

TEXT OF THE TALK

Of the Debate in the House on Free Coinage

BOTH SIDES JOIN IN IT

Congressmen From Various States All Their Ideas—Some of the Arguments Presented.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The house galleries were crowded when, Tuesday, the free coinage bill was called up under the resolution of the committee on rules, and the reading was requested by Chairman Bland. After this had been done, Mr. Bland took the floor in favor of the measure. He said:

Mr. Bland's Argument. "This bill proposes to go back a hundred years in the matter of coinage. It was just a hundred years ago that the founders of this government adopted what we call the double standard. They provided for the coinage of gold and silver without limit at the mint of the United States; that silver should be coined the same as gold, should have the same advantages, and the same recognition. The silver dollar should consist of 21 1/16 grains of silver—precisely the dollar of silver that is called for in this bill. This bill provides that gold and silver shall be coined at the rate fixed by the act of 1871, which was called the 'ratio of 16 to 1,' or more exactly it is 15.98 to 1. This bill provides that gold and silver shall be equal at the mint in order that this equality should be preserved. It is necessary that silver should be put on the same plane in regard to the issue of certificates at the mint as gold. To-day the law provides that gold bullion may be taken to the mint of the United States and certificates issued in its name, or that it may be paid for in money. It is not required to wait for its coinage."

In arguing for a greater volume of money, Mr. Bland said that he would admit that the present system of credits which has grown up in the country does to a certain extent economize the use of money, but in the end the day of payment of these obligations always comes, and then we must have money. In 1881, when we had passed a bill for refunding the national debt, the national banks of the United States surrendered \$15,000,000 into the treasury as a threat made for the purpose of inducing a vote from the president, a threat which effected its purpose, and the result of this withdrawal of \$15,000,000 from circulation put interest in New York at the rate of seven and a half percent. Notes and bonds are not money—they are conveniences. The whole light over this issue is between the capitalists, who demand interest, and the people, who demand money instead of interest.

Taylor Objects to Williams. At the conclusion of Mr. Bland's speech Mr. Taylor (Ill.), of the republican side, objected to Mr. Williams (Mass.), the democratic opponent of free coinage, opening the discussion in opposition to the bill. The speaker held that the views of the minority had the substitute of the minority having been presented by Mr. Williams, all precedents gave that gentleman the privilege of opening the discussion in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Williams' Speech. Mr. Williams declared the idea of gold remaining the standard of the world, but he declared that for this country to try to rule the currency of all nations in the hope of remedying the present state of affairs would be as senseless as to try to reduce the heat of the day by stepping on the mercury in the thermometer. What was needed, he said, was an international monetary conference and he heartily favored such a course. He then introduced for a substitute to the Bland bill a bill giving the president power to invite the nations of the world to such a conference.

Mr. Harten's Proposition. Mr. Harten (O.), also a democrat, spoke in opposition to the bill and insisted that the Bland bill, instead of increasing the volume of money in circulation, would, in its results, actually decrease it. The day after the president signed a free coinage bill, instead of having \$1,500,000,000 in circulation for the use of the people, we will have \$1,200,000,000, for money will be depreciated to this extent. Democrats are opposed to protection, yet many of them desired by this bill to give the silver producer the benefits of a protective system.

Mr. Taylor's Amendment. Mr. Taylor (Ill.) then offered an amendment that all pensions shall be paid in gold. In addressing himself on the bill he said that he represented the only party that was opposed to this measure—the republican party. He said that the bill was designed to make seventy cents' worth of silver equal to a dollar. This would enable the wealthy class to pay its laborers seventy cents' worth of silver for a dollar's worth of toil. If this measure was ever enacted into law it would have a greater effect upon the finances of the country than any bill that had ever been previously passed by congress.

