were present, he decided to abandon the effort to have it acted on at this meeting.

Much opposition had developed to the proposed change, and the conclusion reached was that it was inexpedient to push the matter at this time. Mr. Payne will make a statement before the committee in the morning setting forth the reasons which prompted him to reach the decision stated.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

CLAIMS OF FOUR RIVAL CITIES PRESENTED —TRIBUTE TO MR. HOBART'S MEMORY.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Republican National Committee met in the banquet hall of the Arlington Hotel to-day to select the place of meeting for the next Republican National Convention. Chairman Hanna presided, and before the open session, at which the claims of the various cities were presented, a brief executive session was held. The corridors of the hotel were filled with the delegations from the various cities, and before the committee assembled they put in their quiet work.

The executive session of the committee was brief, and consisted in calling the roll, the agreement on the order of business and the adoption of a resolution in memory of Vice-President Hobart. The resolution was offered by Mr. Fessenden, of Connecticut, and is as follows:

The Republican National Committee assembles under conditions which cause poignant grief. It mourns the death of one who was its distinguished associate in the years which have passed, and who died second only in position of honor, rank and station in this country—Garret A. Hobart, of New-Jersey, late Vice-President of the United States.

For nearly twenty years this committee enjoyed his wise counsel and his unfailing support in every emergency. His judgment was always sound and his tact and discretion unerring.

Ever courteous and affable, his urbanity never ceasing, it was a pleasure and a privilege to be associated with him in any capacity. There was no spot or blemish on his pure private life, and the Nation's sympathies have gone out to those whom he has left bereaved. Not even a whisper was ever heard against him in his long political career. Yet he was a sturdy Republican, and gave and took hard blows in many a political fight. He never avoided an issue nor evaded a responsibility. He commanded the respect and esteem of his political opponents in almost equal degree with the devoted loyalty of his friends. Enemies he had none, public or private. His great heart was never closed to any just appeal for aid or sympathy. Every act of his busy life dignified American citizenship, and in his closing years he conferred honor upon the high office which he held. Every attribute of his character drew him close to those with whom he was associated. Every act of his public life, in a long and distinguished career of usefulness, justified the confidence which his fellow citizens reposed in him.

The Republican National Committee extends to his family its most profound and sincere sympathy, and directs that a copy of this memorial be engrossed and transmitted to them.

CHICAGO HEARD FIRST.

The delegations from the different cities were then invited in to present their claims. An hour was accorded to each city. The first city heard was Chicago, for which Samuel Raymond made the opening address. Mr. Raymond said that every one knew the facilities which Chicago possessed in the way of hotels, railroads and telegraph. "We have had you once and would be glad to have you again," he said. A picture of the building in which the convention would be held was exhibited. He closed by saying that Chicago would guarantee the fulfilment of any request the committee might make.

George W. Miller followed in a more elaborate speech. He spoke as a representative of the Hamilton Club. He said that if the convention was not to be held in a State that did not have a candidate it could not come to Illinois, for that State had a candidate, not a resident of that State, but one from the neighboring State of Ohio. This reference to the President evoked applause. Chicago, he said, desired to have a Republican platform adopted in that city to wipe out the name "Chicago platform of 1896," which stood for repudiation.

In mentioning the cities which were candidates for the convention, Mr. Miller omitted St. Louis. To this Mr. Kerens, National Committeeman from Missouri, objected, and said he wanted it understood that St. Louis was strictly "in it."

Mr. Miller replied that he had omitted St. Louis by inadvertence, but that the people of his city had long ago considered St. Louis as a suburb of Chicago.

John S. Miller, president of the Union League Club of Chicago, was then introduced. He said the convention should be held in the West, in St. Louis, Omaha, Denver or St. Paul, but more particularly in Chicago, which was the centre of the whole West.

CLAIMS OF ST. LOUIS PRESENTED.

The claims of St. Louis were next presented, Mayor Walbridge making the first speech in behalf of that city. He said that they did not have a large delegation, "having left some of our people at home." This reference to the large delegations from other States was received with laughter. Mayor Walbridge said that the facilities for holding the convention were superior to those of 1896. He spoke in behalf of 305,000 Republicans of Missouri. Alluding to the reference of Mr. Miller to President McKinley, he said that he wanted the citizens of the Lake City to understand that being for McKinley was not patentable, and if it were St. Louis claimed priority. He then eulogized President McKinley, saying that they were for him because he tried to prevent the horrors of war, but when Congress decided on war the President conducted it in a manner which reflected credit on the country and established the United States on a high plane before the world.

