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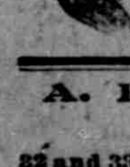

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

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FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Warm and Fair Weather, Followed Possibly by Thunderstorms.

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m. June 22—Warm; fair weather; increasing cloudiness; possibly showers and thunderstorms.

General Conditions Yesterday—Moderately low atmospheric pressure prevails, except near the gulf and southern Atlantic coasts. Numerous low barometric areas formed over the lakes and west of the Mississippi. High temperature prevails and rain fell and local thunderstorms prevailed in Wyoming, Nebraska, northern Missouri, in the lower Mississippi valley, near the lower lakes and New England. Heavy rain (1.20 inch) fell at New Orleans, La.

FORECAST FOR THREE STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—For Indiana and Illinois—Generally fair Monday morning, followed by probably light thunder-showers in the afternoon; variable winds.

For Ohio—Thunder-showers, followed by fair weather at night; brisk southwesterly winds.

Sunday's Local Observations.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 a. m..	29.97	74	78	South.	Pt.cldy.	0.00
7 p. m..	29.91	79	65	S'west.	Cloudy.	0.00

Maximum temperature, 90; minimum temperature, 71.

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation June 21:

	Temp.	Pre.
Normal	73	0.16
Mean	80	0.00
Departure from normal	*7	—0.16
Departure since June 1	*27	—0.60
Departure since Jan. 1	*482	—6.77

*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

The following table of temperatures is furnished by the United States Weather Bureau:

	7 a. m.	Max.	7 p. m.
Atlanta, Ga	..	82	78
Bismarck, N D	..	82	76
Buffalo, N. Y	..	74	70
Calgary, N. W. T	..	76	74
Cairo, Ill	76	88	82
Cheyenne, Wyo	56	68	66
Chicago, Ill	72	76	74
Davenport, Ia	72	88	82
Des Moines, Ia	74	88	82
Dodge City, Kan	66	90	88
Galveston, Tex	..	86	84
Helena, Mont	..	76	70
Jacksonville, Fla	..	74	76
Kansas City, Mo	72	84	80
Little Rock, Ark	72	94	76
Marquette, Mich	..	78	60
Memphis, Tenn	72	90	86
Nashville, Tenn	72	86	82
New Orleans, La	..	88	80
New York	..	86	72
North Platte, Neb	62	80	76
Oklahoma, O. T.	70	84	82
Omaha, Neb	74	88	72
Pittsburg, Pa	74	86	70
Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.	..	63	66
Rapid City, S. D.	62	84	78
Salt Lake City, Utah	66	88	82
St. Louis, Mo	78	90	82
St. Paul, Minn	..	80	78
Springfield, Ill	76	90	84
Springfield, Mo	72	88	84
Vicksburg, Miss	70	92	86
Washington, D. C	..	90	80

CITY NEWS.

A special meeting of George H. Thomas Post will be held Tuesday evening.

Mrs. B. M. Culley and daughter, of Marion, O., are visiting here at the home of Mrs. C. Marks, No. 278 Christian avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Churchman will hold their second reception Tuesday evening instead of Wednesday as announced yesterday.

Too Late.

Washington Post.

We fear that Mr. Cleveland's utterance comes too late to do any great amount of good. There may have been a time—say eight or ten months ago—when such a declaration would have checked the free-silver tendency within the Democratic party. If Mr. Cleveland had then definitely and explicitly announced that he would under no possible circumstances accept another nomination, and had followed this by a plea for the gold standard, it is conceivable that he might have accomplished something in the direction of the wishes he now proclaims.

They Like the Man.

Washington Post.

Hundreds of men antagonized what was supposed to be Mr. McKinley's personal preference as to the financial plank of the platform, but all of them fell into line again as the supporters of the man himself, and thus insured his nomination. The fact is that Mr. McKinley has attracted to himself a great number of warm friends. He is genial, kindly, unassuming, good hearted and honest. We do not wonder that he is generally beloved. We are prepared to see him supported by thousands merely on account of his personal attractions.

Not in Controversy.

Detroit Tribune (Rep.)

The platform's declaration in favor of a protective tariff is strong. There can be no doubt about that. The fact remains, however, that no one is contending seriously for a tariff that is not protective.

CANDID CLUB IN SESSION

FARMERS, MECHANICS, TRADERS AND LAWYERS STUDY FINANCE.

Wordy Talkers Are Turned Down, Would-Be Statesmen Ignored and Facts and History Consulted.

At one of those stores in a village where men are accustomed to meet for scarcely any other purpose than to talk of what is going on, the silver question came up several times. The man who "knows it all" monopolized the conversation and always laid down the case.

"I have become greatly interested in this silver question," said farmer Harris, "and I am inclined to the free-silver side. I confess that I don't know much about it, but I would like to."

"So would I," said John Allen, who is a harness maker; "but I don't see how I can get both sides so as to get at the truth."

"If you sat about in my store you would get so many sides," said grocer Scott, "that you would know nothing about it."

"There is no reason," said elderly Elisha Graham, a carpenter, "why a few sensible and candid men cannot investigate this subject and get at the truth. The trouble is that many men who talk about these topics which affect us all get beyond us."

"I like your idea," said Sergeant Hobbs, who came back from the war leaving a leg; "I have read much on the subject, but the writers don't get down to such things as I want to know."