Mr. Hopkins' Views. Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) said that if the demonetization act had been a mistake that was no reason why this congress should to-day demonetize silver. The conditions of this country were adjusted to a good standard, and he knew of no greater calamity which could befall the country than that this bill in its present form should be enacted into law. The silver question was entirely a different question now from what it was in 1873. The demonetization of silver would benefit only two classes, viz: the rich silver mine owners and the bullion holders and speculators. We should take heed of the experience of the Argentine republic, which had a set of statesmen of the same caliber as the democratic free-coinage men. They believed people could be made rich through the issue of money by the government. Finally they involved the country in ruin, brought down the Baring Bros., and precipitated a crisis that involved nearly the whole world. He protested against the bill as a hardship to the laboring men and also to the soldiers and sailors on the pension list. By this legislation the democratic party in the house proposed to load down the taxpayers by pensioners \$60,000,000, and he was not surprised to see the pensioners protesting against this proposed legislation.

Mr. Compton's Amendment. Mr. Compton (Md.) offered an amendment to the bill to restrict free coinage of silver to that produced by mines of the United States—the American coinage proposition.

Mr. Ross (Va.), Mr. Crawford (N. C.) and Mr. Stevens (Mass.) supported the bill. Pending the latter's argument the house took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

The Evening Session. Mr. Stevens was not present to finish his speech when the house recessed and Mr. O'Donnell (Mich.)

took the floor in opposition to the pending bill. Messrs. Weadock, Bowers and Winn supported the measure. Mr. Covert opposed it. After further remarks by Mr. Lewis (Miss.) in favor of the bill and by Mr. Post (Ill.) against it, the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

The Mississippi River Improvement Bill Passed Among Other Measures.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the senate on Tuesday the credentials of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, for the term beginning March 3, 1892, were presented and placed on file. The bill to improve the navigation and to afford ease and safety to the trade and commerce of the Mississippi river and to prevent destructive floods was passed—yeas, 48; nays, 3. It appropriates \$18,730,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, whereof \$10,000,000 is to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war, in accordance with the plans of the Mississippi river commission, from the head of the rapids to the mouth of the Ohio; \$3,730,000 from the mouth of the Illinois river to St. Paul, Minn.; and \$5,000,000 from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Illinois. Not more than \$2,000,000 a year is to be expended on the first part, \$750,000 on the second part and \$1,000,000 on the third part.

The bill for the relief of settlers on public lands was again taken up and passed—yeas, 29; nays, 22. The bill appropriating \$1,745,816 for the purpose of securing the early completion of the canal and for the locks at the cascades of the Columbia river was passed—yeas, 49; nays, 4. The bill appropriating \$2,894,356 for the construction of a boat railway and of the necessary marine apparatus and appliances at the Dalles and Celilo falls and Ten Mile rapids on the Columbia river, and in the improvement of Three Mile rapids was also passed: yeas to 3.

NOT CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court Decides Against the Apportionment of the State.

MADISON, Wis., March 23.—The supreme court, as already announced in these dispatches, has decided that the apportionment of the state into assembly and senate districts made by the democratic legislature of 1891 is a violation of the constitution and therefore void. The case against the apportionment was fought by ex-United States Senator Spooner as principal attorney, who has been pushing the fight in the court, assisted by others.

The decision is an important one, as its effect will be felt in all parts of the union where political parties have made use of the "gerrymander" scheme to reap partisan advantage. It advises that the governor may convene the legislature in extra session for the passage of a new apportionment law, or that the districts may remain as they were prior to the passage of the law of the last session. Acts of previous legislatures that may be affected by the decision are not invalidated by the decision.

The decision affects only the senate and assembly districts and does not apply to the congressional apportionment about which no complaint was made. The decision is made on the ground that the legislature violated the constitution, which requires that districts shall be formed according to population as compactly as possible and that the county is a territorial unit in the formation of assembly districts. This is the sum and substance of the decision. The apportionment thus overturned was made upon the same lines as every apportionment has been made since the organization of the state, and the inequities complained of have only been found in every apportionment, but most of them entered into the apportionment made by the constitutional convention which was a part of the constitution itself. The decision distinctly says that it affects no other act of any legislature; in fact, the last legislature which elected William F. Vilas senator was elected under another apportionment act, the validity of which was never questioned in court. An extra session of the legislature will be called and a new apportionment law passed to govern the next election. The fact that the democrats simply followed the example of the republicans is accepted by people generally as a guaranty that the decision thus made will have no special political effect.

HIS CAREER ENDED.