Nathan Frank, of St. Louis, was the next speaker. To-day, he said, we have only one candidate and boundless prosperity. The party intended to give that candidate a re-election. Why not give the city in which he was first nominated the convention in which he would be again placed in nomination? He had nothing to say in disparagement of other cities, but he would say that New-York City was principally famous for Democratic majorities, while St. Louis was as strongly Republican.

Edward Devoy was introduced as a Democrat, but one who spoke for the business men of St. Louis. He said that all the people of his city, irrespective of party, would welcome the convention. It was unfortunately true, as Mr. Frank had said, that St. Louis was Republican, but so far as the business men of St. Louis were concerned, there would be no party in the entertainment of the convention.

SENATOR DEPEW'S PLEA FOR NEW-YORK.

New-York was then called. General McAlpin introduced Senator Depew, who was greeted with tremendous cheers. Mr. Depew spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: On behalf of our delegation I wish to present briefly to you the reasons which we believe make New-York the best place for holding the next National Republican Convention.

The first considerations in selecting a city are accommodations and easy and frequent methods of communication. New-York is pre-eminently equipped beyond all other cities in this respect. Fifty or one hundred thousand additional visitors make no impression upon its hotel accommodations. These accommodations are of the variety to meet every pocket and every taste. They are from the Mills Hotel to the Waldorf-Astoria. The conformation of the city is such that the hotel district lies within a limited area. By the elevated and surface roads all the hotels are within easy communication, and within thirty minutes of each other. Madison Square Garden accommodates, without crowding, 13,000 people, and is also so centrally situated as to be within easy and convenient access from the city hotels.

This convention will probably be in session a fewer number of days than any of its predecessors. The ticket will be nominated by acclamation. There is no division of sentiment in our party as to who shall head it. The wisdom and statesmanship of President McKinley have satisfied the party and the country, so that he will receive the immediate and unanimous nomination of the convention, and that choice will just as certainly be ratified by the people. By the time the convention meets the choice for Vice-President will be equally clear. We shall have the unique, interesting and inspiring spectacle of a great party going before the people without any of the jealousies or the acrimonies, or heart burnings of defeated convention candidates. The platform is already formulated in the minds, not only of the party leaders, but of the voters of the country. It will point to an unexampled record of pledges fulfilled, of the beneficent results of Republican policies and extraordinary prosperity. Its keynote will be gold and glory—gold the standard which, once fixed beyond question, has given us the first rank among commercial nations, and the glory of our arms, which has made us a world Power and opened for the enormous surplus of our fields and factories, distant, exhaustless and remunerative markets.

The delegates who attend this convention and whose duties, while important, are already so clearly defined and settled, will necessarily wish to make the trip an excursion and to be accompanied by their families. Whatever may be the criticism upon New-York, every human being in the United States desires to visit the city, and this will be both excuse and opportunity. No city in the world is so situated for recreation. We have the Hudson River on the one side, the East River on the other side, and a beautiful bay for excursions. The ocean is within an hour for health and a dip. The most attractive places in the world are on the beach, reached by hourly trains and boats. The art treasures of the city are unequalled upon the continent, and the theatres present the best dramatic and musical attractions.

The presence of the convention in New-York City would have an inspiring effect upon the greatest of our States, whose electoral vote has so often turned the scale of the Presidency. It will also give renewed enthusiasm to the Republicans of Connecticut on the one side and of New-Jersey on the other, who have rescued from free silver those ordinarily Democratic States.

The cosmopolitanism of New-York will appeal to the delegates from every State. There is hardly a Commonwealth which does not have in the great city a sufficient number of its citizens in permanent residence to form a large and flourishing society. The West, the South, and the Pacific Coast are represented by the most active and energetic business men of the metropolis, who are there also to represent the business interests of the sections from which they come. There are more Yankees than there are in Boston. It is by contact with these States within a State that the delegates from the several States will be brought into more intimate and close connection with the sections from which they come, and with all other sections of the country than is possible or can be possible anywhere except in the cosmopolitan city which is the first city in the world and the metropolis of the Western Continent, which has within the last two years been treading rapidly upon London's prestige as the financial centre of the world.

