# THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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**Still Fleecing Its Victims.**

PITTSBURG, May 7.—The Standard Oil Company made another reduction of 5 cents in its price for credit balances this morning, to $1.50. There were no bids or offers on the exchange at the opening.

## MORTON TO CHERRY

THE SECRETARY REPLIES TO CRITICISMS OF A SILVERITE.

**He Points Out Numerous Errors Frequently Made by Advocates of Unlimited Free Coinage.**

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Secretary Morton has written a letter to James A. Cherry, of Denver, Col., in reply to a letter from that gentleman criticising some statements in the interview with the Secretary of Agriculture, printed a couple of weeks ago, which caused so much comment. It is as follows:

"From your letter of April 22, 1895, it appears that you and I perfectly agree in the fundamental point, namely, that demand and supply inexorably regulate all valuables whatsoever at all times, and in all places. At what points do we begin to separate from each other, and then go on to conclusions so utterly diverse? These points are only two—the first, historical, and the second logical.

"First—You assume certain propositions to be true of silver, which are not historically true at all, but quite the reverse of true. You say, for instance, 'until 1873 the chief use of silver was for coinage. It had other uses, but the demand for it for coinage purposes was steady and constant.' On this point you have been monstrously misinformed. The first federal coins of silver were minted in 1794, and of gold in 1795. Their ratio, as recommended by Secretary Alexander Hamilton, and fixed by act of Congress, was 15 to 1. It was hoped thus to keep the two metals in equilibrio in the coinage. But they would not even come into equilibrio in that ratio, still less would they stay there. Only 321 silver dollar pieces were coined at the American mint in the entire year of 1805, because the silver was worth more out of the coinage than in it, and worth more for export than for domestic money. What was the matter with those silver dollars? Nothing, only they were too valuable. May 1, 1806, there came an order from President Jefferson to the director of the mint at Philadelphia, 'That all the silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest pieces shall not exceed half a dollar.' The reason given by the President for this order was 'That considerable purchases have been of dollars coined at the mint for the purpose of exporting them, and that it is probable that further purchases and exportations will be made.' The coinage of silver dollars thus authoritatively suspended at the American mint was not resumed there for thirty years. In these few facts, which are official and unquestionable, behold the beauties and advantages of a double standard of the 'unlimited coinage of both metals,' in an enacted and constant ratio with each other,' of two yard sticks of different lengths to measure cloth by in the same market.

"By the law of 1834 the ratio was substantially put at 1 to 16. But this was going too far in the opposite direction. Gold was not worth sixteen in silver in the markets of Europe. Consequently the international current of the metals was now for a time reversed—silver passing in preference abroad to liquidate the balances of trade, and gold coming in small quantities to the United States, where it was more than 3 per cent. dearer in silver than in Europe. By 1853, the immense disadvantages of a 'double standard' had become so plain to all thinking people that Congress wisely determined to abandon the utterly futile attempt to secure the 'parity' of the two metals, and to make gold the legal tender for debts, except for sums of $5 and under.

"In the second place, Mr. Cherry, as an instance of an historical assumption, contrary to facts and natural inference, allow me respectfully to call your attention to the use, in common with many of the bimetallists, so-called, of the date 1873, as the time of the 'demonetization of silver.' Unless I am mistaken the silver dollar is not mentioned at all, one way or the other, in the act of 1873. All the demonetization of silver, as I understand it, that ever came about in this country, happened in the law of 1853, after open and full discussion and practically with unanimity, when Congress introduced the subsidiary silver coinage of which a nominal dollar's worth weighed 6.91 per cent. less than the silver dollar; and also took away the legal tender quality of all silver in payment of debts of over $5 in amount.

"Second—You employ over and over again in your letter the two most common logical fallacies that enter into the speech of argumentative men everywhere, namely, putting cause into the place of effect, and assuming that because one thing happened after another, in point of time, therefore it was the result of that other. Let us look candidly together at the two or three instances of this, taken almost at random. You ask: 'What creates demand?' and answer 'Use.' I ask in my turn, 'What creates use?' and answer 'Demand.' Why is it that there is so little 'use' of silver dollars in this country to-day, while there are millions upon millions of them lying idle? I answer confidently, because there is no adequate 'demand' for them. Have you not innocently but badly mixed up 'cause' and 'effect' in this case? Demand in the commercial sense is nothing but desire for something on the part of one man coupled with his willingness to pay something for it. Use of that thing, no matter what it is, only follows the demand for it. You have helplessly put the cart before the horse. What is the sense of clamoring still for 'unlimited coinage' when the treasury cannot get rid by hook or crook of a tithe of those already coined, and lying useless in heaps? They are well minted, of just weight, nine-tenths fine, are legal tender for all debts and bear the legend, 'In God We Trust.' What ails them? I answer, and so must you, on reflection, there is no 'demand' for them, and therefore no 'use' for them. What more can the law do for them?