"Let us form a club," said the elder Dr. Thompson, "composed entirely of men who desire to know the truth. We must keep out the orators and go for the facts ourselves. Lawyer Simons is interested in the subject and has some time. Let such of you as want to study this subject meet in my office to-morrow evening."

The next evening three farmers, one lawyer, a doctor, a grocer, a harness maker, the one-legged veteran, a carpenter, a blacksmith, the foreman of the furniture factory, two of his employes and one other person whose occupation could not be classified met in Dr. Thompson's office. The Doctor called the meeting to order and called upon Sergeant Hobbs to preside. Mr. Scott was requested to make notes of what was presented.

The veteran had scarcely begun to state the purpose of the meeting when the unclassified person said: "Gentlemen, I have given this subject much attention, and I am certain that I can give you all the information you require; shall I proceed?"

"Not now," said the Sergeant.

"Not at all," said the grocer; "you have told us your story so many times that we are very tired of it."

"If I can't speak, if this is not a free discussion I will leave," said the would-be teacher.

"Leave it is," said Bill Swarts, a farmer; "this is a club of men who are not professional statesmen."

The orator went off in a huff. Dr. Thompson was called upon to give his plan of procedure.

"I have thought this matter over," said he. "Each of us doubtless has views or impressions upon the silver question. Let us agree not to express them, but, in a candid manner, proceed to investigate some of the leading phases of the subject. To that end, let us agree to meet one evening each week to consider some point. It is fashionable to organize clubs. Let us organize 'The Candid Club.'" So spoke Dr. Thompson.

"I second the motion," said foreman Snyder. "I want to know something for myself about this matter." It was carried, and the Candid Club was formed, each one present to have the privilege of inviting one person to join who had an occupation. It was also agreed that lawyer Simons, foreman Snyder and Dr. Thompson should get such public documents and other handy books as give facts.

"Where shall we begin?" asked one.

"At the beginning," said one of the farmers, "so that we may know the history of coinage and of the two metals as money."

"It is a big subject," said the Doctor.

However, it was finally agreed that lawyer Simons, farmer Harris and foreman Snyder should look up the matter and be prepared to give a history of coinage and matters connected with it. That they might have time the Candid Club adjourned for two weeks.

COINAGE AND RATIO.

When the club met, two weeks later, there were twenty-one present, instead of thirteen, so crowding the Doctor's office that an adjournment was taken to the lawyer's office. When the Sergeant, who sat at the head of the long table in the lawyer's office, had rapped to order, farmer Harris said that he and his colleague on the committee desired that lawyer Simons should give the results of their investigations.

"We have been fortunate," the lawyer began, "in being able to obtain, here and there, a number of valuable books, which your committee has studied. The first coinage act of the United States was enacted in 1792. It made the ratio for the two metals 15 to 1."

"Stop there!" put in the blacksmith, as he laid his brawny hand upon the table; "I want to know what that word ratio means."

"It means, in the matter of coinage, that one pound of gold and fifteen pounds of silver should be worth the same in the markets of the world, and that the metal in the dollars made of one pound of gold is worth just the same as the metal in the dollars which fifteen pounds of silver would make."

"I found in the village library," said foreman Snyder, "a life of Jefferson, in which his views on the subject of the ratio are given at length. Why, he never thought of anything else than that the metal in a ten-dollar gold piece and in ten silver dollars, if melted, should bring the same price at the jeweler's."

"I came across a pamphlet," said farmer Harris, "in which the views of Hamilton were given, and also telling of the efforts which were made to ascertain how many ounces of silver had the same value as one of gold."

"Then we are to understand," asked the carpenter, "that the ratio for coinage was made upon the relative value of the two metals?"

"Just that," said the lawyer; "nothing else was thought of."

"But you said that the ratio was made 15 to 1; how does it happen now that it is 16 to 1?"

"You explain that, Mr. Simons," said farmer Harris to the lawyer.

"Go ahead yourself," replied the lawyer; "I'm not going to do all the talking."

"It is very clear to me," said farmer Harris, "and I will try to make it clear to you. The fact is, Mr. Hamilton did not get the market value in his 15-to-1 ratio. Different nations had different ratios; but France and some other European governments had made a ratio of 15½ to 1. Now, I'll try to make myself clear. By our ratio fifteen pounds of silver had the same value as one pound of gold, while in France it took fifteen and a half pounds to be of the same value as one pound of gold. That is, a pound of gold was worth a half a pound more of silver in France than here. It was like this: If the price of wheat is 70 cents at one mill and 65 cents at another, and it costs only a cent a bushel to take the wheat to the 70-cent mill, I would haul all my crop to that mill, and so would every other farmer. It is the same with silver and gold: If one country pays five or six cents an ounce more for silver in gold than does another all the silver will go where it is worth most, and the gold ditto. In that case the silver was worth about ten cents an ounce more in this country than in France, while the gold was worth most in France. So the silver came here and the gold here went to the countries where it was worth 5 or 10 per cent. more than here. In other words, the ratio of 15 to 1 put this country on a silver basis. There was no other coin money except copper. Well, in time our people did not like it, and Congress took it up. The Senate talked about it, by spells, for nearly three years. I read all about it in Benton's 'Thirty Years in Congress.' Finally, in 1834, Congress passed a bill making 16 to 1 the ratio, by reducing the number of grains of gold in a ten-dollar piece so that the relative value of the two metals was 16 to 1. Simons, you tell the rest of it."

THE LAWYER EXPLAINS.

