SILVER'S DEATH STRUGGLE.

CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS DESCRIBES THE CLOSING OF THE GREAT DEBATE.

The Battle of the Giants—The Picket Firing and the Skirmishes that Preceded It—Tom Reed's Magnificent Speech—Bourke Cockran's Tremendous Effort—Unparalleled Eloquence of Col. John R. Fellows.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—It has been a battle royal. Night and day it has been persistently fought. The galleries have been overloaded and the corridors thronged with anxious spectators. It has been hot in more ways than one. Nearly every member of the House has appeared in negligé raiment. Some of the combatants, like Pitch, Harter, and Tom Johnson, were dressed exquisitely in white. Others, like Bland, Tom Reed, and John Allen of Mississippi, have entered the lists in working costume. Allen and Bland wore alpaca coats, white shirts, and black trousers. Tom Reed was arrayed in white Kentucky tow from head to foot. There was a medium between these gentlemen and the exquisites. It was represented by Julius Cæsar Burrows, Col. John R. Fellows, William L. Wilson, and others. They wore check suits, waistcoats and all.

The galleries were a sight to behold. They were filled with ladies, most of them arrayed in white and without hats. A few who wore red and blue costumes presented marked contrasts. Morning, afternoon, and night their fans were in motion. Some levelled opera glasses and others held lorgnettes. When prosy speeches were being read many of them disappeared from the galleries, but when some knight of renown entered the lists with poised lance they fluttered back and alighted in the gallery seats like a flock of birds.

Nor were these the only ones who flocked to the House to hear the greatest debate in a quarter of a century. Secretaries Carlisle and Herbert and Vice-President Stevenson appeared upon the floor. Senators came into the House when the fight was waxing its hottest, and there was many an old warrior upon the floor whose voice had awakened echoes in the chamber in years past. Among them were gallant Ben Butterworth, sturdy Ben Le Fevre, princely Thomas M. Bayne, chivalric Floyd King, grave Silas Hare, and quaint Tim Tarsney.

It was a fight well worth seeing. There was a rattle of musketry along the whole line, with occasional reports from immense siege guns. Then there were bugle calls, cavalry charges, and many a movement *en echelon*.

The real fight began with the last week of the debate. In the two days preceding this time, Dr. Thomas Dunn English, the author of "Ben Bolt," had stirred the House with old-time Jersey eloquence. Following him came the culture of the old Bay State, in the person of the Rev. Dr. William Everett, son of Edward Everett. His speech maintained the reputation of his illustrious father. Next came Jerry Simpson, bland, earnest, and persuasive. No one would ever dream, to hear him talk, that he had ever been before the mast on the great lakes.

On Saturday, the 19th, Gov. McCreary of Kentucky opened the debate. As he was a delegate to the International Monetary Conference, his remarks were heard with much interest. He speaks with the deliberation of a Presiding Elder. He stood boldly by the President, to the evident chagrin of the silver men. Indeed, Mr. Ellis, one of his colleagues, incensed by his attitude, made a savage but ineffectual assault upon him not long afterward. Gen. Catchings of Mississippi followed in a calm, dispassionate speech on the same side of the question. Georgia's voice, through Leonidas F. Livingston, next awoke the echoes on behalf of the silver men. His fight with Hoke Smith over a Georgia Post Office was nothing compared with his fight for free silver.

On Monday the fight renewed with renewed vigor. Mr. Cooper of Indiana, a thin gentleman with Andrew Jackson hair, foreshadowed the attitude of Senator Voorhees and the majority of the Indiana delegation. It was Cooper who hung so persistently upon the flank of Commissioner Raum in the last two Congresses. He stood unflinchingly by the recommendations of the President. He was followed by Lewis Sperry, who made a speech so replete with logic that it ought to make him the next Democratic candidate for Governor in Connecticut. Nicholas Cox of Tennessee then drew his broadsword on behalf of free silver. It was a trenchant blade, and did good service. At night Franklin Bartlett of New York made his maiden speech—a really fine effort—one which drew warm encomiums from the anti-silver leaders on the floor. He was followed by Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi, whose assault upon the New England and New York Democracy led to an animated scene two days afterward.