"It may be, my dear sir, that in your study of finance you have overlooked, in whole or in part, the momentous fact that all but a mere fraction of the world's commerce is mediated by instruments of credit and not by metallic money at all, whether of gold or of silver, and that by far the most essential service of money in this age of the world is to furnish a steady measure. Mr. Eckels, the present Controller of the Currency, has made it probable, by careful inquiries instituted through his department, that about 50 per cent. of the retail business of this country is achieved by means of checks drawn on local banks and cleared by the banks, with very little use of coin. The relative employment of these instruments of credit is constantly increasing, through the multiplication of banks and otherwise, and, of course, also the quantity of coin money required to do the business of the world, or of any advanced country in the world, is steadily decreasing relatively to the business done."

### CULLOM AND MARTIN.

**A Senator and an "Ex" Discuss the Silver Question in California.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Senator Cullom, of Illinois, who came to the Pacific coast as a member of the Senate committee on commerce, to look into the merits of San Pedro and Santa Monica as harbors, in an interview in this city was asked: "Do you think the establishment of bimetallism will restore confidence and produce good times?" He said: "While I believe in bimetallism and the parity of values of both gold and silver, giving to both metals equal chances and equal privileges in the money markets, I am not so sanguine as to believe that the United States alone can, by simple decree, produce the desired result. We ought to have an international agreement which shall establish the proper relations as to metallic currency. Then the obstruction to currency legislation which now exists will become mere cobwebs. The country is worried by the theories of charlatans who offer unfailing remedies for every ill, ignoring the teachings of experience.' Ultra silver theorists and ultra gold theorists are alike impatient of each other and alike opposed to any middle ground, but there is always safety in moderate and well-considered action. Much as we may wish to give to silver its equal and proper place as a money metal, we must look to existing conditions where they demand it at other hands. The duty of a statesman is to look after and care for the interests of the entire country. He must sacrifice no interests for the benefit of any other interests."

Ex-United States Senator John Martin, of Topeka, who has been for many years an interesting figure in Kansas, arrived in this city yesterday. He said to-day: "If the Democratic party does not adopt a platform in favor of free coinage of silver it will not carry a single State in the Union. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, told me lately that on any other sort of platform the Democrats would be swamped by the Populists even in that State. Senator Harris told me the same thing of Tennessee, and Cooper, of Georgia, and Daniel, of Virginia."

**The Industrial Legion.**

TOPEKA, Kan., May 7.—The Rev. J. D. Botkin, commander of the Industrial Legion, the new Populist organization, denies that it is secret in its work, or warlike in its purposes. He says: "It simply is the political club of the People's party, as the league is of the Republican party. The legion is no more a military organization than the Republican league. It has no arms more dangerous than pitchforks, hoes, rakes, jack-planes, shovels, etc. Its intentions are of the most peaceful character. It will burn no houses, destroy no property, assassinate no human beings."

**Turney to Be Inaugurated To-Day.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7.—To-morrow at noon Governor Turney will be inaugurated. The ceremonies will be held in the hall of Representatives, which has been festooned with bunting and decorated with plants and flowers for the occasion. A large attendance is expected from neighboring towns.

### END OF A MONTANA SCANDAL.

**Mrs. Herschfield Accepts $30,000 and a Divorce from a Millionaire.**

HELENA, Mont., May 7.—Della Herschfield, formerly cashier in a dry goods store, who married Aaron Herschfield, a rich banker, is to get the sum of $30,000 because he was enticed away from her. She is also to be rid of an unwilling and somewhat aged husband. Herschfield left his young wife two months after they returned from Chicago, where they were married in the fall of 1893. He went to Fargo where he instituted suit to have the marriage declared void, alleging he was entrapped into it by threats and misrepresentations. The trial at Fargo, last November, resulted in a complete victory for the young wife. Meanwhile she had instituted suit against her husband's brother, Lewis Herschfield, and his wife, for damages in alienating the affections of her husband. She claimed $75,000 damages. The case, after being put off several times, was finally brought to trial in the District Court here. Before a jury had been secured, Senator Carter, ex-Senator Sanders and Judge McConnell, representing the defense, and Colonel C. B. Nolan, ex-Governor J. K. Toole and William Wallace, representing the plaintiff, had a consultation, in which L. H. Herschfield took part. At its conclusion Senator Carter announced to the court that by consent the counsel would like to have the case continued two weeks, and added there was little probability of its being tried, an agreement having been reached. The jury was discharged. The terms of the settlement are $30,000 and consent of Aaron Herschfield to divorce. His wife's suit for divorce will be instituted to-morrow and will be allowed to go by default.