"Well," said the lawyer, "Congress did not hit it this time. In the Latin Union fifteen and a half pounds of silver had the same value as one pound of gold, while here it took sixteen pounds when it was coined. It paid to take silver to France, where a pound of gold could be bought for half a pound less of silver. So the silver went abroad, and the country was on a gold basis. We could keep no silver here for change because it paid to melt it and take it abroad. Congress had the matter up in 1853. Mr. Dunham, a Democratic lawyer, who lived in Salem, in this State, was a member of the House and of the committee considering the matter. I came across an extract of his speech in a pamphlet in which he said that 'we are on a gold basis, and have been on a gold basis since 1834, and we mean to stay on a gold basis.' He went on to say that we must have silver for change, and in order to keep it in the country the weight of halves, quarters, etc., must be reduced so that it would not pay to export them. Accordingly, the weight of the quarters and halves was reduced, and instead of being a full legal tender, the creditor could not be forced to take more than $5 of such money."

"Had halves and quarters been a full legal tender to that date?" asked farmer Swarts.

"Yes, you could pay a thousand or a hundred-thousand-dollar note with halves and quarters before the act of 1853," replied the lawyer, "but after its passage the holder could not be made to take more than $5 in such money. Now the legal-tender limit of halves and quarters is $10."

"If I know what demonetize means," said Tom Smith, one of foreman Snyder's men, "that law came pretty near demonetizing silver halves and quarters."

"That's what it did," responded the lawyer.

"But, as I understand it, the mints were all the while coining millions of silver dollars," farmer Clark, who had been reading a free-coinage pamphlet, interjected.

"You are way off there," put in Snyder, with the emphasis of a man who is loaded; "there were only a few over 8,000,000 standard silver dollars coined between 1792 and 1873, when the dollar was dropped from the coinage."

"What's that you are givin' us?" said farmer Clark. "Why, I heard Joe Cheek make a speech in which he declared that cart-loads of silver dollars were coined away up to 1873."

"Can't help that," said Snyder; "I wrote our Congressman for some books, and he has sent me a 'Report of the Mints' and a 'Statistical Abstract.' Both give official figures, and I find them real interesting books." He then opened the report of the Director of the Mint at the page showing the coinage of the United States every year since the mints were established. "Run your eagle optic over that page," said he, handing the book to Clark.

SILVER PREVIOUS TO 1878.

The club had fixed its gaze upon Clark, upon whose face surprise was pictured as he looked up and down the page. "Well, I'll be blowed," he finally exclaimed, "if that book is correct there wasn't but 1,000 silver dollars coined between 1806 and 1839, and only a few over 8,000,000 before 1878. Wasn't coinage free all this time, and, if it was, why didn't people who had silver take it to the mints?"

"For the same reason," said Snyder, "that you will not take wheat to a miller who pays but 65 cents when it is worth 70 elsewhere. The silver bullion in a silver dollar was worth from 102 to 105 cents in gold from 1835 to 1873."

"One thing more I'd like to know," said farmer Clark, "and that is how many silver dollars have been coined since 1873?"

"I have it here in the Report of Commerce and Finance for April, 1896, page 1305. The number is 427,789,916, of which 53,602,362 standard dollars and $328,834,413 of silver certificates, representing that number of dollars, were in circulation May 1; that is, $382,436,775 of silver was in use as money at that date. I saw in a newspaper that 1,500,000 silver dollars were coined during May."

"Can you tell us how much money there was in the United States just before the free coinage of silver dollars was stopped in 1873?" asked the blacksmith.

"Yes," replied Snyder; "on pages 34, 35 and 36 of the Statistical Abstract, are the tables beginning with 1872. July 1 of that year, there was $357,520,000 of greenbacks, $337,034,795 of national bank notes, $40,855,835 of fractional paper currency, $1,700,935 of State bank notes and $25,000,000 of gold, including a little small silver in use in California—total, $762,091,565."

"No standard silver dollars?" inquired farmer Clark.

"Not one; the country was on a paper money basis, so that a gold dollar was worth $1.15 in paper and a silver dollar a little more. The only coin in use was in California."

"By the last official report how much money did we have in the United States?" was the next question put by the astonished farmer Clark.

"The official monthly Statement of Finance and Commerce, published by the Treasury Department, issued May 1," was the reply, "gives the amount in circulation as $1,540,037,082; of silver dollars, silver certificates, and subsidiary silver, $454,926,372 to which should be added the treasury notes of 1890, issued to pay for silver bullion under the Sherman act of 1890, amounting to $100,921,025—making the silver money and notes sum up $555,874,397—all coined since 1878."

DRAWING DEDUCTIONS.

"I think," said Mr. Graham, the carpenter, "that we have gone over enough for one night, but would it not be well to draw a per centum from the facts presented; perhaps, he can give us the points."

Mr. Scott read from his notes: "Gold left us from 1792 to 1834 because, by our ratio it was worth more elsewhere. Silver left us from 1834 to the war period because in the new ratio of 16 to 1 it was worth more in Europe."

"What inference do you draw from that fact?" asked Dr. Thompson of farmer Clark, who was rather silvery.

"Well," said Clark slowly, while pulling his chin whiskers, "it would seem that if we are to have both metals coined without limit the ratio must be based upon the market value of the two metals—that is, if your history is truth."

"From which it would seem to follow," said Snyder, "that if we are to have free coinage of both metals on the ratio of 16 to 1 there must be a dollar's worth of silver in a silver dollar as sold in the market. At the present time the value of the bullion in a silver dollar is about 52 cents; therefore a ratio based upon bullion value would be about 30 to 1."