Death of Henry W. Moore, Who Had Lived a Wretched Life Since His Elopement with Mrs. Norton.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Henry W. Moore, one of the editors of the Evening World, who died in this city Monday night, had a wretched career as a journalist. He was an Englishman and he turned up in St. Louis in 1880 as a stenographer. He had been private secretary to one of the officers of the Pennsylvania railway in Philadelphia. He was the city editor of the Post-Dispatch for a period and when Mr. Pulitzer purchased the New York World he took charge of the news end of the St. Louis newspaper. While filling this position he deserted his lovely wife and child and eloped with the wife of John T. Norton, manager of the People's theater, and one of the best known theatrical men in the country. The disgrace which he brought upon himself dragged him down steadily. He went with Mrs. Norton to Australia, and then to London, but nowhere could he hold a place as a journalist. Last autumn Mr. Pulitzer found him in London and sent him to New York to take a place on the World. The men of the World did not take kindly to him, and he made no warm friends in the office. The honest men on the staff regarded his presence as an insult. His death was caused by an acute kidney attack, reproduced by disipation.

Death of Randall Hunt.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Hon. Randall Hunt died Tuesday evening in his 84th year. Randall Hunt stood for years at the head of the bar and was the great white leader of Louisiana up to the war. He was elected United States senator in 1880, but never obtained his seat. He was for years dean of the Tulane law school, from which he retired a few years ago with full pay.

Italy Will Do Her Part.

ROME, March 23.—Italy is awakening to an interest in the Chicago world's fair, and the Italian government has selected the great ship of war, America, to convey the exhibits to Chicago.

HE IS VERY CRAFTY

Salisbury Presents a New Issue in the Behring Sea Case

DISCUSSED BY THE CABINET

He Wants the United States to Pay Losses of Canadian Sealers—His Reply is Unsatisfactory.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Behring sea matter was the subject before the cabinet on Tuesday. For two hours the president and his constitutional advisers discussed the phases of the situation. All the cabinet ministers except Mr. Blaine were present. Mr. Blaine is still confined to his house by illness, and Mr. Wharton, the first assistant secretary, is acting in his stead. The president laid before the various members in attendance Lord Salisbury's reply, which arrived Sunday last. As he read the different paragraphs the president commented upon them in his characteristic terse and forcible fashion. When he had finished it was plain that he himself was far from pleased with it, and his feelings were obviously reflected by his cabinet ministers.

Evades the Issue. Lord Salisbury's reply was characterized by them as shifting and evasive. It is not, it appears, so much of a reply as it is a restatement of the British side of the contention. Lord Salisbury declines a renewal of the modus vivendi. That is the most important intelligence contained in his note. He is also understood to ask that the United States shall hold itself liable for whatever losses the poachers may suffer from being driven out of Behring sea this year if the arbitrators shall decide that we have no right in those waters outside of the 3-mile limit.

Grieved at the President's Comments. The British premier travels back to some of the points on which he and Secretary Blaine were unable to agree for insertion in the arbitration treaty. He is particularly grieved at the sharp comment of President Harrison's administration on his refusal to agree that the arbitrators should decide what damages may be due the United States for the losses it has suffered from the poachers in case the main question should be decided that way. Lord Salisbury argues that the United States can find its own remedy for damages it may suffer. He repeats the disclaimer previously made of responsibility for the poachers but in no way insinuates that the Canadians will be shown Great Britain's lack of sympathy in their poaching by the absence of vessels from the Alaskan waters. He reiterates that the proposition for a closed zone of 20 miles around the Pribiloff islands is sufficient, and closes with some evasive expressions of a willingness to cooperate with the United States in any "reasonable measures."

At the rate of progress indicated by Lord Salisbury's note a modified modus vivendi might be reached at the close of the sealing season.

Urged to Secrecy. At the cabinet meeting President Harrison laid the injunction of secrecy on his official advisers. He cautioned them all against leaking until the preparations making by the navy department and the revenue marine corps are completed. At the same time the president thought it desirable that the unsatisfactory terms of Lord Salisbury's reply should not be made public until he had made answer through the state department and had transmitted to the senate foreign relations committee a confidential message giving all the facts.