SOME OF NEW-YORK'S ATTRACTIONS.

We have developed with the excitements of our rushing business and reckless disregard of health, which characterize our active business and professional men, a class of climate hunters. Some are such from the necessities of their health and others are such simply for comfort. They have hitherto been seeking what they desired at St. Maurice, around the Swiss lakes, on the Riviera, on the Nile and in the deserts of Arabia. But they have found that for certain months in the year Lower California and Florida are more healthful in some lines than Cannes or Cairo; Colorado than St. Maurice; the Adirondacks than the Italian lakes. But in the month of June there is no place in the world which, with its parks and its environs, is so attractive, so healthy and possesses so charming, living, livable and invigorating an atmosphere as New-York City.

One of the charges frequently brought against Americans is that they are always talking about the bigness of their country. No American of to-day can tell the truth modestly and moderately without talking about the bigness of his country. We Republicans do not claim the earth, but we do claim that our policies have benefited the people who live on the earth. We do not claim what has come from the rains and bounties of Providence and abundant crops, but we do claim that the measures, the policies and the principles of the Republican party have enabled the country to energize its productions and to utilize prosperous conditions for the wealth of the land, for the employment of its people and for general and beneficent prosperity. Now, the greatest concentrated exhibit of American prosperity is the city of New-York. Its booming growth is greater every year than that which has made famous so many thriving towns. Within its corporate limits it is the second city of the world, and if we add Jersey City, on the other side of the North River, which is as much a part of it as the two sides of the Danube are of Vienna or as the two sides of the Thames are of London, it is the foremost city in the world. It is therefore eminently proper that the convention which represents the party whose policies have protected the industries, stimulated the productive power and brought out the resources of the country, whose policies have opened the markets in order that production might increase and surpluses might grow, to the constantly increasing benefit of labor and capital, should hold its convention in this great and thriving centre of population, industry, intelligence: this epitome of the growth and prosperity and the power of the United States; this one spot where every nationality which has received welcome in the country and been adopted into our citizenship has the largest number of its people; this one spot where every section of the country has sent a portion of its active, enterprising and brainy men and beautiful women to add to the strength and the power of the great city.

There will be given to the convention, sitting in New-York, a world attention and to its results a universal interest which is possible in no other city in our country.

Mr. Depew's references to the unanimity of the party as to candidate and platform were received with great enthusiasm, and his witty sallies kept the delegates in a roar.

MR. WOODRUFF'S ARGUMENT.

Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff followed Senator Depew, and received almost as cordial a greeting as his predecessor. Mr. Woodruff said that New-York City deserved the convention because she had suffered from neglect and frequently been the victim of not unnatural outside political combinations. The fact that New-York Republicanism had been victorious in seven consecutive elections of State officers and the Legislature, thus surpassing the record of all the doubtful States at any period of the party's history, he urged as another title to consideration. Continuing, he said:

New-York is as much more desirable than other places which seek the convention as it is more deserving. It possesses facilities far surpassing those of any other city, not only in the United States, but in the world. It will not take a minute of your time to discuss New-York's superior hotel accommodations and transportation facilities in point of quality and quantity. It is enough to say that on the days when Admiral Dewey was welcomed by the Nation in the port and city of New-York not less than one million strangers came and went and tarried for days and nights without any discomfort or extortion whatever.

On the subject of accessibility it is a fact that more delegates, and therefore more visitors, can reach our city from their homes between breakfast and bedtime than any other city in the United States. Comparing the accessibility of New-York with Chicago, I would call your attention to the fact that in the aggregate the seventy-two delegates from New-York would travel 144,000 miles to Chicago and return, while the eighteen delegates from California would only travel 81,000 miles to make the round trip. If the California delegates came to New-York they would travel in the aggregate only 117,000 miles, or less by 27,000 miles than the New-York delegation would travel if the convention were held in Chicago.

Should the holding of the Republican Convention in New-York tend to bring also the Democratic Convention there, let me say for one that I believe the Republican party of the great sound money Empire State would receive as much negative benefit from the latter as positive benefit from the former.