"And what would result if Congress should pass a law opening the mints to the free coinage of silver on the same terms as gold?" asked farmer Swarts.

"Simply that no gold would be coined," said Dr. Thompson.

"I can't see that," said Swarts.

"Let me illustrate," said the Doctor. "Suppose the Legislature of Indiana should make a law declaring that the price of a bushel of corn shall be the same as that of a bushel of wheat, while in Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky the market value of a bushel of wheat would be equal to that of two bushels of corn—do you think Indiana farmers would market their wheat in Indiana?"

"We're not fools," said Swarts rather hotly; "we would hustle our wheat into Illinois, exchange it for corn, and if we had debts that we could pay in corn on the Indiana basis we would be in a hurry to do it. Why, if wheat were worth twice as much as corn in Illinois and of equal value, bushel for bushel, in Indiana there wouldn't be enough wheat left for seed in two months."

"So gold would go out of the country in a hurry or cease to be money when 50 or 75 or even 85 cents' worth of silver, as purchased in the market, can be coined into a dollar just the same as 100 cents' worth of gold," said farmer Harris.

"And the stock of gold used as money in this country would cease to be money, and our $1,500,000,000 of money now in circulation would be contracted to less than $1,000,000,000 by the flight of gold," said Snyder.

"What is the next conclusion to be drawn from the facts presented?" Sergeant Hobbs asked of grocer Scott.

"That there could have been very few standard silver dollars in circulation during the free-coinage period and none after 1834, because the silver in a dollar was worth more than the gold in a gold dollar; that there was no silver money in circulation in 1873, when it is claimed that silver was demonetized, and now the total stock of silver dollars is 427,789,816 and $77,948,510 of subsidiary silver in circulation and in the treasury, which means that we have over $7 of silver coin for each man, woman and child in this country, supposing there were 70,000,000 inhabitants," read the clerk.

MEANING OF FREE COINAGE.

"Before we adjourn," said the carpenter, "I want to know what is meant by 'the free and unlimited coinage of silver.' I have my own idea of it, but there is so much misunderstanding about it that I want to be dead sure."

"The only way to get at that is to read the language of one of the free-coinage bills," said the lawyer. "They are all alike for the most part. In taking the matter up the other day, I found in McPherson's Hand Book for 1890, page 142, the copy of the free-coinage bill offered in the Senate, June 17, 1890, and passed. It reads as follows:

"'That hereafter the owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit and without charge; but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than $100.'"

"That seems tolerably clear," said Sergeant Hobbs. "Does it not mean that any man in any country who has silver bullion worth $100 or over can take it to a mint and have it made into dollars without cost to them?"

"If free and unlimited coinage means anything it means that," said one of the farmers.

"And if the amount of silver in a dollar is worth only 53 cents, as is now the case, the government stamps it one dollar and thus makes the owner a present of 47 cents—am I right?" asked the harness maker.

"I was told differently by Joe Cheek," said farmer Clark; "but that seems as clear as it would if it was stated that the government would give me and all the farmers in the world a dollar a bushel for wheat."

"That isn't all," said the lawyer, who had his book open. "If the bullion owner who takes his bullion to the mint and does not want the dollars, Section 2 of the bill I have been reading from provides that he can leave his bullion to be stored by the government free of cost, the government giving him silver certificates to the amount of dollars his silver bullion would make. Furthermore, Section 4, of the bill, provides that these silver certificates shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private."

"So," interposed farmer Harris, "if there is so much silver deposited at the mints that it could not be coined in months or years, the government accommodates the owners by storing it and giving them legal-tender certificates to the full amount."

"And the government does not get a cent for coining and storing?" asked farmer Clark.

"Not a cent," said Snyder. "Well, it's a soft snap for those that have a lot of silver bullion."

"I should say so," added farmer Clark. "I shall waste no more time listening to Joe Cheek."

"The Candid Club stands adjourned until next Saturday night," said the chairman, "and the question to be discussed is, 'Who will be benefited by the free and unlimited coinage of silver?'"

THE BOLT OF 1860.

Lambert Tree Describes the Famous Democratic Walk-Out.

Chicago Post.

The bolt of the Republican silverites at the St. Louis convention recalls the last great bolt of a presidential nominating convention, which occurred thirty-six years ago. It happened at the national Democratic convention which was begun in Charleston and ended in Baltimore. This was the greatest political bolt that ever occurred in the United States. In magnitude and importance no other schism at a political convention compares with it. It was of greatest portent to the Ntaion, for either intentionally or unintentionally the bolt had in perspective the dismemberment of the Union. There are probably few citizens now alive, perhaps only one in Chicago, who witnessed the thrilling culmination of that great Democratic quarrel which hastened the war and made it possible to elect a Republican President in 1860.

Judge Lambert Tree, then a young man and an enthusiastic Douglas Democrat, attended the Baltimore convention, and it goes without saying that he vividly recalls the stirring incidents and scenes at that important assembly. "In those days I was an active and energetic Democrat whose party was next to his religion," said Judge Lambert Tree to-day. "I was a Stephen A. Douglas supporter through and through, and I went to the Baltimore convention to see him nominated. The startling developments which there took place I, of course, shall never forget. And they were of such a nature that it made all of us loyal Democrats of the North look toward the future with foreboding. To explain clearly the bolt which took place I must briefly recount the events which immediately preceded it. The bolt was the first active incident which had transpired which indicated rebellion, and its importance could hardly be overestimated. So its causes were of vast import. The Kansas and Nebraska bill, which had been passed, repealed the Missouri compromise, which would have excluded slavery from those Territories and established the principle that all questions pertaining to slavery should be regulated by the people residing in such Territories. The abandonment of the Missouri compromise and the establishment of the new principle with relation to slavery in the Territories caused immense dissatisfaction in the North and West.