### GOV. MORRILL NOT ARRESTED.

**He Says There Is Nothing Wrong Regarding the Issue of Vouchers.**

TOPEKA, Kan., May 7.—Governor Morrill returned to Topeka to-day, but no warrant of arrest has been sworn out. Attorneys for Warden & Chase still insist, however, that the arrest will be made, probably to-morrow. To a reporter the Governor said he knew nothing of his proposed arrest till he read it in a paper this morning. Referring to the vouchers which are causing him so much trouble he said: "There is nothing about the issuance of those vouchers but what is all straight, as far as I am concerned. The employes in the office came to me and said they thought they ought to be paid for the work they did for the State prior to inauguration. I agreed with them and proposed to pay them out of my own pocket. They would not listen to my proposition to pay them, but insisted that the work was done for the State and the State should pay for it. They asked that the vouchers be made to read: 'For extra services during the Legislature,' but I would not listen to that. I suppose that if I had made out those vouchers for 'extra services' we would never have heard of it again, but I don't propose to do business that way."

**A Burglar Fires a Hotel.**

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., May 7.—It took the fire department and a posse of citizens, led by a sheriff's deputy, to arrest a burglar named Camp, who was in the room of a hotel here. When located he set fire to a lot of paper. The hotel was threatened with destruction, but the burglar held the firemen and posse at bay for some time, although the room was full of smoke and he was perforated with bullets. One man in the posse was shot in the arm.

**Suicide of a Preacher.**

MONTREAL, May 7.—Rev. Wm. M. Hall, principal at the French Methodist Institute, at West Mount, a suburb of Montreal, shot himself to-day on Mount Royal. He had been in ill health. He was sixty-five years old, very popular and leaves a wife and four children, the oldest of whom is studying in Paris.

## FIGHT WITH RIOTERS

SERIOUS TROUBLE YESTERDAY EVENING AT SOUTH CHICAGO.

**Police Forced to Use Their Clubs on the Heads of a Mob of 1,600 Steel Works Strikers.**

## SEVERAL MEN BADLY HURT

TWENTY-EIGHT LEADERS ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP.

**Strike That May Involve Many Workmen—Situation in the Various Mining Regions—Labor News.**

CHICAGO, May 7.—A serious strike occurred at the plant of the Illinois Steel Company in South Chicago, this morning, 1,200 men throwing down their tools and walking out. This evening a fight occurred in the company's yards and it was found necessary to call the police. The strikers for a time stood their ground against the officers, but were soon defeated and driven from the premises. The men most seriously hurt were:

JACK SHERWOOD, a machinist, struck on head by a hammer in the hands of a striker; severe scalp wounds, rendered unconscious; will recover.

EDWARD SHAKES, striker, thrown out of the machine shop by workmen, body bruises.

OFFICER V. LIENDECKER, hit with a coupling pin; bad cut over right eye.

OFFFICER PATRICK M'CAULEY, hit in mouth with brick.

Twenty-eight more, who are said to have been the leaders of the strikers at the rioting, were arrested and locked up at the South Chicago police station. They are charged with rioting. They are all ignorant Huns, Poles and Bohemians.

According to Vice President Forsythe, of the company, this spring the furnace men signed a scale of wages calling for the rate of $2.10 per day. This scale has been observed up to the present time, but to-day the men demanded that they be paid at the rate of last year, which was somewhat higher than the scale that they had signed for this year. The company declared that it could not pay anything except the scale which had been agreed to for this year and the men walked out. The strike closed two blast furnaces, two others were undergoing repairs and the remaining four were at once shut down until the conclusion of the strike, the company concluding that it was unwise to attempt to run until the matter was settled. This action of the company threw in all about 3,500 men out of work, none remaining in the yards except the watchmen and the machinists. The strikers were at first diposed to be orderly and peaceable, but later affairs took on an ugly aspect and it was found necessary to call on the police to drive them out.