Simeon Ford, president of the Hotel Men's Association of New-York, closed the presentation of New-York's claims with one of his characteristically witty speeches. He said in part:

New-York is the only city which has the nerve to send a hotelkeeper to beard a National Committee in its native lair. We have nothing to be ashamed of. We have not had a National Convention in our city for twenty years. We have the courage of our convictions. Landlords from other convention cities have no convictions, although they ought to have. If what we hear is true, some of them ought to have convictions for grand larceny.

Mr. Ford frankly admitted that the hotel men were after the Democratic Convention also. "All conventions look alike to us," he said.

When Pennsylvania was reached W. S. P. Shields, chairman of the Campaign Committee of Philadelphia, presented the claims of that city. He eulogized Philadelphia as the greatest manufacturing centre and the greatest ship building city in the country and as the birthplace of the Republican party. There was no contest for the Presidency. It would be a disgrace to suggest any name but that of William McKinley. (Applause.) He had made more history than any other President who ever presided over the destinies of the Republic.

He introduced Henry Burke, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, who said that Philadelphia had not in twenty-eight years asked for anything from the Republican party, although it was the wheel horse of the party with the largest Republican majority in the Union. If the convention went to Philadelphia, he said, it would be held in the Auditorium on the banks of the Schuylkill. It had a seating capacity of eight thousand, but would, if the convention was obtained, be increased to fifteen thousand. Whether Philadelphia secured the convention or not, it would support the ticket with a great majority.

Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge was then introduced and made a strong presentation of the claims and attractions of Philadelphia. Without animosity or feeling toward the rival cities bidding for the convention, he tendered to the committee a cordial invitation to come to Philadelphia, pledging in advance that no matter where the convention went Philadelphia would give more money than any other city to win the coming battle against the heresies of Democracy. (Great applause.)

General Harry Bingham and Representative Adams closed the presentation of Philadelphia's claims.

The committee then, on the suggestion of Chairman Hanna, took a recess until 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Hanna announced that there would be a further opportunity to present arguments on the choice of the convention city in executive session.

At the afternoon session the decision to hold the convention in Philadelphia on June 19 was reached, and was made unanimous after the final vote had been announced.

A PETITION TO CONGRESS.

Cyrus Leland, of Kansas, offered the following resolution, which went over under the rules:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides that "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

Resolved, That the Republican National Committee respectfully petition Congress to reduce the representation of the House of Representatives of Congress of the United States in any State which has in force laws "denying to any of the male inhabitants" or "in any way abridging" the right to vote, as provided in said section of the Constitution.

CORN GAINING GROUND.

THE AMERICAN CEREAL GROWING IN POPULARITY ALL OVER THE WORLD—INCREASED EXPORTS.

Washington, Dec. 15 (Special).—The growing popularity of American corn in all parts of the world is illustrated by the November statement of exports of breadstuffs, just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It shows a larger quantity of corn exported in the eleven months ending with November, 1899, than in the corresponding months of any preceding year, and at a higher rate per bushel than in any year since 1895. The total exports of corn in the eleven months ending with November, 1899, were 185,832,659 bushels, valued at $74,742,127, while in the corresponding months of last year the 185,284,340 bushels exported only brought $68,513,147, the average export price in the eleven months of 1899 being 40 cents a bushel, against 37 cents in 1898 and 31 cents in the corresponding months of 1897.

That the growth has been steady and rapid is shown by a comparison of the figures of 1898 and 1899 with those of 1893 and 1894. In 1893 the exports of corn in the eleven months ending with November were 48,602,183 bushels, and in 1894 37,910,232 bushels, the total for 1898 and 1899 being more than four times as much as that of 1893 and 1894. In cornmeal the growth is equally rapid, the exports during the eleven months of 1893 and 1894 being respectively 235,241 and 237,095 barrels, while in the eleven months of 1898 the figures were 773,083 barrels, and in 1899 798,111 barrels.