On Tuesday tall Bynum of Indiana appeared in the arena. He hewed to the line, and the chips flew right merrily. One of them evidently hit Lafe Pence of Colorado, who returned the compliment in a delicious way a day or two afterward. Another feature of the debate was the speech of Mr. Hepburn of Iowa. It had a clear silver ring, and gave great satisfaction to Mr. Bland and his lieutenants. Gov. Gear of Iowa took the other side. The attitude of these two gentlemen is interesting, in view of the fact that both are candidates for the United States Senate. As good a speech as has been made on the Republican side came soon afterward from the lips of Mr. Hopkins of Illinois. At night Judge De Forest of Connecticut made a short, concise, and convincing argument for unconditional repeal. It was a fine effort, one worthy of his reputation. The speech of the evening, however, was that of Jack Williams of Mississippi. He is a young gentleman as thin as a telegraph wire and equally electric. His flow of language is immense, and at times he has a power of condensation rarely equalled on the floor. There is a vein of humor about him that will bring him a host of listeners when he next takes the floor. He is a new member, and this is his first appearance in political life.

Wednesday was New York's day. She went to the front right gallantly, with Ashbel P. Fitch in the lead. He was supported by James W. Covert, William Ryan, and the member from the Eleventh district. The assault of Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi was repelled, and the recommendation of the President vigorously sustained. But these were not the only speeches that attracted attention. Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania made a magnificent argument, and Mr. Cannon of Illinois opened up in his old style, thrashing the Democracy right and left, and ending by saying that he would go hungry before he would dine at the Democratic table. Mr. Walker of Massachusetts also made a characteristic speech, without appearing in his shirt sleeves. James G. Maguire, a San Francisco Democrat, dashed into the arena with Mr. Bell of Colorado, and showered the House with silver dollars.

The proceedings on Thursday brought Mr. Bartholdt of Missouri, an old New York reporter, to the front. He carried his lance like an expert, and came out of the contest with honor. Like Mr. Houk of Ohio he struck sturdy blows on the anti-silver side. Asher G. Caruth, Henry Watterson's Congressman, took his stand at the side of the President, and bade defiance to his enemies. The speech of the day, however, was that of Gov. Dingley of Maine. It was a carefully prepared effort, and one that will attract popular attention. Tom Johnson of Ohio sounded a bugle blast. In ringing tones he depicted the situation, denouncing free silver, and urging his associates to get the financial question out of the way so as to tackle the tariff.

Friday opened with a blast from Gov. Sayers of Texas in favor of free silver. He is the Chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations. His speech reads like a report from that committee. It is a plain, compact statement of his reasons for voting against the President's recommendations. The effort of the day was that of Julius Cæsar Burrows. He held the House in rapt attention for forty minutes. Burrows has the pleasantest face, voice, and manner on the floor. His speech is regarded by his friends as the best effort of his life. It is well worth reading. Barnes Compton of Maryland, Senator Gorman's lieutenant, likewise made a charge upon the silver lines. It was done with the steadiness of a Democratic veteran, and it brought down the House. Hernando De Soto Money of Mississippi replied to Gen. Catchings on behalf of free silver, and Mr. Springer of Illinois entered the lists. He supported the President's proposition in a carefully prepared speech. Keeping touch with silver, he opposed a gold standard. Gen. Sickles spoke of the "admirable example of President Cleveland," and supported heartily his recommendation. A fine speech was also made by Sereno E. Payne of New York. Payne is always a good speaker, but he never appeared in better form. He was warmly congratulated. A fine speech also was that made by Gen. Brawley of Charleston, S. C. In plain words, woven into a convincing argument, he took his stand at the side of the great Democratic leader in the White House. His peroration was a tribute to that leader, so eloquently expressed that the House broke into long and continued applause. Clifton R. Breckinridge followed on the same line, delivering a speech worthy of his father's son. Jacob A. Geissenhainer wound up the afternoon with an assault on the silver line. As Mr. Geissenhainer may be the next Governor of the State of New Jersey his colleagues listened with much interest.