Shortly before 6 o'clock to-night a crowd numbering about sixteen hundred men forced their way past the watchman at one of the gates and proceeded to take possession of the company's property. They marched first to where some of the laboring men were at work, and either compelled them to join their ranks or quit work. Not much trouble was experienced with the laborers, but when the strikers reached the machine shop, where about four hundred machinists were employed, they met with a different reception. The machinists have a scale of their own, and the fight of the other men made no particular difference to them, and they refused either to quit or to allow themselves to be driven out of the yards. The strikers, who, for the most part, were composed of Huns and Poles, made several attempts to persuade the machinists to leave their work, but finding themselves unsuccessful, they began an attack upon the machine shop with stones and such things as they could pick up. The machinists, for the most part, stood their ground and gave the strikers as good as they sent. The fight was growing warm, and broken heads and bloody noses were growing very common, when the police, who had been summoned when the fight first began, arrived. They were under the command of Captain Jenkins, who at once made a charge on the mob with his handful of officers. The strikers at first refused to give ground, and the police used their clubs freely. This did not have the desired effect, and Captain Jenkins ordered his men to draw their revolvers and fire over the heads of the strikers. As soon as this was done the mob broke and fled wildly from the premises of the company. The fight only lasted a few minutes, and there was no more rioting.

One of the minor officials of the company did not exactly agree with the cause of the strike as given by Mr. Forsythe. He said: "The men who struck were hired three weeks ago to take the places of old employes who were being paid $2.10 a day, and who would not work for the schedule of $1.60, which was put into effect at that time. They were hired on the contract system, and had agreements for a year. With the $1.60 men on the furnaces are a number of day laborers who are working for $1.15 a day, and whose wages were voluntarily raised from $1 a short time ago. They are satisfied, but if the furnace men quit they will have nothing to do and will be out of work, although they should not be counted among the strikers. The men who agreed to work for $1.60 asked the old scale which had been paid the men whom they replaced. It was not granted and they struck."

Later.—These police officers all received bruises and contusions more or less severe from pieces of slag thrown by the rioters: Fred Brown, Michael Loftus, Patrick Macauley, John Ryan, John McNamara, John O'Callaghan, Anton Engle, William Kahl.

**Strike at the Joliet Works.**

JOLIET, Ill., May 7.—The Illinois Steel Company, in this city, closed down to-day on account of a strike. The switchmen, engineers and firemen and ingot men of the steel works are out on a strike for higher wages, with 1,500 men thrown out of work. The ingot men, who were receiving $1.50 for twelve hours' work, want $1.80. The engineers want their wages raised from $1.32 to $1.68. The firemen, who are getting $1.50, demand $1.66, and the switchmen want an increase to $1.80 from $1.50. The repair shops, blast furnaces, machine shops, foundries, blacksmith and boiler shops, carpenters and pattern shops are all in operation. The strike has been very orderly so far.

### SITUATION IN OHIO.

**A Railway Official Thinks the Miners Will Accept 51 Cents.**

CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—General Manager A. G. Blair, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie road, which is a large owner of Ohio mining property, speaking of the coal strike, says: "The Ohio operators will pay 51 cents per ton on the basis of 60 cents in the Pennsylvania fields. The miners came to the convention instructed to demand the old scale of 70 cents or 19 cents more than the price according to the usual 9 cents differential between Ohio and Pennsylvania. They finally came down to 60 cents and there they stopped. The whole trouble is due to the selfishness of the Pennsylvania operators, who wish to get the lake trade from Ohio without regard to the cost of getting it, either to the Ohio miner or operator. Of the summer trade of the Ohio operators fully 65 per cent. is to the lakes and it is this trade that the Pennsylvania people want. To enable Ohio to get any of it the differential of 9 cents between Ohio and Pennsylvania must be observed. The price of 51 cents which Ohio offers is the price with the differential on the present Pennsylvania rate. It has been the custom for the two States to share this trade equally and this Ohio is now willing to do. There is no division among the Ohio operators. They are united and all are willing to pay the 51 cents. My latest advices are that the miners will call a meeting between now and May 15 for the purpose of reconsidering the offer of 51 cents and this will probably adjust the differences now existing."

**Situation at Pocahontas.**

POCAHONTAS, Va., May 7.—The best of order has been preserved in this city today. The miners held a mass meeting just across the State line in West Virginia. Soldiers would not permit travel on the thoroughfares, but the meetings were reached. The miners are now thoroughly organized, and will hold mass meetings to-morrow at Simmons and Mayberry, in West Virginia. The fields are a unit for the strike, but the coal companies here say they intend to run the mines if new men have to be brought in. The Southwest Virginia Improvement Company and the Eckman mines have telegraphed for six hundred miners to come to this place. Mr. Bullitt says he intends to win or break the Pocahontas company. No one knows what may be the outcome in the event of foreign miners coming in. The struggle is now on in earnest, and it promises to be a long and a hard one.

