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SUICIDE OF AN EX-GOVERNOR.

Albert P. Morehouse, of Missouri, Cuts His Throat With a Pocket-Knife at Marysville.

MARYSVILLE, Mo., Sept. 23.—Ex-Gov. Albert P. Morehouse, committed suicide at his residence at 9 o'clock this morning. Several weeks ago the Governor was violently overheated while driving cattle, and has been in a very nervous condition since. At times he has been delirious and very much depressed. He was taken out for a drive by a friend last night, but became so much excited that he was brought home, and a physician was called. He became quiet during the night, and this morning was sleeping quietly. The two watchers were in another room. They heard a gurgling noise in the Governor's room and on entering found him lying on the floor, blood spurting from his throat. He had cut a gash in the left side of his throat about four inches long. The weapon was a common pocket-knife, which he still held in his right hand. He had folded up his coat and vest and placed them under his head.

Governor Morehouse was born in Delaware county, Ohio, July 10, 1835, and came to Missouri in 1856. He was a lawyer by profession and has always taken a prominent part in Missouri politics. He was elected Lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket in 1884, with John S. Marmaduke as Governor, and upon the death of the latter succeeded him and took the oath as Governor of the State Dec. 20, 1887. His wife and two of his children are in St. Joseph and have not yet been informed of his death.

Rushing Live Stock Into Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 23.—Car-load after car-load of stock is rushing through San Antonio for Mexico. Hogs from Kansas City and other Western points are especially numerous. The object of the shippers is to get their animals into Mexico before the new tariff goes into operation on Nov. 1. Between that date and this every pound of meat it is possible to sell in the republic will be disposed of. The new tariff so materially raises the tariff on American meats that Northern sellers will be practically barred out. It is understood that the duties were raised on the personal solicitation of President Diaz in order that the Mexican reciprocity commission may have an advantage ground in its dealing with the United States. In the City of Mexico Mr. Blaine is regarded as an exceedingly sharp financier, and this is a move to circumvent him.

Trade Schools for Apprentices.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—An understanding in relation to trade schools has been arrived at by the Mason Builders' Association and the Brick-layers' Union. It is the first instance in the history of the labor movement in New England that a trade-union and an organization of employers have agreed upon this question. Trade schools are to be established and opened evenings. All regular indentured apprentices are to be given instructions therein. None but regular apprentices shall be allowed to enter these schools. All pupils shall be given instruction in the theory and science of the trade they propose to learn.

United Order of Mechanics.

TROY, Sept. 23.—The national convention of United Order of American Mechanics today elected officers of the National Council as follows: National councilor, Thomas B. Chapman, of Hartford, Conn.; vice-councilor, R. A. Cassidy, of Ohio; secretary, John Server, of Philadelphia; treasurer, Joseph H. Shinn, of Camden, N. J.; marshal, J. H. Campbell, of Iowa; protector, Albert E. Dodge, of Manchester, N. H.; door-keeper, E. C. Owen, of Virginia. It was decided to hold next year's session at Manchester, N. H.

LOYAL TO THE ROMAN CHURCH

Views of German-American Catholics on Religious and Other Questions.

Laymen Promulgate a Platform Reaffirming Their Fealty to the Pope and Promising Aid to Restore His Temporal Power.

Protest Against Interference with the Teaching of the Mother Tongue.

Parochial Schools Must Not Be Legislated Against—Officers Elected by the Young Men's Association—The Priester-Verein.

PLATFORM OF CATHOLICS.

German-Americans Express Their Views on Temporal Power for the Pope.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—To-night ended all connection of laymen with the fifth congress of German-American Catholics. The final meeting of the congress, taking place to-morrow, exclusively for priests and to be held in private, will, it is thought, be the most important of the series, as the one at which the question will be settled whether the widely commented-upon "clerical union" will continue under the leaders that have given it fame, or will select new chieftains. The principal work in which the laymen participated was in voting unanimous approval of the platform of the congress, the framing of which was guided largely, if not altogether, by the clergy, who were well represented on the committee having the task in hand. Letters of regret for absence from the congress were read to-night from a long list of names. Replies to invitations to be present at the congress were read from a long list of prelates, including Archbishop Corrigan, of New York; Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Riordan, of San Francisco, and Bishop McQuade, of Rochester. Archbishop Corrigan's stated reason for absence was "ignorance of the German language."