The battle of the giants occurred on Saturday. All other fights were preliminary skirmishes. It was generally understood that the leaders on both sides would cross blades on the last day of the debate. Long before 10 o'clock the ladies swarmed to the galleries. Those reserved for the diplomatic corps and the President were filled with brilliant gatherings. Intense interest was manifested. It was generally understood that Tom Reed would open the debate. Some disappointment was manifested when a courtly and handsome gentleman from Alabama took the floor. He was Richard H. Clarke of Mobile. The disappointment ceased when he began to make an Administration speech. He has a fine presence, a good voice, and an easy flow of argument. His speech was terse and to the point. But when Tom Reed rose in his usual aisle and began his argument in his drawling down-East way, there was profound silence in the galleries and on the floor. Every seat in the House was occupied. Speaker Crisp was in the Chair. The pages ranged around his desk stood like statues listening to the great Yankee statesman. His speech had evidently been carefully prepared and committed to memory. Arrayed in unbleached Kentucky sacking, with his huge arm raised on high to give his arguments emphasis, his Shakespearian head bowed toward his listeners, and every syllable of each word distinctly enunciated, he might well command attention. By his utterances, however, he commanded the admiration of all who heard him, friends and foes. Never did he appear to greater advantage. Never did he more perfectly fill public expectation. His sentences were as solid as the man himself. His arguments were as clear as his enunciation of them. His array of facts was superb, and his conclusions seemed incontrovertible. Rarely has any public man had a greater triumph. And it was a triumph worth recording. The vein of sarcasm usually running through his speeches and irritating his opponents had disappeared. The effect was magical. Men who had denounced him in unmeasured terms in the Fifty-first Congress applauded him to the echo. After he concluded he was warmly congratulated, and it was some minutes before the House could be brought to order.

The crush in the galleries increased and the Vice-President, Cabinet Ministers, Senators, and others eagerly sought seats on the floor. They were awaiting Bourke Cockran's effort. The New York orator arose well back on the Democratic side of the House. He wore a gray suit, with a black four-in-hand tie. Although resembling somewhat Mr. Reed in figure, there is more brawn and muscle about him. His hair is black and thick, and his heavy lidded eyes lack expression when the man is in repose. But when aflame with oratoric fire they are wonderfully expressive. He made a speech that showed careful research and profound meditation. Words and ideas flowed from him like a torrent. Only the best stenographers could accurately report him. His desk was piled with books, to which he frequently referred. Never did he lose the thread of his argument. It was a great speech, but it seemed to lack the feeling that frequently characterizes the arguments of this great orator. This may have been due to the dryness of the subject, for money would hardly touch the heart strings of a man like Cockran. His voice was not in the best condition. There was a hoarseness about it that made his sentences at times turgid and almost undistinguishable. There was the usual pugnacity in his manner and gesture, but he clothed his sentences in the richest raiment of his intellect. His peroration thrilled the House to its centre and deafened the hall with applause. Mopping his perspiring brow with his handkerchief, he received the congratulations of his friends. After Cockran, the House heard William L. Wilson of West Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Democratic leader of the House. He is the author of the bill repealing the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and the man who has marshalled the anti-silver host. Mr. Wilson was the Chairman of the last Democratic National Convention. His speech Saturday equalled in power and vigor that delivered at the opening of the Convention, and this is praise indeed.

With darkness came an increased heat. In a packed house, flooded with light, the last great speech of the day was heard. It came from the lips of that rare orator, Col. John R. Fellows. The ladies' galleries wore a *parterre* of beauty, and the main gallery looked like a swarm of bees. The atmosphere, however, was suffocating. For once, at night, all seats on the floor were filled.

The Colonel shook his curly locks as he rose to speak. A page sat near by, trying to fan him. All eyes were riveted upon him. He had prepared himself to reply to Mr. Bryan of Nebraska. But Cockran had done this so effectually that the Colonel abandoned the field, and trusted to the inspiration of the moment. He was in magnificent voice. Every word rang through the chamber as clear as a clarion. Never had the House listened to a finer display of eloquence. In iridescent imagery he portrayed the situation in New York. Tropes, metaphors, and comparisons all came to him apparently unbidden. His appeals to his Southern brethren, with whom he had fought in the eventful days of the war, fairly touched their hearts. His description of the bonds that unite the nations of the earth was marvellous. There was a rant beauty in every sentiment and a prismatic glow in every sentence. His peroration was the greatest that ever came from his lips. It surpassed all those that had preceded it, and threw the House into repeated outbursts of applause. When he sat down the aisles were filled with long lines of eminent men awaiting an opportunity to congratulate him. It was five minutes before the members could be brought to order.