Most of the corn exported goes to Europe, and its popularity seems to be gaining there. To the United Kingdom the exports of corn in the ten months ending with October were, in 1899, 69,333,800 bushels, against 61,939,167 bushels in 1898; to Germany, 35,804,109 bushels in the ten months of 1899, against 34,888,381 in the ten months of 1898, and 27,472,388 bushels in the ten months of 1897; to France the exports in 1899 were slightly less than those of 1898 or 1897, by reason of the unusually large grain crop in that country, while to other European countries the exports of the ten months of 1899 were 42,505,443 bushels, against 39,211,885 in 1898, and 36,866,388 in the corresponding months of 1897. This steady increase in the exports of corn to European countries, and especially the increase in 1899 over preceding years, is the more remarkable because of the fact that the general supply of breadstuffs in Europe in the present year is vastly in excess of the preceding year, when the supply was unusually short, and the fact that the demand for corn continues in the face of an increased supply of home grown breadstuffs indicates a rapid growth in its popularity.

The following tables show the exports of corn and cornmeal from the United States in the eleven months ending with November, from 1893 to 1899:

EXPORTS OF CORN.

Eleven mos. ending November—	Bushels.	Value.
1893	48,602,183	$23,974,039
1894	37,910,232	17,438,422
1895	50,823,190	23,775,287
1896	113,643,364	38,162,695
1897	168,532,963	52,623,198
1898	185,284,340	68,513,147
1899	185,832,659	74,742,127

EXPORTS OF CORNMEAL.

	Barrels.	Value.
1893	235,241	$643,624
1894	237,095	652,610
1895	230,800	620,999
1896	258,288	549,742
1897	623,753	1,204,919
1898	773,083	1,710,688
1899	798,111	1,815,788

WHALEBACK BARGES MAY BE LOST.

TWO VESSELS WITH A TOTAL CREW OF SIXTY MEN HAVE NOT BEEN SEEN SINCE MONDAY.

Marquette, Mich., Dec. 15.—A dispatch to "The Mining Journal" from Houghton to-night contains a statement from Captain James Burr, of Barge No. 137 of the American Steel Barge Company, in which he expressed the opinion that Barge No. 115 and the barge Colgate Hoyt, which, with his barge, were part of the tow of the McDougal, have gone down in the open lake.

Nothing has been heard from them since Monday night, at which time all three tows broke loose from the steamer. Barge No. 137 was afterward picked up and brought into Houghton. Captain Burr says the other barges broke loose from the first, and were older than No. 137 and not so well able to weather the storm. If they have gone down it will be one of the greatest lake disasters in years. Each had a crew of twenty men of its own and was carrying down an extra crew, in all about sixty men. The McDougal has passed the Soo going down, without any of her tows, leaving No. 137 to winter at Houghton, and the fate of the other two is unknown.

HANNA LEASES THE HOBART HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Senator Hanna has leased the Cameron house in Lafayette Square, formerly occupied by Vice-President Hobart.

MAGDEBURG FIRE COMPANY ADMITTED.

Albany, Dec. 15.—The State Superintendent of Insurance, Louis F. Payn, to-day admitted the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company, of Madgeburg, Germany, to transact business in this State. The company has deposited with the Insurance Department securities amounting to $200,000 for the protection of its United States policy holders.

NEW VAULTS FOR THE SUB-TREASURY.

Washington, Dec. 15 (Special).—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to Congress to-day an estimate by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury for placing new vaults in the Sub-Treasury building in New-York. The architect goes fully into the subject. The proposition recommended by him and indorsed by the Secretary is that $100,000 be appropriated in the Urgent Deficiency bill.

BOLIVIA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Minister Bridgeman at La-paz has informed the State Department that "by popular expression of the honorable National Convention there have been elected Constitutional President of the Republic of Bolivia General José Manuel Pando; First Vice-President, Lucio P. Velasco; Second Vice-President, Aníbal Capriles."

In communicating this information officially to the United States Minister, the new Government says that "it inaugurates its labors with the high purpose to cultivate and make fruitful the existing relations between Bolivia and the United States."

SCHLEY ARRIVES AT BAHIA.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Admiral Schley, in his flagship, the Chicago, arrived at Bahia, Brazil, to-day.

GLENDOWER—"*I can call spirits from the vasty deep.*"

HOTSPUR—"*Why, so can I, or so can any man.*"
"*But will they come when you do call for them?*"—SHAKESPEARE.

How quickly Hotspur's wise and witty retort tears the tragic mantle in which Glendower stalks, and shows beneath the seer's robe, the motley of the mountebank. Most people would have taken the Welchman at his word, and called him seer, without noting the difference between to *call* and to *command*.