"There was a great struggle between the North and South for the control of the political machinery of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and it raged with a fury which threatened the peace of the country. In the emigration to the Territories the Northerners outnumbered the Southerners by a large majority, but by a snap convention of some kind the Southerners succeeded in passing a proslavery constitution for Kansas. This at once developed the difference between the Northern and Southern Democrats, which caused a split. The proposed constitution permitted slave holding in the Territory until such time as it should become a State, when the people of the State should decide whether or not it should continue. On this point the Northern Democrats as a whole would not support the South. The constitution failed of ratification in Congress and was, therefore, of course, void.

"The national Democratic convention met in Charleston April 23, 1860. The Southern delegates insisted on having incorporated in the platform the doctrine that slavery could not be prohibited in a Territory either by Congress or a Territorial Legislature, and that the right of the people to decide the question could only accrue when the Territory became a State. The Northern delegates would not accede to this request and the great bolt resulted, the delegates from Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and Texas and a few of the Delaware delegates withdrawing. The convention then adopted a platform in accordance with the Douglas idea of popular sovereignty, but, being unable to agree upon a candidate under the two-thirds majority rule, the assembly adjourned to meet in Baltimore June 18. The split in the convention took place with the greatest bitterness and ill temper, and it was at once recognized that it was a most serious thing for the Democratic party.

"The delegates who bolted met at once in Charleston, and, after adopting a platform, adjourned to meet in Richmond. The delegates met in Richmond, but adjourned to meet in Baltimore about ten days after the time set for the second assembling of the regular Democratic convention. When the regular convention met in Baltimore the dramatic sensation which had taken place at Charleston was repeated, a large number of delegates from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri either withdrew from the hall or declined to take further part in the convention. Even California pulled out of the convention, and Caleb Cushing, the presiding officer, withdrew.

"But perhaps one of the greatest sensations of the day was the withdrawal of General Butler. It seems that he was confident that the real seat of power in the country lay in the South and he felt sure that the Southerners had the longest guns, so to speak. He evidently therefore wanted badly to get over with the bolters, for Butler always threw himself on the side which he expected would be the winner. However, he was a delegate from Massachusetts and could not for the life of him think of any excuse which would permit him to go over to the Southern fellows and still keep solid with his Massachusetts constituency. But finally a Southern delegate furnished what the General thought sufficient excuse for withdrawing. It was certainly a picturesque and humorous one. The Southerner was a delegate from Georgia. He wanted to remain loyal to the national Democratic party, but at the same time he did not want to have his people at home think that he had in any way gone back on the South. So to square things all around this Georgia delegate arose and made a hot speech in favor of reopening the African slave trade. Then Butler arose and made his queer speech of withdrawal. I find his interesting speech recorded. As I remember it, it was even queerer than the one which I find in print, which is as follows:

"'We have not discussed the question Mr. President, whether the action of the convention in excluding certain delegates could be any reason for withdrawal. We now put our withdrawal before you upon the simple grounds, among others, that there has been a withdrawal in part of a majority of the States, and further (and that, perhaps, more personal to myself) upon the ground that I will not sit in a convention where the African slave trade, which is a piracy by the laws of my country, is approvingly advocated.'

"Then the General withdrew from the convention and afterward took part in the convention of seceders. The regular convention then nominated Stephen A. Douglas and adopted a straddling resolution on the point of difference between the Northern and Southern Democrats. June 28 the convention of bolters met in Baltimore, delegates from twenty-one States taking part. Caleb Cushing was made chairman and John C. Breckinridge was nominated for President. A platform was adopted in which was incorporated a plank which would permit in effect slave holding in the Territories. This convention called itself the national convention and declared that the next presidential convention should meet in Philadelphia, but under its authority the Democrats never met again."

ALL LOOK FOR REVIVAL

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM WILL HAVE AN EFFECT ON BUSINESS.

Views of Several Manufacturers—Fruits and Vegetables Coming in in Most Abundant Supply.

A. A. Barnes, proprietor of the Udell wooden-ware works, has just returned from an extended Eastern trip, and he says he is greatly encouraged as to the future of business. Every manufacturer he met had an idea that the people are soon to have a Republican administration and a general revival of business. So satisfied are Eastern manufacturers that such is to be the case that they are increasing their production and cleaning up machinery which has been idle for several years. Every business man and manufacturer he met talked much more confidently of better times in the near future than a few months ago when he was East.

A. H. Nordyke, president of the Nordyke-Marmon Company, has of late been traveling in the West. On the day of the nomination of McKinley for President he was in Kansas City, and the general expression was that the ticket was a good one and the platform the best ever adopted by the Republicans—one that any good business man can stand on. The general expression in the West is that there is to be a general improvement in business. Crops are good, and when they begin to move money matters will ease up. He says he found a good many silver advocates, but he thinks when educated on the question they will come around all right.