**Another Backset.**

PITTSBURG, May 7.—The striking miners of this district received another backset today, when twenty-two white miners from Philadelphia arrived here and went to work in the Jumbo mines at the operators' rates. All the employes of the Standard Coal Company have gone to work at the sixty-cent rate, and things are looking decidedly blue for the strikers. The miners employed by the Mansfield Coal and Coke Company struck to-day. The news of the suspension reached the city this afternoon, but no reason was assigned for the trouble. The men have been receiving 69 cents per ton, and it is thought an attempt has been made to cut them down to the sixty-cent rate.

**Olneyville Strike Ratified.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 7.—The national convention of textile workers voted today to ratify the Olneyville strike. There will be no benefits paid out from union funds. Money will be raised especially for the trouble in the woolen and worsted industries in Olneyville and placed in the hands of a general committee to disburse where it is most needed. All who can obtain employment elsewhere are urged to seek it at once and thus relieve the number who will remain to maintain the strike.

**Indiana Mines Shut Down.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBURN, Ind., May 7.—The miners of Shelburn, Currysville, Star City, Jackson Hill, Hymera and Alum Cave, through instructions from headquarters, have been notified to cease work until the convention meets at Terre Haute, Friday, May 10. The men at the Shelburn mine stopped work Monday on account of differences among themselves. From to-night all the mines above named will be idle until after the convention.

**Miners Did Not Meet.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 7.—The call for a meeting of Indiana coal operators did not bring enough of them together tonight to warrant taking any action. It is now understood that no attempt will be made to hold another meeting until next week.

### WAGES OF STEEL WORKERS.

**Mr. Frick Does Not Believe They Will Be Raised—Mr. Gray's Views.**

NEW YORK, May 7.—Henry C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburg, and R. H. A. Gray, secretary and treasurer of the Illinois Steel Company, of Chicago, are in town. These two gentlemen represent the largest steel interests in the country, and the fact that they were together at the same hotel gave rise to a rumor that they were here for conference upon the steel business.

"Has the demand for steel increased to such an extent that the Pennsylvania companies have increased wages, as is rumored by dispatches in the daily press?" Mr. Frick was asked.

"I have noticed no such increase, if there has been one, and I do not believe that any companies are going to raise wages just at present," was his answer. Later he said that while business is increasing and there is a more active demand for rails and structural iron, the business is not in a condition which he hopes it will attain.

Mr. Gray, in answer to questions, said: "With our company business has been very bad, but is improving, and I am in hopes that we shall have a better year than we had last. Our company has just erected and has had in operation for the last six weeks a plate mill which turns out a great many orders. As far as wages are concerned, I think they will be raised, but I think that any statement that they are to be raised immediately is premature."

**Jacket Makers Win.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The striking jacket makers belonging to local assembly No. 1109, K. of L., all returned to work to-day. The strike secured for the operators all the desired concessions in one week's time.

The striking coat makers met to-day and received the report of the conference committee, which says the Contractors' Association would not comply with all the demands. A vote was taken and the sentiment was unanimous for all or nothing. The conference committee was discharged. When the news of this reached the contractors there was a rush to sign the agreement and a notary public was kept busy filling the bonds and agreements for over twenty contractors. Two hundred and fifty operatives went to work this morning and as a result of the settlement one hundred additional hands will go to work to-morrow. This leaves nearly 3,000 still on strike and the chances are that the tailors belonging to the German trades will soon go out. They now have 300 names enrolled and will shortly organize a local assembly of the Knights of Labor.

**National League of Musicians.**

CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—The tenth annual convention of the National League of Musicians was called to order at the Weddell House to-day, with about seventy-five delegates in attendance, representing all parts of the United States and Canada. A resolution was introduced and referred to a committee which provides for the affiliation of the league with the Federation of Labor. This subject will undoubtedly prove a fruitful source of debate during the convention, it having been under discussion at a previous meeting, and the delegates are about evenly divided on the proposition.

**Lockout of Smelters.**

PITTSBURG, Kan., May 7.—A committee of smelter strikers waited upon General Dubois, of the Pittsburg and St. Louis works, to-day, and made a demand for a restoration of the old wages. The demand was flatly refused. Mr. Dubois then ordered notices posted on all furnaces that until further notice work would be suspended. To-day not a furnace is running, and the men are congregated in knots on the street corners discussing the situation. Many of them have not a dollar to live on.