Certain points of comparison are suggested between Glendower's tragic claim and the comic claim made in some specious advertisements. "I am a woman, I know all about woman. I understand woman, and I can cure woman because I am a woman." The modern Mrs. Hotspur puts her finger right on the weak spot of that clamorous claim by saying: "Why if you can cure woman simply because you are a woman, then so can I and so can any woman." Which very plainly brings out the common sense fact that the cure of diseases does not depend upon being a *man* or being a *woman* but does depend upon being a trained and experienced *physician*.

There is, as far as is known, no qualified woman physician associated with any proprietary medicine firm. It is certain that there is no one, man or woman, who can show an experience or record equal to that of Dr. R. V. Pierce; more than thirty years of treatment of women's diseases with ninety-eight per cent. cured out of more than half-a-million women treated. Sick women can consult Dr. Pierce by letter, absolutely free of charge. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. All answers are mailed securely sealed in perfectly plain envelopes. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

GENERAL DEBATE CLOSED.

LIVELY DISCUSSION OF THE CURRENCY BILL.

TWO KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS IN A WRANGLE—BAILEY SPEAKS FOR SILVER—ANOTHER NEW-YORK GOLD DEMOCRAT.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The closing day of the general debate on the Currency bill in the House proved to be one of exceptional interest. At the outset a sharp personal colloquy occurred between Representatives Wheeler and Berry, of Kentucky, over the recent Kentucky election and the charges growing out of it. Considerable feeling was shown. Later in the day Mr. Bailey, of Texas, Democratic leader in the last Congress, made an hour's speech, presenting the Democratic view, and eulogizing the Democratic organization. Mr. Scudder, of New-York, who followed Mr. Bailey, announced that as a Democrat he believed in the gold standard and would vote for it. Mr. Payne, of New-York, and Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, also spoke. Debate under the five-minute rule occurs to-morrow.

DETAILS OF THE DEBATE.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.) opened the debate to-day in opposition to the bill.

After Messrs. Rhea (Dem., Ky.) and Williams (Dem., Ill.) had spoken against the bill, the serenity of the debate was unexpectedly interrupted by a rather sensational personal clash between Mr. Berry and Mr. Wheeler, both Democrats, of Kentucky. Mr. Wheeler secured recognition to question statements made by Mr. Berry yesterday as to corruption in the recent Kentucky campaign.

"I regret the necessity of having to wash our dirty linen of Kentucky on the floor of the House," said Mr. Wheeler, "but I do not propose that our people shall be maligned and slandered without a word of protest."

Mr. Berry sat a few seats ahead of Mr. Wheeler, and the latter addressed himself personally to his colleague. He declared that Mr. Berry represented neither Kentucky nor her people, and that the people of his district would speedily rebuke him by retiring him to private life. The election of Taylor, he asserted, had been bought and paid for, with a railroad on one side and the plain people on the other. But despite this, he said, "Governor Goebel" would yet be seated.

"Yes, I use the word advisedly," proceeded Mr. Wheeler, referring to his characterization of Mr. Goebel as Governor; "for before the buds burst on any tree in Kentucky he will be its Chief Executive, and we will have routed that nefarious gang who won their certificate of election by corruption, fraud and rascality."

He spoke of Goebel as a gallant gentleman and a tribune of the people, and denounced the reports set afloat against him.

"They are afraid of him," interjected Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.).

"What does New-York know about it?" shouted Mr. Berry.

"New-York likes Goebel because he is a fighter," responded Mr. Sulzer.

Mr. Wheeler closed by declaring emphatically that Taylor had not been elected—that he had secured by irregular methods a certificate of election, but that when the calcium light of the courts was turned on this procedure, as it would be, William Goebel would be seated in the Executive chair.

MR. BERRY DENOUNCES GOEBEL.

Colonel Berry was quickly on his feet as Mr. Wheeler closed and responded savagely, personally and with much feeling. He said the speech just heard was typical of the intolerance of that Kentucky element which would not brook any freedom of opinion. It came with ill grace from one who represented a district which for years was not true to Democracy. He did not need the influence of the gentleman or his backers. Four times he had been sent here, and he would return again. Shaking his finger at Mr. Wheeler Mr. Berry exclaimed:

"You are cringing at the feet of Goebel, and I tell you that your scalp is taken now by Goebel!"