D. M. Parry, president of the Parry Manufacturing Company, which gives employment to eight hundred people, spent last week in the West, some of the time at St. Louis, and he met scores of large manufacturers. They all seemed to him to be Republicans this year and confident that the next President would be a Republican one. He says all agreed that any manufacturer who could not stand on the present Republican platform was so poor a business man that he will soon be out of business. Mr. Parry says the sentiment was that as soon as the Republicans are in control business will begin to improve. He says all manufacturers he met were to some extent silver men, but were satisfied that the Republican party took the right position on the question, as it would be unwise for this country to adopt any other money basis than that which would meet the views of other countries, whose financial interests were even much greater than those of the United States. Mr. Parry says that before election the rankest of the silver men will come around to the financial plank in the Republican platform, so apparent it is that it is a genuine business man's platform.

Isaac Thalman, of the firm of Geisendorff & Co., woolen-goods manufacturers, says everybody is feeling better now that a sound protectionist is nominated for President, and everybody seems confident that he will be elected. He says several orders have come in for goods the last two or three days, and each letter mentions in a much more encouraging tone the outlook for business. They now have more orders on their books than at the corresponding period last year, and if matters continue to improve as in the last few days they will soon be running full time and full handed.

William E. Rockwood, president of the Rockwood Manufacturing Company, says they are quite busy, running full time, but prices are low and unsatisfactory. These people have some large orders for castings. During the week they shipped a sawmill to Missouri and one to Ohio, and made a large shipment of paper pulleys to the Pratt & Whitney Company and to the Billings & Spencer Company, at Hartford, Conn. Mr. Rockwood states that present business is an improvement over 1895, but not equal to 1892. With the political questions answered as much as they can be by the national conventions, the platforms of both the political parties declaring for a sound financial basis, and the fine prospects for fruit and grain crops, there is no doubt of an early revival of trade.

Great Abundance of Fruits.

The local packers of fruits and vegetables are not speaking of the outlook for their business as being as encouraging as it might be. Fruits and vegetables are in such abundant supply that every family almost is canning its own fruits and vegetables. The local packers have canned some peas, but not as many as last year. The next food products they will begin to can will be tomatoes and corn. The three large concerns are planning to do considerable when the season arrives, but will not push things as in past years, so poor is the show for a good market. The Van Camp Packing Company has about one hundred people at work, but employed chiefly in baking pork and beans. An idea of what is doing in a domestic way in the canning of fruits is shown in the fact that four times as many tin cans have been sold this season as in the corresponding period last year by the wholesale houses, and for four successive weeks one Indianapolis crockery and glassware house has been shipping from four thousand to five thousand gross of glass fruit jars a week. It is yet too early to determine what the crop of tomatoes and corn will be, but growers seem confident that it is to be a good season. The commission merchants are now selling stands of fruit where they sold a drawer last year, everybody seemingly being engaged in putting up cherries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries, wagonloads being sold daily on Commission row. In the month of May over eight thousand barrels of sugar were handled and this month the number promises to exceed that of May, so great is the demand for sugar for canning fruits.

Pushing the Work.

The Indiana Bicycle Company, which is erecting large buildings at Albany, where it will manufacture bicycle tubing only, is pushing the work so as to be in the buildings by September, if not earlier. Local manufacturers are profiting through this enterprise in furnishing engines, boilers and machinery. Knight & Jillson are putting in a considerable mileage of gas and water pipe. In other lines the new works are furnishing a good deal of business for Indianapolis people.

Getting Things in Order.

Mr. Pettigrew, late superintendent of the Illinois steel mills, now general manager of the new plant at this point, is fast getting things straightened out at the old rolling mills. The machinery which can be used has been cleaned up and put in order, and Mr. Pettigrew is quite confident that they will be ready to begin operations with several hundred men by Aug. 1.

Filling Big Orders.

Dean Bros. Saturday shipped two carloads of marine pumps to Bay City, Mich., for steel steamers building at that port. Next week they will ship a car of similar pumps to Detroit, Mich.

LAW DOES NOT CREATE VALUE.

A Puzzling Point Explained in Language Easily Understood.

Toledo Blade.

In any question on which the general public are divided in opinion, there are always two phases of discussion—one the theoretical, or "academic," which quarrels about points which cannot or will not arise in actual practice; the other, a business-like discussion of the actual conditions. Here is a question sent the Blade by J. E. W., of Independence, Kan., which is a fine example of the theoretical or academic side of the discussion of the silver question:

"We have some politicians here who say that money is not created by law. Now, what I want to know is this: If the several nations that are on a gold basis had no law creating gold as a money metal, what would gold be worth as a commodity? And why do the several nations use gold as a money? Why not have silver or some other metal?"

Gold was used as a money long before any nation had any law on the subject, and long before coin was ever made. It was weighed out, instead of being counted. But this led to trouble. No one could be sure the gold was pure. There might be doubt whether the balances were right. Hence, by a natural evolution, to protect buyers and sellers, the government took the matter into its hands. It made coins, each of a stated weight, and of a certain degree of fineness. A "dollar" in the United States to-day means simply the market value of 23.22 grains of pure gold. The stamp of the government confers no value on the coin; it simply certifies to its weight and fineness.

There is no possibility that all nations should abandon the use of gold as money; that is a visionary theory. But, suppose they should; gold would be just as valuable then as now. Business men would not abandon it. Its use as the sole money metal is the outcome of centuries of civilization. They would simply return to the ancient practice of counting by grains of gold. That is, contracts would be made in so many grains of gold, instead of in dollars, or pounds, or marks, or francs, or crowns, which different nations use now.