Thus closed the great debate. The country awaits the issue to-morrow. The victory is already won. The strongest of the silver men admit it. It is in the air. Grover Cleveland's recommendation for the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman act will be adopted by the House by a large majority.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

Senator Murphy Returns to Washington To-Day.

Senator Murphy changed his programme and remained in town yesterday. He went to church in the morning and had many callers at the Hoffman House in the afternoon and evening. Mr. Murphy will return to Washington early this morning.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 28 | Sun sets.... 6 39 | Moon rises. 7 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 02 | Gov. Island. 8 22 | Hell Gate. 10 11.

Arrived—SUNDAY, Aug. 27.

Ss La Bourgogne, Lebosuf, Havre.
Ss Anchoria, Campbell, Glasgow.
Ss Britannic, Heppell, Shields.
Ss Kaiser, Bruhn, Hamburg.
Ss Orinoco, Garvin, Bermuda.
Ss La Flandre, Schmick, Antwerp.
Ss Manhattan, Bragg, Portland, Me.
Ss Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston.
Ss Glenmorven, McNabb, Inggesund.
Ss City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, Va.
Ss Roanoke, Huphers, Norfolk.
Ss Raleigh, Sears, Dobey.
Ss Goldsboro, Pennington, Philadelphia.
Ss Wyanoke, Boaz, Norfolk.
Bark Marie Siedenburg, Stricker, Copenhagen.

(For later arrivals see First Page.)

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Arizona, from New York, at Liverpool.
Ss Delaware, from New York, at London.
Ss Minnesota, from Philadelphia, at London.

SIGHTED.

Ss Normannia, from New York for Hamburg, passed Lizard.
Ss Darmstadt, from Baltimore for Bremen, off Prawle Point.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Saale, from Southampton for New York
Ss Umbria, from Queenstown for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-morrow.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	8.00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	8.00 P. M.
Havel, Bremen	6.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3.00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.

Scandia	Hamburg	Aug. 12
Alaska	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Andes	Port Limon	Aug. 19
Bermuda	St. Croix	Aug. 22
Elbe	Bremen	Aug. 19
Dresden	Bremen	Aug. 17
Grizabe	Havana	Aug. 24
Runic	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Aug. 16

Due Tuesday, Aug. 29.

Caracas	La Guayra	Aug. 23
Croma	Shields	Aug. 15

Due Wednesday, Aug. 30.

City of Alexandria	Havana	Aug. 26
Glamorganshire	Gibraltar	Aug. 17
Mariposa	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Moravia	Hamburg	Aug. 16
Waesland	Antwerp	Aug. 19

Due Thursday, Aug. 31.

Aller	Bremen	Aug. 22
Gidam	Rotterdam	Aug. 19
Peruvian	Glasgow	Aug. 18
St. Ronans	Liverpool	Aug. 21

Due Friday, Sept. 1.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Aug. 24
City of Rome	Glasgow	Aug. 24
Gallia	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Germanic	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Hekla	Christiansand	Aug. 18

Due Saturday, Sept. 2.

Colorado	Hull	Aug. 19
Newport	Colon	Aug. 25
Paris	Southampton	Aug. 26
Prinz Regent Ludwig	Bremen	Aug. 19
Umbria	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Wells City	Swansea	Aug. 19

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 26, 1893, at Scotch Plains, N. J., Warren Ackerman.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEST.—Killed, suddenly, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1893, William L. Best, aged 26 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 682 East 138th st., at 8:30 P. M., Monday, Aug. 28. Interment at Woodlawn Tuesday, Aug. 29. Train leaves 138th st. at 1:10 P. M. All members of Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen are cordially invited to attend.

CONNOLLY.—On Aug. 26, James H. Connolly, in his 78th year.
Relatives and friends are requested to attend funeral services at 1 P. M. Monday, 28th, from his late residence, 240 West 71st st.