Will Not Press Ratification. The understanding in the cabinet was that the arbitration treaty would not be pressed for ratification so long as Great Britain's attitude continued so unsatisfactory. President Harrison will send Lord Salisbury's reply to the senate committee on foreign relations. It is his desire that its text be communicated only to the members of the committee and by them held in strict confidence. Senator Sherman, who is chairman of the committee, had a conference with Mr. Harrison before the cabinet meeting Tuesday, and this conclusion was reached at that time. The president does not wish to act hastily in the matter and will not indicate an answer to Lord Salisbury until the senate committee shall have been made familiar with the contents of that gentleman's note.

Sure of the Senators' Support. As soon as the president transmits the latest facts to the committee on foreign relations it will report a resolution indorsing the course of the executive. This will be in its nature a pledge to support the administration in what further steps may be necessary to protect the seal. If it leads to a collision with Great Britain congress will take its share of the responsibility.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

A Duly Chicagoan Gets Drunk and Murders His Wife in a Brutal Manner.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Frank McKune, a laborer living at 374 West Taylor street, beat his wife Helen to death Tuesday night with his fists. The murder was committed in drunken rage and fury, and was the culmination of a married life of suspicion, jealousy and quarrels. The last quarrel began at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and lasted until 10 o'clock at night. During these hours the infuriated husband pounded and beat the defenseless woman with his clenched fists at every opportunity, only desisting when he saw she was helpless. She died at 9 o'clock a. m., and an hour and a half later McKune was locked up at the Maxwell street station.

DR. BATEMAN RESIGNS.

John W. Finley the New President of Knox College. GALENSBURG, Ill., March 23.—The board of trustees of Knox college at their meeting here Tuesday accepted the resignation of Dr. Newton Bateman, president of the college. The doctor presented his resignation four years ago but was induced to withdraw it. He assigns his age and the uncertain condition of his health as the reasons for removing his resignation. He does not, however, sever his connection with the institution. The resignation takes effect in June and for a year thereafter he is to be acting president. At the expiration of that time he is

to take the chair of mental and moral philosophy. The board unanimously elected John H. Finley president. Mr. Finley is but 39 years old and graduated from Knox in 1890. The first year he will spend in the field doing general work for the college. There is much regret that Dr. Bateman has resigned. He has been president of the college since 1878.

POISONED BY HER VEIL.

Mrs. Hugh Cousins' Death Traceable to the Coloring Matter in Her Face Covering.

WINDSON, Ont., March 23.—Mrs. Hugh Cousins, wife of a mail clerk on the Canada Southern railway, died Monday evening from blood poisoning. A week ago Sunday she wore a veil to church. She had a small sore on her lip, and her veil coming in contact with this started blood poisoning. She was better Monday, and her husband started on his regular trip. While lying on a sofa she began to breathe heavily, and was dead before medical aid could be summoned.

Peace in Guatemala.

GUATEMALA CITY, March 23.—The sensational stories sent out from Salvador and Mexico which alleged that Gen. Reina Barrios, the new president of this republic, was a prisoner in his hotel and in fear of assassination are utterly untrue. The fact is that his administration has been peacefully inaugurated and he has tendered the ministry to Gen. Barillas, who was accused in these dispatches of seeking his life. He also offered the foreign affairs portfolio to Gen. Montufaro.

Millions for Warlike Purposes.

LONDON, March 23.—The cost of the German army last year was nearly £24,000,000, and for 1892 it is estimated it will be fully £28,500,000. The cost of the French army for this year is estimated at £1,000,000 less. The German navy it is estimated will cost the empire nearly £5,000,000 this year, while the French republic will have to pay about £9,000,000 for its naval armament. All this is taken to indicate a rising spirit of war.

Iowa Appropriates \$125,000.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 23. The world's fair bill by Shields came up for final passage in the senate, and went through by a vote of 28 to 16. Bolter objected and said a two-thirds vote of all members elected was necessary for passage. It was decided otherwise and the matter is settled so far as the senate is concerned. The amount appropriated is \$125,000.

Violence Threatened.