Almost breathless attention was given by the congress and spectators to Cardinal Gibbons's reply to an invitation to him. He wrote: "While prevented by important engagements from being present, I beg to assure you of my deep interest in your proceedings. I regard the German element as a most important factor in the development of our country. As citizens and as Catholics they have gained an enviable reputation. I have no doubt that your deliberations will be marked by allegiance to the Holy Father and by that sense of moderation for which your countrymen are noted."

Interesting papers on general topics were read during the evening by C. Jaegle, of Pittsburg; Mr. Wallrotho, of Logansport, Ind., and Rev. Guggenberger, of Buffalo.

The wildest cheering broke forth in the convention when, just before the adjournment, Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee, came abruptly to the front of the stage. Speaking in German he said: "You have heard several letters of archbishops and bishops, regretting that they were not able to attend. I myself was engaged, but I left my business behind and I came to this convention to publicly disavow what has been said against these conventions. The first thing I wish to protest, by my presence, against is that we are not loyal citizens. We are as loyal as those speaking the language of this country. We have shown it in years gone by, and we are ready any time to show it again. Secondly, the press principally spread the news and many have believed it that we came together to create dissension. Brethren, before I am a German, before I am an American, I am a Catholic, and if anything like dissension were intended here I would not have come."

A TRANSLATION OF THE PLATFORM.

The platform, as presented to-night by Father Faerber, of St. Louis, like all other portions of the proceedings, was in German. The following is an authoritative translation specially prepared by three of the most prominent priests in the congress:

"First, we, Catholic Germans from all parts of the United States, assembled in the fifth Catholic congress, in Buffalo, hasten first to offer our most devoted affection to the supreme head of our holy church. We express our gratitude for the Holy Father's blessing, and promise anew and for all times, in our name and in the name of the congregations and societies represented by us, our filial devotion and unfailing fealty.

"Second, with delight the German-American congress embraces also, in this year, the opportunity of pointing out publicly and distinctly its position on the so-called Roman question—namely, the temporal power of the Pope. Besides the extreme religious importance of the question itself, we, as faithful children of the church, deem it our sacred duty to make this public declaration for the reason that the Holy Father, himself the most competent, and, indeed, the only competent, judge in the matter, has never ceased both to proclaim solemnly and forcibly his inviolable rights to the territorial independence of the holy see and to encourage the Catholics to fearlessly defend these rights. As free American citizens we will not tolerate any interference with the free expression of our views on this extremely important church matter. The objection or false supposition that it is indeed inopportune to discuss openly the Roman question in our country can only be explained by tracing it to a pitiable deception, or to the want of courage in showing fearlessly our truly Catholic convictions. No national or international principle in law, no sovereignty of a people can ever indorse or sanction a usurpation conflicting with the freedom and independence guaranteed to the head of the church by the divine founder and injuring severely and emphatically the sacred interests of 200,000,000 Catholics. The entirely free exercise of the highest apostolic power according to God's ordinance is intimately connected as well with the welfare of the entire church as with the territorial independence of the holy see, willed by divine Providence. It is the necessary means in our present political and social situation to secure and accord that freedom in its full meaning of the word.

ROME BELONGS TO THE POPES.

"Rome, as the natural seat of the papacy, as the centrum of the church, as the metropolis of the Catholic world, belongs to the popes [letter of Leo XIII to Cardinal Rampalal, who, moreover, used the rights of sovereignty acquired in justice and sealed by solemn contracts for the welfare of Italy, and Europe, and the whole world as true benefactors of mankind. Recent events, especially the selection of our glorious reigning pontiff, Leo XIII, to settle by arbitration an international controversy, the Pope's recent excellent encyclicals on the most important and burning topic, especially on the condition of labor, have proved sufficiently the entire freedom of the Holy See would be of the greatest importance to society, suffering already from the many ailments of the present century. With confidence we leave it to divine providence by what means the restoration of papal independence will be brought about by secular power. In the meantime we will never cease to courageously sustain the Holy Father, and, in accordance with his intentions and admonitions, every one in his own sphere and according to his ability, the rights of the head of the church, and to strive with all legal and legitimate means to regain the freedom due to the successor of St. Peter. In this respect we greet with the utmost pleasure the idea suggested at the recent Catholic congress held in Germany to call an international Catholic congress for the purpose of urging the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope as an independent sovereign. For the reason that political circumstances have prevented the adoption of said resolution in Europe, we believe that our beloved country, the land of the free, is the proper place for holding such a congress, since we are not hampered by by political prejudice and imperial intrigues. As Catholics of the United States we consider it our honored duty to adopt the resolution of our brethren in Europe. We believe the time has come when an international congress can convene for the purpose of aiding in the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. We believe that no country in the world is better adapted for holding such a congress than the United States, and no time more opportune than the occasion of the world's fair at Chicago in 1893. This, our cherished wish, we respectfully submit for the consideration and approval of all our brethren in the Catholic faith, to the good will and approval of our efficient bishops, especially of his Eminence, our beloved cardinal, James Gibbons, of Baltimore, and, lastly, with filial reverence and love, to the decision of our sovereign pontiff, Leo XIII.