**Action of Machinists.**

CINCINNATI, May 7.—The international convention of machinists spent the day discussing the report on referenda. A majority opposed the plan of one hundred delegates being supreme and the state rights plan of the lodge was retained as heretofore. In this connection the silver resolution was not offered as it would be committing the order to a political issue as well as an encroachment on the rights of lodges and members. The delegates are, however, almost unanimously for the free coinage of silver.

**Victory for Puddlers.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 7.—Phillips, Nymick & Co., owners of the Sligo mill, to-day signed the scale of the Amalgamated Association. This is the first victory for the strikers, and as this mill has been nonunion for years the signing of the scale is especially significant. The striking puddlers at the other iron works are still out and will not go back unless paid $4 per ton. The Clinton mill is the only one yet running at the nonunion rate, and this is expected to be closed soon.

**Two Presbyterian Bodies Unite.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 7.—The joint committee of the United Presbyterian Church of North America and the Holland Christian Reformed Church of North America have agreed on a basis of co-operative union. Dr. John McNaugher, of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, who is a member of the committee, announced to-day that all members of it had signed the report, and that the union would be practically effected in a short time. The report of the committee, which has worked on the question for two years, will be approved by the general assemblies of both churches. All will be known as Presbyterians. The United Presbyterian Church has a membership of 110,000 and the Holland church 40,000.

### THE LEASE IN A NEW ROLE.

**Wichita's Female Politician Tries Her Hands and Eyes at Hypnotism.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—The Journal's Topeka correspondent says: Mrs. Mary E. Lease, orator and politician, has assumed a new role. She is a hypnotist, and a first-class one at that, as shown by an exhibition given by her here yesterday during a petty investigation now proceeding against certain officers of the State Insane Asylum. During the proceedings, Mrs. Lease, without announcing her purpose, walked across the committee room to where J. L. Flint, an attendant at the asylum, was sitting, and remarked, with a pass of her hand before his eyes:

"Mr. Flint, you look weary. Your testimony of yesterday must have been trying on you?"

Mr. Flint attempted to disclaim such weariness, but Mrs. Lease made another pass of her hands and Flint went "dead asleep."

"Mr. Flint," said Mrs. Lease, "did you read the report of your testimony in the Capitol?"

"No," said Flint. "I did not."

"Well, you did not testify to any such things as the Capitol said you did, did you?" (handing him a sheet of writing paper containing only a list of names.)

"No, that's all wrong. I did not testify to anything of that kind. The Capitol has got it all mixed up."

"See," said Mrs. Lease, "how stiff your arm is getting."

Flint's arm drew up and became as rigid as a tent pole.

"And your limbs, too," said the Wichita orator, and straightway one of his legs was stiffer than it ought to be. For ten or fifteen minutes, Mrs. Lease played with her subject, to the vast entertainment of the spectators. She made him do all sorts of things ridiculous and otherwise, and finally brought him out of his trance with a few passes of her hands. As Mrs. Lease proceeded with her black art, the committee witneses looked on dumfounded and only regained their composure when she laughingly declared the performance over for the day.

## MEETING OF DOCTORS

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION IN SESSION AT BALTIMORE.

**Interesting Paper on Hypnotism Read by Dr. Howard—A Cure for Insomnia and Other Troubles.**

BALTIMORE, May 7.—The first session of the American Medical Association opened with prayer by Bishop Paret. Mayor Latrobe extended a hearty welcome and freedom of the city to the delegates. The address of President Donald McLean, of Detroit, Mich., was listened to with marked attention by the large audience, and was frequently punctuated by loud applause. He referred to the use of anti-toxin as foreshadowing a revolution in the treatment of infectious diseases. A discussion arose in regard to the controversy between the editor and trustees of the journal of the association. After considerable wrangling Dr. Ingalls, of Chicago, one of the trustees, submitted a proposition in writing for a committee of three to take charge of and report on the matter Thursday morning. On motion of Mr. Cochrane this motion was tabled by a vote of 138 to 108. This leaves the entire control of the matter in the hands of the trustees.

Dr. William Lee Howard, of Baltimore, read a paper on hypnotism. He said: "The general impression that historical persons are those chiefly amenable to hypnotism is an idea that I must dissent from. I have hypnotized patients in Iceland, Africa, China and various other parts of the globe, and have not found that the historical element was necessary. For insomnia I know of no remedy equal to hypnotism. Lately considerable has been said about the use of hypnotism in dipsomania and alcoholism. I have found it of great value in these cases, and have been able to cure 85 per cent. of my patients. When I say cure I mean those who have gone three years without returning to their old habits. I had one relapse after three years' complete abstinence, and one after three years and three months. It is useless to try to cure your patients unless you are fully convinced that they honestly desire to be cured. With the drug habit I have had about the same good result. Laws should be enacted regulating the practice of hypnotism. Such laws, and stringent ones, too, exist to-day in most civilized countries. All public demonstrations of hypnotism should be suppressed by legal action."