Probably the outcome would be, if the governments relinquished the right of coining, that gold would be coined by private parties, as it was in North Carolina back in the thirties, and in California and Utah twenty or more years later.

Get out of your mind the idea that the coining of gold by a government, or any law making it legal tender, adds to its value. They do not. The value comes from its use by mankind, and it could be used if every government stopped its coinage and repealed its legal tender laws. Its value comes from its use as a commodity, not from its being stamped into coin by a government.

The universal use of gold as a money metal arises from these facts: That it contains great value in little bulk; that it does not rust, and so waste away; that the supply accords so well with the needs of mankind as a medium of exchange that its value is more stable than anything else we know. No other metal equals it in all these respects, hence it is preferred to all other metals.

The evolution of commerce and finance has reached a point, within less than fifty years, when by far the greater portion of the world's exchanges are settled by an exchange of credit, instead of an exchange of money. The world needs far less actual money, in proportion to the business done, than it ever did before. This process will go on until credit money will take the place of all coin, for all purposes, but we will still need gold as the measure of value, though not for actual use. A dollar will still be the value of 23.22 grains of gold, even though gold coin be not actually paid to settle a debt once in a twelve-month.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"On Snowshoes to the Barren Grounds" (Harper Brothers) is a narrative of a journey, which lasted six months, into a land that had never previously been explored by any man in the winter months. The prime object of the journey was to shoot musk-oxen and wood-bison, the rarest kind of game known to hunters, and the most difficult of access. So far as securing musk-oxen is concerned, Mr. Whitney's perilous undertaking was a success, for he killed several. He was less fortunate with wood-bison. He saw a herd, but through the stupidity of his Indian companions he was deprived of the privilege of bringing one down. The privations and sufferings undergone by the explorer seem almost beyond belief. The book is written in a simple, straightforward style that holds the interest of the reader. In its present form it gives the full history of the author's penetration beyond the artic circle, a description of the return journey, and of additional hunting adventures which were not included in the serial publication in Harper's Magazine. It is copiously illustrated. Cloth, $3.50.

Maria Louise Pool, whose chosen field, like that of Miss Wilkins, is rural New England, is hardly less skillful than she in depicting the characteristics of the people of that region. Like Miss Wilkins, too, she leaves an impression that life to these people is gloomy, on the whole, and hard to be borne. The stories have a minor strain running through them which the author seems to be unconscious of, but which may be a part of her realistic art and a proof of accurate portrayal. In spite of this peculiarity, however, and of a tendency to rather labored plots, her stories are always entertaining because of admirable character sketching and her sense of humor. "In a Dike Shanty" is a series of sketches rather than a continuous tale, the subjects being found in a little neighborhood on the Massachusetts coast during a summer's sojourn. Naturally, she found men and women there of very marked traits, and she sets these forth in effective style. The book is a good one with which to while away a summer afternoon. Stone & Kimball, New York.

"Briseis," by William Black, is issued by Harper & Brothers in their library edition of that author's novels. Briseis Valieri, traveling with her uncle, John Elliot, met Sir Francis Gordon in Scotland. John Elliot died and Briseis went to live with her aunt, Mrs. Elliott, in London, where she became a household drudge. Sir Francis met her again and fell in love with her in spite of the fact that he was engaged to Georgie Lestrange. When Andreas Argyriades, a Greek, who had known Briseis in her childhood, attempted to blackmail Briseis, she appealed to Sir Francis, and the two found out they loved each other. He told her of Georgie and they separated. In the meantime Georgie had gone to America, and on her return met Jack Cavan, with whom she had quarreled. They "made up," and, Sir Francis being free, followed Briseis at once. The story is told in free and flowing style. One competent lady critic says it is flat, while another reader pronounces it "sweet." Cloth, $1.50.

That there is a curious fascination about the game of poker those who play it are usually ready to admit and such persons are naturally and frankly interested in stories about the game; oddly enough, too, people who understand but little about its mysteries have a good deal of the same interest. A knowledge of this fact probably led Mr. J. F. B. Lillard to make a collection of poker stories and publish them. The variety gathered together may be indicated by the chapter headings: "Stories Told of Statesmen;" "Mississippi River Stories," "Stories Told from the Effete East," "Stories from the Wild and Woolly West," "Pacific Coast Stories," "Stories of the War Times," "Stories of High Stakes, Superstitions and Hoodoos," "Told at the Ananias Club," etc. The tales are entertaining, not only in themselves, but for the side light they throw on certain traits of American character. Published by Francis J. Harper, New York. Paper, 50 cents.

Captain King is alive to all the romance of army life, and, though the field to which he confines himself is limited, yet he has not overworked it, as his latest novel, "An Army Wife," proves. The interest in this is sustained throughout, the situations are new, and there is enough of adventure and danger to give the tale zest. The "Army Wife" is a woman who was born in the army, so to speak, her father having been an officer stationed for the most part at frontier posts. She married a lieutenant, and the interest of the story centers in her unhappiness over the schemes of an unprincipled widow who had once jilted the lieutenant, but was still in love with him. That the wife triumphed over her rival and won happiness in the end is a matter of course, since Captain King is too loyal to army women to permit their discomfiture when he can control the matter. Published by F. Tennyson Neely, New York.

Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago, who continue the publication of the Chap-Book, formerly issued by Stone & Kimball, send out the fourth bound volume of that curious little periodical. Unlike other bound volumes of magazines, all the advertisements are included between these covers, thus retaining a feature which is as distinctive a characteristic of the modern magazine as any other. In fact, to many readers, even of literary tastes, the advertisements are not the least attractive of the various departments. The diminutive size of the Chap-Book makes this arrangement possible. The volume, which includes the numbers from November to May, is of convient form and handsome appearance. Price, $1.50.

"Track Athletics in Detail" is the title of the initial volume of a series to be called "Harper's Round Table Library." This volume aims to give clearly, accurately and concisely the best available information concerning the methods of training for track and field events practiced by college and school athletes. The events treated are limited to those recognized as standards by the intercollegiate and interscholastic associations, and each article is illustrated with instantaneous photographs taken of the best exponent in each particular event. There is a chapter on bicycling for men and one on bicycling for women. Cloth, $1.25. Harper & Brothers.

Cyrus W. Field was a man who, in building up his own fortunes, contributed in no small degree to developing his country. He was a typical American and his biography, written by his daughter, Isabella Field Judson, with a loving and skillful hand, is a story among the best for boys to read. Mr. Field's greatest work was the Atlantic cable, for he made the enterprise a success. Apart from the value of the book as the life story of the man, it is one of the best accounts in print of the ways and means whereby the cable to Europe came to be laid. The work is entitled "Cyrus W. Field, His Life and Work." Cloth, $2. Harper & Brothers.

The greater part of "Four-Handed Folk," by Olive Thorne Miller, is taken up with descriptions of monkeys kept by the author as drawing-room pets, a kinkajou, or "night monkey," two or three frisky lemurs, a group of marmosets, a spider monkey, and so on, the narrative being rounded out with chapters on that remarkable chimpanzee, Mr. Crowley, and with notes on the peculiarities of monkey babies. Miss Miller writes from personal acquaintance with the animals she describes, and makes them appear very lifelike. Cloth, $1. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

William Watson's sonnets inspired by the Armenian question have been issued in a thin little volume by Stone & Kimball, New York, under the title, "The Purple East." Although they express a just sympathy with an oppressed and outraged people, and a righteous indignation at England's inaction, their lofty purpose does not suffice to make them great. They pleased a public taste at the moment because of this sentiment, but will hardly add greatly to the poet's literary fame.

In "Summer in Arcady" Mr. James Grant Allen tells the story of the life of a partly irresponsible girl, whose own mother had failed to warn her of the commonest dangers, and brings out with startling clearness the effects, through heredity, of vice in parents. It is a strong story, with a plain moral. Cloth, $1.25. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The Harpers have brought out a new illustrated edition of Mary Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," a book already widely known, and pronounced by the London Athenaeum "one of the six greatest books written in America." It gives a picture of a civilization now ended, and abounds with humorous and pathetic scenes. Cloth, $1.75.

Under the title of "Social Meanings of Religious Experiences" are published six sermons by Prof. George D. Herron. They deal with the vice procal relations of the Christian religion and social economics and are earnest and aggressive. Cloth, 75 cents. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 46 East Fourteenth street.

The beautiful Temple edition of Shakspeare is carried forward by the issue of "Timon of Athens" and "Julius Caesar," each in a separate volume, with preface, notes, glossary and frontispiece illustration. New York: Macmillan & Co. Price, 45c per volume.

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ABSTRACT OF TITLES.

THEODORE STEIN, Abstracter of Titles,

Corner Market and Pennsylvania streets, Indianapolis. Suite 229, First Office Floor, "The Lemcke." Telephone 1760.

McKinley and the Issue.

Philadelphia Times (Dem.)

It is, under the circumstances, an entirely logical nomination. McKinley fairly represents the average sentiment of his party. He is a man of ability and character, and will be a popular candidate. Unless he shall himself weaken his position by raising false issues and trying to evade the clear declaration of his party, the present probabilities are all in favor of his election.

There will be more inducement for McKinley to stand straight upon the currency from the fact that he must do so to win. From the South and West, speaking broadly, he can expect no votes, and he needs none. He can let everything go west of the Mississippi except Minnesota and still command the situation, except in the improbable event of the nomination of a sound-money candidate on a sound-money platform at Chicago.

The gold plank, which lost the South and far West, has secured the East and middle West. New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania and the six Northern States from Ohio to Minnesota will stand by that platform against any silver heresy or any straddle. These alone will give him 214 electoral votes. He will need but ten more, and even if Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, the two Dakotas and the whole Pacific coast go against him, there will be Delaware with three, Maryland with eight, West Virginia with six and Kentucky with thirteen, all fairly within reach of a sound-money Republican.

None of these States could be carried by McKinley on any other issue, but if he is confronted by a silver party he can carry them all, and probably can carry also some of the less rabid States of the West. It is possible, of course, that the situation may change after the Chicago convention, but as it stands to-day only McKinley can defeat McKinley.

Speaking of Manley.

Washington Post.

"God Almighty hates a quitter!" the utterance of Mr. Fessenden when he heard what Manley had done, will probably be one of the good things of the convention, which is destined to have a wide-spread circulation, like Web Flanagan's once popular apostrophe, "What are we here for?"

Mr. Hobart.

Philadelphia Times.

No man stands higher in the esteem of the people of his own State than this accomplished citizen of New Jersey. While his nomination had not the significance that that of Mr. Morton or Mr. Reed would have had, it is dignified and worthy and it completes a consistent ticket.

Sole agency Taylor gas grate. Jno. M. Lilly