When reference was made to the irregularity of the Louisville convention, Mr. Wheeler sought to interrupt, but Mr. Berry waved him off, declaring that the gentleman had participated in the disorder and had stood up and yelled down opposition with policemen about him.

Mr. Wheeler flatly contradicted this, but, not heeding interruptions, Colonel Berry proceeded in his fiery response, declaring that Mr. Wheeler was as bad as Goebel himself.

Mr. Wheeler gained a minute to reply, defending the regularity of the Louisville convention and saying that only a few thugs and "toughs" were excluded.

The tension over the affair was relieved at this point by a point of order from Representative Cox (Dem., Tenn.).

"What is the point of order?" asked the chairman.

"I object to have this Kentucky side show thrust into a financial debate," said Mr. Cox gravely, "to the edification of the Republican side."

This caused a laugh and the incident ended.

Mr. Brosius (Rep., Penn.) then spoke in favor of the bill. He declared that no page in American history would shine with greater splendor through the centuries than that which tells how this Nation preserved its honor, maintained its credit and kept its money good.

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Tex.) spoke against the bill.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) accused the Republican side of inconsistency and urged that it was possible by legislative enactment to maintain a ratio between the metals.

Mr. Boreing (Rep., Ky.) denied that the election of Taylor in Kentucky was due to fraud, and said the strongest refutation of this charge was the fact that the election was held under the Goebel law, framed by the Democratic candidate.

BAILEY GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.), who was minority leader in the last Congress, said that a remarkable spectacle was presented by the debate on this bill. He recalled that when in the LIVth Congress Mr. Towne asserted that the Republican party had never declared for a gold standard "The Congressional Record" showed that he was interrupted by many Republicans with the exclamation: "And it never will!"

Mr. Bailey said the Republican side was so busy studying the trend of events that it had no time to study the science of money. While the first section of this bill purported to establish the gold standard, the law of 1873 fixed the gold dollar as the unit of value. This bill was therefore simply a re-enactment put forward to make people believe something new and wise was being done.

When Mr. Bailey referred to the increased production of gold, Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.) interrupted to ask if in view of this increased supply of gold Mr. Bailey still believed in silver at 16 to 1. The Texan replied emphatically in the affirmative, amid Democratic applause. The Democratic side simply asked a sufficiency of basic money, and if this was supplied by either gold or silver, then, instead of refuting the Democratic position it simply confirmed it. He declared that the logical outcome of this bill would be to take the millions of silver impounded in the Treasury into the open market and sell it, as Germany had done. If the supporters of the measure were honest and consistent they would thus offer the silver for sale now, as that would be the inevitable fate of silver under this bill. He compared the appreciation of gold values and the corresponding depreciation of cotton and wheat.

Mr. Bailey closed his speech with a tribute to "the time honored and undying Democratic organization," which evoked applause from the Democratic side.

ANOTHER NEW-YORK GOLD DEMOCRAT.

Immediately following Mr. Bailey came the statement of Mr. Scudder (Dem., N. Y.): "As a Democrat I favor the single gold standard and will vote for this bill." While not concurring in all of the features of the bill, Mr. Scudder said the main feature establishing a gold standard and giving stability to values commanded his support.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) said Mr. Bailey had discovered nothing new in the old law fixing the gold standard. The trouble had been to have gentlemen on the Democratic side accept that law, and the purpose of the present bill was to place the subject beyond further doubt and misconstruction.

Mr. Dalzell said the Republican party was a progressive party; it was ready to meet the needs and demands of the present. He referred to the published statement of "that gentleman who has made demagogy a profession" during his wanderings in Texas, that the pending bill should be defeated because it was not in the interest of the Democratic party.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) sharply questioned this statement, saying the reference had been to the "Democracy" and not to the "Democratic party."

Mr. Bellamy (Dem., N. C.) spoke against the bill, and Messrs. Mondell (Rep., Wyo.) and Kerr and Bromwell (Reps., Ohio) in favor of it.

The debate closed with a short speech by Mr. Morris (Rep., Minn.) in support of the bill, after which, at 5 o'clock, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

SIBLEY'S CHANGE OF VIEWS.

CONVINCED BY PROSPERITY THAT FREE SILVER IS A FALLACY.

