest value, for the Commissioners are not acquainted with the Philippine question in detail, and over the information that is to be acquired from the Spanish Peace Commissioners is not to be despised when it takes such an official form that it can be relied upon as to accuracy. The Commissioners will sail on Saturday.

BURLGARS AT FRESNO.

A Store Looted of Several Thousand Dollars' Worth of Goods.

FRESNO, Sept. 15.—Last evening burglars looted the store of Albert Pierson & Co. on Mariposa street. They had wagons, and succeeded in making away with several thousand dollars' worth of goods.

The affair has caused considerable excitement here. The store is situated on the principal street of the town, a policeman and night watchman are supposed to pass it every five minutes, and at all hours of the day and night persons are passing in front of it.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

A Rather Peculiar Case in Mendocino County.

UKIAH, Sept. 15.—Court Barker, who lives seven miles from Ukiah, was arrested yesterday, charged with murder. The case is a peculiar one. Barker owns a ranch in Round Valley, and for some time past has been bothered by parties who entered his cabin during the night and appropriated various articles. Barker rigged up a rifle on Monday and set it in the cabin, so that when a window was opened the weapon would be discharged.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15.—It is apparent that the Seventh Regiment is being disbanded. Within the last week so many of the members of the regiment arrived in Los Angeles on furlough, and the time of furloughs given amount to a discharge.

LIQUOR LAW IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 15.—In accordance with the California County Government Act of 1897, there is now being circulated in Santa Clara County a petition asking the Supervisors to submit to the people at the coming general election an ordinance so amending the present laws of the county as to forbid the Supervisors granting any license to conduct a saloon in said county, except upon petition asking for the same and signed by a majority of the legal voters of the precinct in which the saloon is located. It is claimed that there are now 2,000 names on the petition.

UTAH POPULISTS.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 15.—The Populist State Convention was called to order this morning by H. W. Lawrence of the State Committee, and L. E. Hall of Salt Lake was made permanent Chairman.

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REPUBLICANS OF CENTENNIAL STATE.

Meet in Convention at the City of Denver.

Senator W. O. Wolcott Bitterly Arraigns the Followers of Towne.

Pays President McKinley's War Policy a High Compliment, and Defends the War Revenue Law and the Late Bond Issue—Henry R. Wolcott, a Brother of the Senator, Nominated for Governor.

DENVER, Sept. 15.—The State Convention of the Republican party was called to order at the Broadway Theater by State Chairman Hodges at 10 o'clock this morning. United States Senator Wolcott was elected temporary Chairman.

Senator Wolcott began his speech by congratulating the convention that it was not called upon to confer with any other party as to its nominations, and that the delegates need not quarrel for three days over a division of the spoils, like hungry dogs fighting over a bone.

Regarding the division of the Silver Republican party, he said that a political party is not to be judged by the voters from another State to tell Colorado voters how to conduct their convention. He asserted that Mr. Towne had no authority, as claimed by him, to remove a State Chairman, and stated that the Silver Republican party was first organized in Colorado, and Mr. Broad was elected State Chairman for Colorado months before Mr. Towne was named as National Chairman.

His arraignment of the Silver Republicans who followed Chairman Towne was very bitter. He said that he had never let the Republican party. Speaking of the Broad convention, he said he hoped this convention would find some means of co-operation with it. Most of its members, he said, could find as the silver they wanted in the name Republican.

The platform of the Silver Republicans presided over by Senator Teller, Mr. Wolcott said, was devoted largely to vilification of the junior Senator from Colorado. He said that he had a message that when they had dug his political grave and buried him in it they could never write "Renegade" over it.

Senator Wolcott devoted some time to a statement concerning his mission to Europe in the interests of an international bimetallic agreement. He predicted that if the Republican party remains in power the silver question will ultimately be settled by international agreement. Colorado, he said, has great resources, and people should believe that the policy of smarting at all who disagree with them is driving away the capital needed to develop those resources. He referred to the Dingley tariff law as a great measure for prosperity.

He paid President McKinley's war policy a high compliment. He defended the war revenue bill and the latest bond issue. Referring to the losses by disease in the war, he said there had undoubtedly been serious mistakes made, but there had been no suggestion of dishonesty and no reflection upon the Republican party.

The committees were appointed and a recess taken until 2 p. m. Upon reassembling in the afternoon Judge George W. Allen of Denver was made permanent Chairman. The Committee on Resolutions submitted a platform, which was adopted. After commending the administration of President McKinley, the platform says: "The Republican party is, and always has been, a bimetallic party. The Republicans of Colorado are earnestly devoted to the cause of bimetallicism. It has no sympathy with monometallicism, and believes that the final imposition of a single standard upon the people of this country would work irreparable injury. Its members believe that the proper place for a Republican bimetallicist is in the ranks of the party, and not out of it. In the future, as in the past, Republicans who represent Colorado at the National Capital will be found working for the restoration of silver."

"True bimetallicists are necessarily believers in hard money, gold and silver, as the basis of our national circulation. The Democratic attempt to raise money for our war with Spain by issuing \$50,000,000 of irredeemable legal tender notes not backed by a dollar of gold or silver would, if successful, have been the most serious blow that could have been dealt to the cause of silver. It was fortunately defeated by Republican votes."

Belief in the doctrine of protection is expressed, and indorsing the record of Senator Wolcott. The rest of the platform is devoted to the discussion of local issues. An effort was made by a delegate from El Paso County to introduce a resolution favoring the annexation of the Philippine Islands, but a storm of protests followed the reading of this resolution, and there was no second to his motion to adopt it.

The following ticket was then placed in nomination: Governor, Henry B. Wolcott of Denver; Lieutenant Governor, Charles E. Noble of Colorado Springs; Secretary of State, W. H. Brisbane of Leadville; Treasurer, Fred O. Roof of Los Animas County; Auditor, George S. Adams of Weld County; Prothonotary, C. C. Goodale of Provo County; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Lucy E. Scott of Denver; Regents of the State University—Harry B. Gamble of Boulder, Mrs. Jennie Caswell of Grand Junction, and L. C. Greenlee of Denver; Chairman of Central Committee, A. B. Seaman of Denver.

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