"Third—We offer the Holy Father our most respectful and sincerest thanks for the excellent encyclical on the labor questions. As faithful children of the Catholic Church we deem it superfluous to expressly state that we shall use all our efforts to execute practically the principles laid down in said encyclical and to bring them to the recognition of the public at large, inasmuch as we believe that only by maintaining these principles the solution of this most important question of the day can be found.

"Fourth—The liberty, based on natural rights and guaranteed by the Constitution, of educating our youth is a boon which we demand. Hence we most emphatically protest against every attempt at interfering with that liberty by unjust legislation. Guided by the principles so frequently quoted by our Holy Father, we declare that education without a religious basis can but be productive of evil results. We protest, therefore, against every interference with our parochial schools, and especially we condemn the so-called Poughkeepsie plan, in which religion has been made a side-show, and hence can have little or no religious influence in education.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH GERMAN.

"Fifth—We demand the full right and liberty to retain, without interference from any one, our German mother tongue, together with the language of the country. At the same time we protest most emphatically that for this reason the cry of foreignism is raised against us and that on attempt is made at denying equal rights with other American citizens.

"Sixth—Hereby we state again that our hopes for the future are based on the central union of the German young men's societies, so successfully again happily brought about in Pittsburg, and that our congress has attained a permanent character. Although the congress will not, in the beginning, be productive of great and astonishing results, yet we are pleased with whatever the good it has done. We appeal to all our friends and those of our youth to co-operate with us harmoniously to secure greater results.

"Seventh—We gladly seize the opportunity presented by this congress to renew our former declaration of fidelity and confidence in, and attachment to our reverend bishops of the United States. We look upon them and honor them as our rightful superiors, placed over us by Almighty God. They are the representatives of Jesus Christ on earth, intrusted with the responsibility and care for the eternal welfare of souls. We promise to aid our bishops in executing their arduous duties by filial obedience and our fervent prayers.

"Eighth—We protest against all attempts to encroach upon the rights of the Indians in the selection and practice of their religion. We protest, in the name of liberty and justice, against the attempts that are being made to withdraw from the Indian schools the support of the government, under the hypocritical plea of supporting the public schools, inasmuch as hereby there is openly declared opposition against Christian education, and especially against the Catholic Church.

"Ninth—The whole Catholic world still mourns the loss of a man singularly distinguished by magnanimity of mind and fidelity to the church and state, who received, even at the moment of his death, the well-earned tribute of profound honor on the part of friend and foe. This congress deems it a sacred duty of gratitude to place a crown of laurels on the grave of the great man, who has, during the past twenty years, led in the battle for the church with the most intrepid courage and self-sacrifice. We will preserve in our hearts a lasting memory of the illustrious Windthorst, especially thereby that we promise to profit by his example in upholding and defending the great principles for which he so manfully contended, hoping thereby that we will attain, finally, the triumph of the cause for which he fought until death."

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Closing Work of the Organization—Officers Elected—The Priester-Verein.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—The final session of the German-American Catholic Young Men's Association was held to-day. After much discussion, they resolved to receive into their organization not only societies composed of unmarried men exclusively, but also those having married men as members. The association was reported as having fifty-three branch societies located mainly in Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana, with a total membership of about five thousand. A resolution to connect a savings institution with the young men's association was rejected as impracticable for the present.

The following officers were elected: Rev. B. Hehl, of Pittsburg, national president; Philip Schilde, of New York, vice-president; Charles Och, of Pittsburg, recording secretary; Joseph Reiman, of Pittsburg, corresponding secretary; Joseph Matti, of Buffalo, financial secretary; Henry Ross, of St. Louis, treasurer. Directors, H. Vandervele, Cleveland; Henry C. Kraemer, Fort Wayne; Wm. G. Nolt, Wheeling, W. Va.; A. H. Regeman, Chicago; Louis Schell, Chicago.

Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee, was chosen protector of the Central Bund of German Catholic Young Men of the United States. The business session of the congress this afternoon was occupied much of the time by Mr. Wilderman, of New York, in explaining the modus operandi of the Carl Baromean Society of Germany, an organization for distributing German-Catholic literature. The meeting appointed a committee of three to consider the advisability of establishing branches of the society in the United States. A resolution was also passed providing for the selection of a committee to bring about a reunion of the old German Central Society and the "Katolischen."

Accepting at full value the information afforded to-day from within the guarded portals of the Priester-verein, the two hundred German-American ecclesiastics present were occupied solely with details such as the method of electing their officers and subjects usually mentioned in constitution and by-laws. Although the verein is four years in existence it seems the members have heretofore nearly or wholly dispensed with formalities, the proceedings, it is declared, being in the nature of free interchange of views tending to promote their common interests, encouraging a fraternal co-operative spirit among themselves, and requiring little if anything in the way of documents or records. To-day's session, after Father Zurcher's chilling experience of yesterday, was not invaded by any outsider, and the secrets of the conclave, if any, were held back from inquirers and remained safely concealed.

It is understood that a letter was read in the priests' meeting from Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, which afforded much satisfaction to the members. The communication dealt with the language question, and, according to one of the priest's, favored the use of German to inculcate first Christian principles where German is the common language of the family, the idea being that those principles should be taught in the mother tongue. He also, it is asserted, distinctly encouraged the use of the German language in social intercourse among German Catholics, the reason given by him being that it was better to know two languages than one. The exultation of the members of the verein over this letter seemed to be due to the unusual significance attaching to it in their minds as coming from one of the hierarchy not only not a German, but of native American birth and ancestry.

SEARLES WILL CONTEST.

Further Testimony from the Husband of Mrs. Hopkins—Co-Partnership Agreement.

SALEM, Mass., Sept 23.—The second day of the Searles will case opened with a big crowd present in the court-room. The examination of Mr. Searles was continued by Mr. Burleigh. Witness and his wife went to Europe Nov. 23, 1887, on a wedding tour. Previous to starting on the wedding tour, Mrs. Searles secured the funds, about $100,000. The trip was for six months and included witness, his wife, a lady's maid, Martha Epping, and Rev. Dr. Clapp, his wife and daughter. Did not meet Dr. Slade or any spiritualists on that trip. Knew Charles Bolles, who, he believed, called himself a harmony scholar, or Christian scientist, but he never knew of his attending Mrs. Searles either before or after the marriage. The party returned from Europe June 8, 1888. Timothy Hopkins managed Mrs. Searles's affairs up to the time of the partnership.

After the marriage, while in Europe, witness's wife had made over to him certain deeds at Nice. The suggestion of the co-partnership came from Mrs. Searles. Articles of co-partnership were here put in between Mary F. Searles, Edward F. Searles, Thomas E. Stillman, and Thomas Hubbard, to manage all the Searles property and pay the income to the parties, Mr. and Mrs Searles, to receive 4 per cent. each, and Stillman and Hubbard each 5 per cent.; the income, if it did not amount to $650,000, to be brought up to that amount by the sale of securities. Mrs. Hopkins became acquainted with Stillman and Hubbard about a year before the marriage, and on Oct. 31, 1887, Mr. Stillman was given powers of attorney from Mr. Searles and Mrs. Hopkins. There was also a general power of attorney from Mrs. Hopkins to Stillman and Hubard, dated Nov. 8, 1887. This was the same date as the marriage, with a supplementary certification after the marriage. This was never revoked to the knowledge of witness. Witness knew of a transfer of stock standing in her name to the firm five days before her death. Witness saw the attorneys in New York five days before and told them her condition was critical. He did not learn the transfer had been made until after her death, and could not say what the stocks were, or their value; nor did he know now, and never knew what the assets of the co-partnership were. He never heard the amount stated. Witness's share of the income from the firm was 45 per cent., but he drew both his own and wife's income, and at her request used the money to pay the general household expenses; witness deposited the money to his individual account and drew checks against it.

Mr. Burley then called for the check-books. Witness said that Mrs. Searles had no individual bank account during the time they lived together; he could not give the average annual profits of the co-partnership, but it was between $500,000 and $600,000.