Washington, Dec. 15 (Special).—No speech made in the debate in the House on the Republican caucus Currency bill has attracted more attention than that constructively delivered the other day by Representative Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sibley has served in two Congresses, the LIIId and LVIth, as a fusionist in politics, owning allegiance to both the Democratic and Populist parties, besides indulging in some varied and picturesque opinions exclusively his own. In 1896 he was an ardent advocate of free silver coinage and of the election of W. J. Bryan on the Chicago platform. To-day Mr. Sibley's views on financial needs and remedies have undergone a radical change. Mr. Sibley's speech, as it appears in "The Congressional Record," will show how little confidence he retains in the availability of free coinage as an issue in current American politics. Among other things Mr. Sibley said:

In 1896 bimetallism was the issue. From the platform my views were stated with all sincerity that we were then fighting one of the world's decisive battles; that we were submitting at the bar of public opinion the merits of the bimetallic cause, and that if then lost it was lost forever. Viewing the magnificent prosperity of the Nation to-day, for one I can "rejoice with them that do rejoice," even if I cannot obey the command to "weep with them that weep," if any such there be.

The future status of silver as money, in my opinion, will not be determined by the result of some great political campaign, but rather by the concurrent consent of the world's industrial and commercial enterprises.

While I believe that violent fluctuations in value are less liable with two metals than with one, nevertheless I am constrained to the opinion that silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is not and cannot again be an issue of overshadowing importance. Events which have followed, due to the wisdom of no political party, have so changed conditions that a cause that was sacred in 1896 may be ridiculous in some later year.

Viewing the magnificent prosperity which to-day abounds; seeing the commercial instinct and genius of America engaged in the peaceable conquest of the markets of the world; beholding every American furnace stack blazing, every forge glowing, with every loom clicking and every spindle humming; urgent drafts upon the treasure stored in our mines of coal, iron, lead, copper and all the precious metals, to supply a constantly increasing demand; noting the marked increase in price received by the producers of petroleum, cotton, wool and other products of the soil, which has lifted the burden of care and enkindled hope in tens of thousands of homes; witnessing the exports of the products of American factories and American workingmen progressing by leaps and bounds until they reached more than $339,000,000 last year; with our revenues, even in the presence of extraordinary expenditures for suppression of a revolt in our newly acquired possessions, promising to yield a substantial surplus; witnessing every locomotive and every car taxed to its limit and every vessel laden to the Plimsoll mark to carry our products to market; a prosperity not bounded by parallels of latitude, by mountain range or sea; reading only last week of a voluntary advance of 10 per cent in the wages of twenty thousand operatives in the woollen industry, and reading of these advances every week in all branches of industry for the last two years; viewing a condition where each man who has a day's work for sale finds within the reach of his arm a ready purchaser for that day's work at the highest price ever known in history; witnessing every man in the enjoyment of the God-given right to eat his own bread in the sweat of his own brow; retaining the most vivid recollections of the soup-houses maintained to prevent the starvation of strong and willing American manhood, and for the support of which many of us were called upon to contribute, I, for one, have no pride of political opinion which I will place as a barrier to impede the triumphal march of the present order of affairs. With American homes bathed in the golden sunshine of prosperity my partisanship shrivels, as it ought, and my patriotism exults, as it should.

Though he did not allude to the fact in his speech in the House, Mr. Sibley has also reached the conclusion that anti-expansion offers as little material for Democratic campaign purposes as does the exploded issue of free coinage.

BRIDGEWATER IRON WORKS SOLD.

Bridgewater, Mass., Dec. 15.—It was announced to-day that the plant of the Bridgewater Iron Works Company, which comprises twelve buildings, containing a floor space of 140,000 square feet, and fifteen acres of land, has been sold to the Stanley Iron Works, of New-Britain, Conn. The plant is thoroughly fitted with modern equipment. The price paid has not been made known.

WILL GROUND GLASS CAUSE DEATH?

Marshall, Mich., Dec. 15.—In the Sanderson attempted murder trial to-day, Dr. Eugene Miller, of Battle Creek, who testified yesterday that ground glass administered under certain conditions would prove fatal, was cross-examined by the lawyers for the defence. They failed, however, to shake the opinion he gave yesterday. Dr. Pendell, of Marshall, agreed with Dr. Miller, saying on the stand that he had fed pounded glass to a dog, and the creature lived only six days.

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