CROPSEY.—Suddenly on Sunday, Aug. 27, James Cropsey, in the 51st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Cropsey av. and Bay Thirty-fifth st., South Bensonhurst, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 29, 1893, at 2 o'clock.

DILLON.—Aug. 26, Anne, beloved wife of John M. Dillon, in the 56th year of her age.
Funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, 2,229 2d av. Interment in Calvary.

HARDY.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, 1893, Mary L. Hardy, wife of John B. Hardy.
Funeral service will be held on Monday, Aug. 28, 1893, at 3 P. M., at the Home for Incurables, Fordham, N. Y. Interment at Portland, Me, Portland papers please copy.

HASEMAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 26, 1893, John B. Haseman, the beloved husband of the late Henrietta Haseman, in the 87th year of his age.
Funeral will be held at his late residence, 147 Charles st., on Tuesday, the 29th, at 1:30 P. M.

HUME.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, 1893, Joseph H. Hume, 36 years old, at the residence of his parents, 533 Vernon av., Ravenswood, Long Island City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

JEWELL.—Aug. 26, at her son's residence, 76 Tillary st., Brooklyn, Jane E. Jewell, aged 77 years and 11 months.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 29, from the above address at 11 o'clock. Burial at Cypress Hills Cemetery. Albany, New York, and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

LEPPA.—On Saturday, Aug. 26, at her residence, 70 New st., Orange, N. J., Mary Leppa, widow of Jacob Leppa, in her 73d year.
Funeral Monday, 28th inst., at 2:30 P. M., from above address.

McWILLIAMS.—On Aug. 26, 1893, Thomas McWilliams, son of Thomas McWilliams, in his 23d year. Native of Parish of Fintona, county Tyrone, Ireland.
Funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church on Monday, Aug. 28, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

O'DONOGHUE.—On Sunday, the 27th inst., at his late residence, 175 West 81st st., Dennis O'Donoghue.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PALMATIER.—On Saturday, Aug. 26, 1893, Daniel J. Palmatier, aged 42 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 859 Alexander av., on Monday evening at 9 o'clock. Interment at Rural Cemetery, White Plains, on Tuesday, Aug. 29. Train leaves 138th st., Mott Haven station, at 1:05 P. M. Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are invited to attend.

REED.—In Brewster's, Aug. 26, Eleanor E. Reed, daughter of John A. Reed, in the 23d year of her age.
Funeral at residence on Tuesday at 1 o'clock P. M.

STURGES.—On Saturday, Aug. 26, 1893, Marie R., daughter of Charles W. and Jane S. Sturges, aged 22 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 308 3d av., corner Heck st., Asbury Park, N. J., at 5 o'clock Tuesday, the 29th. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt st. at 3:10 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

THOMPSON.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Aug. 26, 1893, Isabel Ewart, fourth daughter of William and Annie C. Thompson, in the 10th year of her age.
Funeral on Monday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

TORRIANI.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Angelo Torriani, aged 64 years.
Funeral from his late residence, Oceanic, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WELSH.—On Aug. 27, Mary Welsh, widow of Patrick Welsh and beloved mother of Mary A. Roach.
Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Bridget Coleman, 2,103 2d av., on Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Special Notices.

A.—THE HOLLYWOOD HOTELS.

Long Branch, N. J.

Opens June 1, 1893.

LEON COTTENTIN, Manager. Address FRED. HOEY.

TO RENT OR LEASE.
Private office in store; open until 11 o'clock at night. 1,265 Broadway, near 32d st.

New Publications.

BOOK.—"French Conversations," 25c. French Academy, Prof. BERLER, 853 Broadway. French instruction; summer terms; September, October.

25C.—Scott's "Ivanhoe," "Betrothed," "Pirate," "Kenilworth," "Abbot," "Talisman," "Woodstock," "Waverley;" all others. PRATT, 155 6th av.

Religious Notices.

MODERN MIRACLES.—CHR. L. JENSEN, formerly pharmacist at the Danish royal court, who has cured by the hundred the most desperate and hopeless cases of chronic diseases only by treatment with his hands, wants situation in a clinic for treatment of incurables. Address 40 Vanderbilt av., Brooklyn.