At the afternoon session another power of attorney was put in, dated July 13, 1888, from Mary O. Searles to Thomas E. Stillman and Thomas Hubbard. This was a general power of attorney, and contained a declaration that, as it was coupled with an interest therein, it was irrevocable. A transfer was put in dated June 18, 1888, from Mary F. Searles to Thomas E. Stillman, for various railroad stocks and a note of the Pacific Improvement Company for $7,500 and 20,750 shares of Central Pacific stock, the aggregate amounting to thirty-six millions, and this Stillman in turn transferred to E. F. Searles, and he in turn transferred it, together with 1,430 shares of Washington Building Association stock, $140,000 in scrip of the company and one thousand shares United States bank stock, which he had received from his wife in trust, to the firm of Searles, Stillman & Hubbard.

An objection being made to the question to Mr. Searles, "What did your private estate consist of at the time of your marriage?" an adjournment was made to tomorrow morning.

TENDING TO THEIR KNITTING.

The Democratic Assessor of Tipton County Shows How He Can Even Up on Taxes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TIPTON, Ind., Sept. 23.—The County Commissioners have completed the tax levy for this year. Last year the total valuation was $4,686,630, and the county levy 87 cents on each $100, making $40,773.68 for county purposes alone. This year the total valuation is $8,051,841, and the levy 39 cents, making $31,401.18, showing a decrease of $9,372.50. The township levy for this (Cicero) township last year was 57 cents, and for township purposes there was collected $26,713.79. The rate this year is 29 cents, making $23,350.34, a decrease of $3,363.45. This is a total decrease of $12,735.95 in county and township funds. Last year there was collected for State tax $13,356.90. This year there will be for collection $27,778.85, an increase of $14,421.96. From these figures it can be seen that the commissioners, in order to make good the increase of the State tax, have reduced the county and township tax $12,735.95. The question is, now, if it requires less to run the county and township, have the people been donating that amount extra each year? A large majority of the people of Tipton county would like to know. The Democratic officials have apparently followed the instructions sent out from State headquarters.

TOMB OF MOTHER GOOSE.

Professor Keil, of Hanover, Finds It in Boston's Old South Church Grave-Yard.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Sept. 23.—Dr. A. P. Keil, professor of native and modern languages in Hanover College, during his trip through the East, this summer, made a point of looking up everything that he could find which was of historical interest. Among other places he visited the grave-yard of the old South Church, in Boston, and while there he found an old and battered tombstone with the following legend:

Here lyes ye Body of Mary Goose,
Wife to Isaac Goose.
Died 1690.

Immediately the thought came to the Professor that this might be the tomb of the original Mother Goose, and his subsequent investigations have proved it to be true. Strange, indeed, does it seem that Bostonians could have allowed to fall into oblivion almost the very resting-place of their first poetess, the author of "Mother Goose's Melodies."

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee at Lynn.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. McKee and the children, arrived in Lynn this afternoon escorted by C. A. Coffin. The guests were taken to Mr. Coffin's residence, where they were entertained at luncheon. The table was decorated with the national colors. Following the luncheon a reception of an hour's length was held at which many Lynn women were introduced to the visitors. The party returned to Auburndale this evening.

CHILI'S HOMESICK SOLDIERS

Volunteers Demand Release from Further Service in the Junta's Army.

Letter Written by Balmaceda Sept. 10 Which Shows He Contemplated Suicide Nine Days Before He Fired the Fatal Shot.

What English Financiers Say Concerning the Flow of Gold to America.

Crash Predicted in the United States Because of the Large Issue of Silver Certificates—Property of Foreigners Burned in China.

AFFAIRS AT SANTIAGO.

Discontent Among Volunteer Soldiers—Balmaceda's Letter to the Argentine Minister.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Herald's correspondent at Santiago de Chili says that the volunteer soldiers show signs of discontent. A mob of them surrounded Senor Moneda on the streets, and made a great outcry against what they denounced as the injustice of keeping them any longer in Santiago. They demanded, with many threats, that measures should be at once taken to return them to their homes. Among other matters which came in for their denunciation was the food which has been furnished them. They protested that its quality was an inferior kind, and declared that they would no longer submit to it. Trouble was happily averted by the clear judgment and cool bearing of the President of the junta, Jorge Montt, and Colonel Canto. Their firmness, coupled with promises to the angry soldiers that their grievances would be attended to, served to allay the spirit of rebellion. These promises were not made in any mere conciliatory manner. The movement to return the discontented volunteers to their homes will be begun to-morrow. Three battalions are to be sent northward by steamer to Iquique, and to other ports. Balmaceda's death, as predicted, has tended to soften the measures adopted by the junta in its conduct toward many of the supporters of the late government who are yet in hiding.