The different sections of the association were in separate sessions in the afternoon. The evening was given up to social functions, and the visiting physicians, wives and daughters were kept busy making the round of receptions.

### AUDITOR BROWN ARRESTED.

**Charged with Contempt for Refusing to Testify Before Grand Jury.**

PITTSBURG, May 7.—The grand jury of the United States District Court to-day took up the cases of Freight Agent Bates and Treasurer Robinson, of the Allegheny Valley railroad, charged with violations of the interstate-commerce law in discriminating in freight rates. The auditor of the road, T. F. Brown, refused to testify, holding that the law of 1893 was unconstitutional. This law compelled persons to testify in interstate-commerce cases, but granted them immunity from prosecution for any testimony they might give. The law has been held unconstitutional by Judge Grosscup, of Chicago. Judge Buffington, summoning Auditor Brown before him, imposed a fine of $5 and placed him in charge of the United States marshal for contempt pending the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Buffington will give a decision on the constitutionality of the law.

The attorneys for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at once went before Judge Acheson, of the United States Circuit Court, and had Mr. Brown released on a writ of habeas corpus. If Judge Buffington sustains the interstate-commerce law the company will appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

### PREACHER TO BE TRIED.

**Rev. G. H. Sheldrake, D. D., of Cincinnati, Charged with Immorality.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 7.—Rev. C. H. Sheldrake, D. D., of Cincinnati, is to be tried before the Pittsburg Presbytery in June on a charge of adultery. The charge was made before the presbytery to-day by Rev. G. W. Chalfant. The judicial committee at once prepared the charges and cited the minister to appear here in June. The first specification says that Rev. Dr. Sheldrake lived for three months in 1894 at No. 101 Sandusky street, Allegheny, with a woman who was not his wife. The second count states that he still continues his improper relations with the same woman in Cincinnati. The witnesses on the second count are Rev. Peter Robertson, of Cincinnati, and Rev. G. B. Williams, of Chicago. Rev. Dr. Sheldrake came here from Chicago over a year ago and did splendid work as an evangelist. He preached as a supply in all the leading churches, and was very well received. He supplied the pulpit at the Second Presbyterian Church before the arrival of Rev. Frank Talmage.

**Confession of a Counterfeiter.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—To the consternation of the Chinese certificate counterfeiters, Foss confessed to the United States grand jury, detailing all the operations of the gang and confessing also to a number of opium smuggling transactions. For his evidence he will be let off lightly. His confession will lead to the arrest of the other smugglers besides those in jail.

## SCHEME OF BANKERS

CLEVELAND'S BOND SYNDICATE SAID TO BE "CORNERING" GOLD.

**In Order to Divert the Yellow Metal from the Mints, a Premium, It Is Reported, Is Being Paid.**

## TREASURY AT ITS MERCY

RESERVE MAY BE DEPLETED WHENEVER THE SYNDICATE DESIRES.

**Alleged Conspiracy to Force Another Issue of Bonds on Any Terms Offered by the Bankers.**

CHICAGO, May 7.—A special to the Post from Washington says: The discovery that there is an actual basis for the report that the Morgan-Rothschild bond syndicate is conspiring to corner the gold market has been regarded as a foolish canard. It is a fact, however, that brokers representing this syndicate have been paying a premium for the refined gold output of the private refineries throughout the West during the last two months and that they are accumulating fine gold at the rate of $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 per month, which represents fully two-thirds of the entire gold output of the United States. The attention of officials of the Treasury Department was first attracted to the peculiar business by the sharp falling off in the deposits of gold at the mints and inquiry very soon developed that private parties were buying the product of the refineries. Further inquiry revealed that the metal was purchased and was drifting to New York, where it is being put in store to the credit of the Morgan-Rothschild syndicate. In order to divert the metal from its usual channels leading into the United States mints the private purchasers have been obliged to pay a premium of 1⅛ to 1½ cent. The premium paid for most of the gold was 1¼ cent, but so anxious have been the buyers to increase their lines and get everything in sight that they have marked up their quotations during the last few days. At the present time they are getting practically the entire output of the United States, excepting for the extreme Western coast.