His Money Is at the Service of the Poor.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 27.—In a sermon to his congregation to-day Father Schnell, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, said: "There is great distress in this parish, owing to the hard times. I have a deposit in the bank, which comprises my savings for some years, added to the pension I get as a union soldier, and this is at the disposal of the destitute as long as it holds out."

The suspended Prairie City Bank, according to a report that will be submitted to-morrow, will not pay more than 30 cents on the dollar.

THE REPEAL DEBATES.

After three weeks of delay and debate the House of Representatives has got ready to vote upon the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act, and will proceed to that task to-day. Much more is involved in its decision than merely the fate of the silver purchases. The advocates of free silver coinage in the House have, of their own choice, made their pet measure the principal as well as the preliminary issue of the contest; and they have so shaped the debates upon it that the merits of silver as a money metal have been brought into greater prominence and have been more thoroughly discussed than those of the subordinate measure under consideration. It is fortunate that such is the case. As the success of free silver coinage at this juncture would decisively settle in its favor the long pending controversy over it, so its failure, which is assured in the House, and highly probable in the Senate, will equally be its decisive and permanent defeat.

How soon the Senate will pass the repeal bill after it comes to it from the House, and how much of a majority the bill will secure there, are, of course, uncertain. The Senators opposed to repeal have all along announced their determination to prolong the struggle against it to the utmost of their power, but they can scarcely be so foolish as to do this in the face of inevitable final discomfiture. They have already been able to make enough speeches on the subject to put themselves right with their constituents, and the advocates of repeal are not likely to waste time in replying to them. Silver is so old and so threadbare a subject that nothing new can be said about it, and the tide of public opinion against its free coinage will only rise higher and gather more force the more it is resisted.

Readers of the daily newspapers have mercifully been spared the infliction of full-length reports of the speeches upon the repeal bill in the House and upon silver and currency in the Senate. Skimming over them as they lie spread out in the pages of the *Congressional Record*, I have been struck with the monotonous repetition on the part of the silver men of two or three stock arguments. The Representatives and Senators from the mining States are never tired of saying that silver has been from time immemorial a money metal, that its present low price is due to its demonetization, and that it would command its former high price if free coinage were restored. Those from the Western and Southern States assert, with equal confidence and equally wearisome repetition, that the low prices of wheat, cotton, and other agricultural staples, are due to the single gold standard and would disappear under that of silver. Both also continually harp upon the wrongs of debtors resulting from the present supremacy of gold, and neither has anything but denunciation and execration for creditors. As Representative Franklin Bartlett from this city very cleverly showed in his speech in favor of repeal, the interests of the earners of wages are by both of them left out of consideration altogether. The champion of the mine owners has no concern for the employees who would be paid in cheapened dollars, and the advocate of the agriculturist evinces no compassion for the toiling millions whose food and clothing he wishes to make dearer for the benefit of his clients. Nor does either seem to be aware that if he is right as to the effect of free silver coinage the other must be wrong. The free coinage mineowner insists that free coinage will make bullion silver as valuable at the ratio of 16 to 1 as gold, while the farmer and the planter expect that silver will retain its present low valuation, and that their wheat and cotton, measured by silver dollars, will correspondingly advance in price. If the mine owner is right the agriculturist has no reason to battle for silver; if the agriculturist is right, wages, fuel, and chemicals will cost so much more that the profits of silver mining will be as little as they are at present. It is a point of no practical importance, but it illustrates the confusion of mind which prevails among the silver men, and which makes them credulous of the astounding lie that European and New York capitalists have conspired to create the present crisis, in order to plunder the West and Southwest.