I send you the complete text of a letter written by President Balmaceda early in the morning on which he killed himself at the Argentine legation. It was addressed to the minister of the Argentine Republic, Senor Don Jose de Urriburu. The Spanish used betrays strong evidence of the extreme nervous tension to which Balmaceda must have been subject. It was dated Sept. 10. A translation of the letter is as follows:

My Dear Sir and Friend—In conformity with what we have previously said, and as you well know, I must find a solution to the situation in which I am placed, and I ought not to prolong any further the asylum which, in eventful moments, you have so generously given me, and which I recommend to my family as the greatest service I have received in my life. The exasperation of my enemies renders them liable, should my residence be found out, to go to extremities, which I shall avoid by the greatest sacrifice a courageous man can make. You know I have scorned vulgar evasion, deeming it unworthy of a man who has ruled over the destinies of Chili, and more so to excuse the acts of triumphant revolution. I had decided, of my own free volition, to place myself in the hands of the Junta de Gobierno, hoping that the Constitution and the laws would in the end prevail and protect everyone. However, with all the chiefs and officers in the army, all the Senators and Representatives, the municipality, the judiciary the public functionaries in all branches of service accused and brought to trial, prisoners or fugitives, and I, myself, who alone am responsible before Congress, dragged to justice as represented by special judges and partisans of the revolution, to answer with our persons and properties for all we have done as a government, as if we had not constituted a government, wanton arbitrariness has been established in such a manner that I have lost all hope that justice would be accorded.

Seeing that the spirit and tendencies of the revolution have become controlling, I do not seek further to prolong my asylum, which I neither can nor ought to do. I am ready to make the sacrifice. Would to God that this sacrifice would lessen the persecutions of my friends by those who think that in this way they can humiliate and wound me more keenly. May God have mercy on the man thrown down by the blows of misfortune. As I bless you and your virtuous wife, I hope that my children will also bless you. Tell Arrietta—he is good, and stays near my kinsfolk—to perform the last merciful services without ceremony, or any following other than yourself. May you and your wife and children be ever happy. Yours,

J. M. BALMACEDA.

P. S.—Please comply with the intimate affair of honor I recommended to you last night toward the persons you know. Vale.

Attached to this letter there was another brief postscript, calling attention to the fact that other letters would be found addressed to his wife and to his mother, and requesting that they be delivered to them. These letters simply contain the unfortunate man's farewell to his wife and his mother. Minister Egan assures me that in neither letter is there the least reference to the motives that drove Balmaceda to commit suicide.

Peace in the Republic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Captain Schley, commanding the Baltimore, now in Chilian waters, cables the Navy department yesterday from Valparaiso: "Festivities to celebrate the anniversary of Chilian independence and the restoration of peace have passed without political disturbances. Everything is quiet. Balmaceda committed suicide Sept. 19."

EXPORTS OF BRITISH GOLD.

Views of Financiers as to the Amount America Will Get—Crisis Predicted.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £127,000, including 100 pounds United States gold sold by the bank. The reporter of the Associated Press has had interviews with the Rothschilds, Speyers, Lazard Brothers and other bankers, and they all agreed in their statements that further large shipments of gold are going to America. The Rothschilds dispatched an additional £100,000 to-day. The chief clerk of this house said it was uncertain whether France would make the bulk of gold exports or whether the burden would fall on England, but, considering the fact that France has a worse harvest than England, it would seem that she would send the bulk of the gold. The Bank of France may, however, as on former occasions, obstruct the imports by raising the premium on full-weight coin. The Bank of England is certain to raise the rate of discount, but, according to the chief clerk, more gold will go to America in spite of the efforts to prevent it.

In an interview with Mr. Robert Griffin, head of the commercial department and controller of corn returns of the British Board of Trade, he was asked what truth was in the calculation that England and the continent would be forced to part with gold amounting to £60,000,000 to pay for the imports of American grain. Mr. Griffin ridiculed the estimate. He said that before £10,000,000 pounds in bullion was sent to America both the Bank of England and the Bank of France would raise their rates of discount and thus check the drain. According to Mr. Griffin, not bullion, but securities and exports, will go to America to pay for grain. Undoubtedly, he said, there would be a heavy drain of gold for several months to Calcutta, but the payments for grain were not the cause of such a drain. An important figure in the financial situation was the silver question. Stable American houses were making preparations to face a silver crisis, which is now inevitable, by making gold purchases in Europe. When asked if such a crisis was inevitable, Mr. Griffin replied: "In my opinion, it is impossible to avert it. The