Many long-headed men in Washington and Wall street, who are familiar with the methods of the parties composing the syndicate, have jumped to the conclusion that the foundation is being laid for another bond deal before Congress meets again. The last bond deal of $62,000,000 has been pretty well closed out, over $51,000,000 in gold having been paid out of the $64,000,000, and it is generally believed that the entire deal will be cleaned up before the first day of August. Under the terms of the contract with the Treasury Department the Morgan-Rothschild syndicate has an option on any new bonds that may be issued by the government prior to Oct. 1 next. The treasury is absolutely in their hands until that date. If from natural causes or through chicanery and manipulation the administration is obliged to issue another batch of bonds to maintain the gold reserve the sale must be made to the syndicate that took the last issue. There is no escape from such action. It was nominated specifically in the contract signed by direction of the President. The clause in which the syndicate agrees to maintain the treasury reserve leaves the syndicate to be the judge as to what it can do in the premises, or to what method it shall adopt. If, in the carrying out of that moral obligation the syndicate shall decide that the government must issue another $100,000,000 or $50,000,000 in bonds, the administration will have nothing to do but comply with the terms. If the President does not want to issue any more bonds at the dictation of the syndicate, the reserve can be practically wiped out in ten days, and then if he should decide in self-protection to put out more bonds, he must sell them to the Morgan-Rothschild people and nobody else. The new bonds are selling to-day in open market at 121½. They cost the syndicate 104½, which would show a profit of seventeen points in the operation, amounting in all to $10,540,000. It would not be fair to say the syndicate made that much out of the operation, but it is very safe to estimate its profits at $8,000,000. The syndicate is hurrying the completion of its present bond deal with the government. It deposited over $1,000,000 to-day, which will bring the reserve up to very nearly $92,000,000. It will not have to complete these payments until the 1st of August, but the operation may be closed up within a few weeks. That will leave the syndicate a free field.

### SHIPPING IT TO NEW YORK.

**Colorado Gold Smelters Receiving a Premium on Their Product.**

DENVER, Col., May 7.—The rumor that a syndicate is buying up gold in Colorado is denied by smelter men. "The report is erroneous," said ex-Governor Grant, of the Omaha and Grant smelter. "We are shipping our [illegible] on to New York, and have been doing [illegible] for a month or more, as we get 65 c[illegible] per 1,000 premium on gold bars in the New York market." Mr. Grant expressed himself strongly of the opinion that there is no gold syndicate operating in the West. The low express rates are pointed out as one of the agencies that have caused the receipts of the Denver mint to fall off 50 per cent. within the last sixty days. A well-informed express agent estimates that 85 per cent. of the silver produced in Colorado is going to San Francisco on account of the demand occasioned by the war between China and Japan. The San Francisco quotations have ruled one-quarter to two-thirds of a cent more than the New York quotations for three or four months past. The express rates have been practically cut in two by the hard times and close competition in business. One express company, in eight days recently, shipped $220,000 in bars out of Denver.

A dispatch from Washington says the treasury authorities admit the receipts of gold at the mints have sensibly diminished ever since the contract for the purchase of gold bonds was awarded to the Belmont-Morgan syndicate, and adds: "Another feature of this affair lies in the fact that the production of gold in the United States has lately increased to such an extent as to make it an object for this foreign syndicate to corner or control the gold market, and, inasmuch as the Belmont-Morgan syndicate obtained not only the privilege of purchasing these bonds at a very low figure, but a monopoly of all bonds to be issued between now and next October at the same rate, it is clear that from the high price they obtain on the sale of the bonds abroad they can afford to pay a premium rate for gold bullion over and above the rate fixed at the mints. This way the syndicate obtained practically a monopoly of the gold production of the United States, especially the product in Colorado, where the increase in gold production has been so large within the last year or two. The syndicate would much prefer to have the gold in the shape of bullion than in coin, as it can be shipped abroad, if necessary, without loss from abrasion, as frequently happens to gold coin exported from or imported into the United States."

**Depositors Unnecessarily Scared.**

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 7.—There is another banking scare here. Last night the story was circulated that the Bank of Montreal had suspended. This rumor was traced to a number of anti-confederate fanatics, who are constantly starting damaging reports. But the people here were so badly bitten in the late banking disasters that the rumor was eagerly swallowed, and this morning there was a run on every bank in the city, causing great excitement. The panic soon ended, however, owing to the promptitude with which payments were made when the run began. By midday the people discovered that the alarm was false, and many of them were willing to redeposit their money.