PAINEVILLE, O., March 23.—The excitement caused by the failure of the Paige bank has not abated. A large number of depositors were laboring men and women who were attracted by the high rate of interest paid, and threats of violence to R. K. Paige have been freely made. The assignee estimates the bank's assets at \$50,000 and Mr. Paige's assets at \$25,000. The liabilities are from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

She Played with Fire.

AURORA, Ill., March 23.—Fredie, the 5-year-old daughter of John Doubleheimer, living on Bangs street, died from accidental injury by burning Tuesday night. Five children were left alone in the house while the mother visited a neighbor, and the little ones played with fire. The child's clothing became ignited, and before help could arrive she was fatally burned.

Looted a Safe.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Expert thieves drilled the safe in S. D. Kimbark's hardware establishment, 74 83 Michigan avenue, Monday night and got \$700 from the strong box. It was a bold piece of work, and Capt. Shea, of the Central station, thinks it was done by men who got into the store before it was closed and hid under a counter.

Cuba Is Prosperous.

MADRID, March 23.—In the senate the minister of colonies states that the prosperity of Cuba has so increased that that colony can now support an annual expenditure of \$30,000,000, although her actual expenditure does not exceed \$21,000,000.

After the Baldknobbers.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 23.—The excitement over the murder of Deputy Sheriff Williams and the lynching of John Bright has practically subsided. The coroner's jury of Taney county, which is investigating the lynching of John Bright and murder of Deputy Sheriff Williams has ordered the arrest of seven of the lynching party and warrants have been issued for them.

Pensions for Army Nurses.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Representative Butler (Iowa) reported to the house from the committee on invalid pensions a bill granting an pension of \$12 a month to women who served during the war as army nurses.

Thayer Still Fighting.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23.—Attorneys for Mr. Thayer on Tuesday filed a motion in the supreme court for a reopening of the gubernatorial case of Thayer vs. Boyd. Argument on the motion will be heard Tuesday next, March 29.

Colored Judges of Election.

HIAMATHIA, Kan., March 23.—For the first time in the history of this city, and possibly for the first time in Kansas, colored men have been appointed judges of election. Mayor Brewster has selected four colored men, one from each ward, to serve on the election bench.

Advertisement for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

Are You Ready for Dessert?

You might think after so many days massing of the people around the great creditors' sale bargain counters at

SPRING & COMPANY'S

That all the best things must be culled out. Those who came last know better. We could not afford to set out all the

ICE CREAM AND CAKE

To those who feasted first and make others take the plainer diet alone. Had we done so we should expect our business instincts to be criticised by the firms who stand the loss occasioned by the closing out of this stock.

Share and Share Alike!

Has been our policy. The division must be equal and the good things spread around. Is it right to reap the fruits of another's misfortune? Has been asked us by conscientious customers. The big New York firms do not ask or expect your sympathy for their loss here. They have many such, though this is the first to happen in Grand Rapids. It's a little affair to them, but happily for Michigan people it is putting

Thousands of Dollars Into Their Pockets.

This week the show for bargains is grand. Staple dry goods of every description, though not so plentiful as at first, are still equal to the fiercest attacks. More staple every day goods added this week from the Vossen reserve stock, such goods as were snatched up quick during the first few days. Among which will be found Fresh Gingham, Challies, Cottons, Dress Goods, Hose, Flannel, Cloaks and Silks.

Stronger Inducements than Yet Made

Are offered to wind up this stock. We are tired. Crowds, crowds, unceasingly. "Its great cry and little wool" to us, our greatest enjoyment and profit is in seeing our customers happy and knowing that we were entrusted with the important office of distributing this stock among our friends, the people. It means the same as dividing

\$20,000 FREE AMONG THE PEOPLE

Some ladies have come every day and cannot get enough of these goods. Reader, if you value your dollars do not miss this opportunity. If you cannot suit yourself in the Vossen stock, you will find it in abundance in our regular departments. We are impatient to show you our new Spring Cloaks, Dress Goods, and the thousand other novelties in our fashionable stock. Our Carpet and Drapery floors are groaning with beautiful creations for '92. Come and spend the day, the many departments will furnish you rich enjoyment and study, and like as not you will strike that ideal gown or some other fancy suited to your particular type.

Spring & Company logo and signature.