An interesting incident in the proceedings of the Senate last week was the presentation on Wednesday by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts of a letter written from London in 1872 by Mr. Ernest Seyd to Mr. Samuel Hooper, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. The famous Coinage act of 1873, by which the silver dollar was dropped from the list of United States coins was then under consideration by Mr. Hooper's committee, and he asked from Mr. Seyd, as an authority on currency and coinage, suggestions in regard to its details. Upon this fact the free coinage men have built up a legend, which figures prominently in their writings and speeches, that Mr. Seyd came over to this country as an emissary of the gold bugs of Europe, and by the expenditure in bribery of $500,000 procured the passage of the act of 1873. This figment is knocked all to pieces by the letter which Mr. Hoar submitted to the Senate on Wednesday. That letter demonstrates conclusively not only that Mr. Seyd did not exert himself to strike down silver as a money metal, but, on the contrary, advocated its continued use, and that, instead of being a gold monometallist and the agent of the gold bugs, Mr. Seyd was an avowed bimetallist. It also refutes the often asserted falsehood that the silver dollar was dropped surreptitiously and fraudulently by the act of 1873, since the bill, as submitted to Mr. Seyd a year before its final passage, plainly provided, as Mr. Seyd points out, for "the total abolition of the silver dollar."

The offering on Wednesday in the Senate, by Senator Peffer of Kansas, of a resolution of inquiry in regard to the present management of national banks in this and other cities, gave rise to a brief but stirring debate which can be properly understood only by reference to the full report of it printed in the *Record*. Mr. Peffer's resolution, as it was finally amended, called upon the Comptroller of the Currency to inform the Senate, First: What facts may be within his official knowledge which may show that any national banks in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia are now being conducted in violation of law, if any such banks are so conducted. Second: Whether such banks are paying depositors' checks promptly, and in what kind of money. Third: What rates of interest said banks or any of them is demanding and receiving for the loan of money or in discounting loans and bills. There is nothing in these inquiries which any honestly conducted bank has reason to fear. If the resolution had been passed without debate, it would have attracted little attention, and the Comptroller of the Currency might have taken his own time to furnish the information it called for. But no sooner was it read than an attempt was made by Senators friendly to the banks to smother it by referring it to the Committee on Finance. This attempt was resisted by Senator Peffer, aided by Senator Hill of this State, and Senators Vest, Manderson, Cockrell, Butler, and Cullom. Their opponents advocated the reference on the ground that, although the banks were as a matter of fact notoriously violating the law in all the respects mentioned in the resolution, it would be impolitic to say so officially, and thus compel the Comptroller of the Currency either to bring the banks to task or openly to violate his duty. The dispute lasted so long that the arrival of the hour set for other business prevented a vote upon it, and it therefore lies over for future consideration; but the mover of it has accomplished his purpose of calling the attention of Congress and of the whole country to the high-handed conduct of certain national banks, one feature of which, namely, their refusal to pay checks on demand, I have heretofore denounced. I have been taken to task by some bank Presidents, most energetically, for speaking of "the banks" generally as being guilty of this outrage upon the depositors, because their banks, they assure me, have in no case failed to perform their duty, but have paid checks invariably in currency whenever it was was asked for. I do not doubt their word, but so long as they permit to remain in the Clearing House, institutions which I know to have refused currency to depositors who needed it for their pay rolls, and had no idea of hoarding it or selling it to brokers, they must share the odium resulting from keeping bad company. If Senator Peffer's resolution had been passed they would have had an opportunity to vindicate themselves, but now, except with a few persons, who, like myself, have been specially informed, they lie under the same imputation as the others.

Another thing worth mentioning, which I find in the *Record*, is an assertion by Senator Gorman, in opposing the passage of Senator Peffer's resolution, that "under Mr. Cleveland's former Administration, Mr. Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, deposited sixty odd millions within a few months in the national banks because the banks were then helpless, as they are now. They could not then honor all demands. The relief given by the deposit of Government funds stayed the panic." This is far from the truth. There never was during the two years of Mr. Cleveland's former Administration when Mr. Manning was Secretary of the Treasury, namely, from March, 1885, to April, 1887, a time when the banks were helpless as they are now; Mr. Manning never deposited with them sixty odd millions or any other sum, and, of course, the deposit could not have stayed any panic if there had been one. It is true that at one period while Mr. Manning was Secretary of the Treasury, certain national banks designated for the purpose held public money collected by internal revenue collectors, to the amount of sixty millions and more, and Secretary Manning allowed them to keep it until he called for it, but he did not take it out of the Treasury and deposit it with them for the sufficient reason that he had no lawful authority to do so. A man in Senator Gorman's position ought to be better informed of historical facts and of the laws governing the Treasury Department.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales and Range of Prices of All Securities Dealt in During the Week Ending Aug. 26, 1893.

UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN $1,000s).

Sales.		Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
24,000	U. S. 4s, c	112⅝	112⅝	111⅝	111⅝

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s).

Sales.		Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
3,0	Atchison 4s	86⅝	72	67	71⅝
04	Atchison 2d, A	34	37	34	37
15	Am. C. O. 6s	104½	105⅝	102½	105
30	Austin & N. W. 1st	84	84	84	84
5	Atl. & Pac. in	5	5	5	5
7	Atl. & Pac. 1st	48⅝	50	48⅝	50
8	Am. Dk. & Imp. 5s	102	102	102	102
13	Brooklyn El. 1st	103	104	103	103¼
2	Buff. & Ph. gnl	97	97	97	97
1	Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	95	95	95	95
5	Chic. & W. Ind. 1st	104	104	104	104
2	Chic. & W. Ind. gnl	100	100	100	100
10	Cbs. & O. cn. 5s	91	93⅝	91	93⅝
88	Chs. & O. gnl 4½s	62	62⅝	61⅝	62⅝
10	C. & O. N. 1st cn. 2-4	74	74	74	74
1	Ch. & Alt. S. F.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
14	C., R. & Q. cnv. 5s	95	96⅝	95	96⅝
58	C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb. ex	80⅝	81	79⅝	79⅝
161	C., B. & Q. 4s	112⅝	113⅝	112⅝	113⅝
8	C., R. & Q., I. div 5s	100	100	100	100
4	C., B. & Q. 4s, I. div	86	87	86	87
4	C., R. & Q., S. F. 5s	99	99	99	99
2	C., C., C. & I. gnl	115	115	115	115
7	Cen. O. R. 1st	98	100	98	100
1	Chic., B. & Ir. 1st 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
41	Can. So. 1st	100	100⅝	100	100⅝
2	Can. So. 2d	95	95	95	95
1731	Chic. & N. P. 1st	40	41⅝	35⅝	40
3	Cent. Pac. g. 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	Cl. & Pitts., S. F.	116	116	116	116
6	Ch. & N. O. 1st cn. 7s	103	106	103	106
4	Ch., St. L. & P. 5s	112	112	112	112
13	Ch., St. L. & N. O. H.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
10	Col. & Mid. 4s	35	35	35	35
54	C. G. L. & C. Co. 1st	72	74	72	74
20	Chic. & E. Ill.	23	23	23	23
5	Chic., P. & St. L. 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
2	Del. & H., '94 c	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7	Del., L. & W. 7s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
24	Den. & R. G. cn	73⅝	74	73⅝	73⅝
10	Elin., N. & W.	20	20	20	20
5	Dul., S. S. & Atl. 5s	90	92	90	92
20	Edison E. Ill. 1st	87	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
10	Elz. & B. S. 1st	90	90	90	90
5	Equitable G. 5s	83	86	83	86
8	Erie cn. 1st	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
162	Erie cn. 2d	63⅝	68⅝	63⅝	67
16	E. Tenn. 5s	84	84	83	83
2	E. Tenn. 1st	102	102	102	102
1	Ft. Worth 1st	67	67	67	67
2	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
7	G., H. & S. A. 1st, M. 7s	95	95	95	95
2	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	65	64½	64½	64½
31	H. & St. Jo. cn. 6s	109⅝	110	109⅝	110
5	Harlem 1st	114⅝	114	114	114⅝
10	Hock. Val. 5s	75⅝	75⅝	74	74
10	Hous. & T. Cent. 1st	110	110	110	110
5	Iron Mt. 1st	95	95	95	95
83	Iron Mt. 5s	69	69	69	69
1	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1	Ill. C. & Ob. 1st	103	103	103	103
6	Int. & Gt. N. 2d	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
15	Kan. Pac. cn	90	90	88	90
188	Kan. & Tex. 4s	64⅝	74⅝	64⅝	71⅝
88	Kan. & Tex. 2d	33⅝	35⅝	32⅝	35⅝
3	L. C. & N., St. Chs. Bdge.	100	100	100	100
1	Knox. & Ohio 1st	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