HE FORGED $100,000.

A Harlem Sunday School Superintendent Under Arrest.

HE MADE BOGUS INDORSEMENTS.

Signed the Name of His Employer on Paper Used for Silk Company of Which He Was President.

New York, June 13.—A. S. Moore, a former employe of Inman, Swan & Co., New York cotton brokers, is in custody for forging the name of that corporation and individual members of the firm to paper of the East River Silk Company, of which he was formerly treasurer. Fully $100,000 of the paper has been traced. It was offered at various banks.

Moore is 36 years of age and superintendent of a Harlem Sunday school. He was formerly employed as a bookkeeper by Inman, Swan & Co., one of the largest cotton brokers in the country. Last November he was discharged on account of some irregularities which were discovered in his books, but the firm said today that Mr. Moore was not accused of dishonesty. During his connection with the firm he was also the treasurer of a concern known as the East River Silk Company, with mills at Astoria, Long Island, and since last November and up to the present time he still retained that position.

The forged paper, nearly, if not all, connected with the silk company bears the forged indorsements of Inman, Swan & Co., R. W. Swan, jr., and John Menke, a commission agent. The Bank of America holds some $40,000 of the paper, and through their lawyers they secured attachments against the East River Silk Company, and had them levied on the company's goods that lay in the commission houses of this city and also in Astoria. Meanwhile the National Union bank was not idle. The cashier went to the Tombs police court and secured a warrant for the arrest of Moore.

Moore was arrested in the Cotton Exchange building today and taken to the Tombs court. He refused to talk to reporters. Moore is married and the father of four children.

Late today the East River Silk Company was placed in the hands of Robert S. Green and Thomas D. Jay, jr., as receivers, by Judge Ingraham, of the supreme court, in the suit of Robert W. Inman, the holder of a note for $2,500 against the company. Mr. Inman claims the firm is solvent.

SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

San Francisco Civic Federation Brings Out Startling Charges.

San Francisco, June 13.—There was an exciting scene at the police court proceedings this afternoon in the criminal libel suit instituted by Dr. Marc Levingston, candidate for health officer, against Rev. Dr. Dille and three other members of the Civic Federation, including I. J. Truman, the president. One of the attorneys for the defendants testified that the defendants, when making their charges against Levingston expected to be arrested for libel, considering the procedure in the Oscar Wilde case as a precedent in the matter. Counsel for the prosecution asked if it was intimated that Dr. Levingston is guilty of crimes similar to those of which Oscar Wilde was accused. "Not exactly that," responded the attorney for the Civic Federation, "but of crimes just as bad, and we can prove him guilty of all we have charged. His suit is like Wilde's—a brazen attempt to bluff his accusers."

Whisky Trust to Be Broken Up.

Springfield, Ill., June 13.—The supreme court of Illinois today filed an opinion in the case of the People vs. the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. The judgment of ouster entered by the lower court is affirmed. The effect of this decision will be to break up the whisky trust.

Attorney Mayer, representing the reorganization committee, says the decision will hasten the accomplishment of its objects.

Chicago, June 13.—Receiver John McNulta was not inclined to discuss the whisky trust decision, but asserted his intention to hold the trust's property at any cost. The opinion has been expressed that in the event of a decision such as was rendered today the trust's distilleries would revert to the original owners, some of whom expressed an intention of seizing the plants. Deputy United States marshals have been on guard at various distilleries some time.

Durrant Won't Ask Change of Venue.

San Francisco, June 13.—John H. Dickinson, chief counsel for Theodore Durrant, says there is no foundation for the report that he will ask for a change of venue on the ground of prejudice against his client. He believes a fair jury can be obtained in San Francisco, and is willing to submit Durrant's fate to their judgment. He says Durrant will prove an alibi to both cases against him.

The Canadian Soo Canal.

Sault Ste. Marie, June 13.—The new Canadian canal was formally opened here today. The contracts for the canal and lift docks were let in November, 1888. The water was first admitted to the locks September 25, 1894. The total length of the canal across St. Mary's island is 4,000 feet, or from the eastern to the western extremities of the piers, 6,000 feet. With its approaches the total distance is 3½ miles. The lock chamber is 900 feet in length, its width 60 feet, and it has a depth of water sufficient to pass vessels of twenty feet draught. At a point about 1,350 feet above the lock it is crossed by a swinging bridge, over which the railroad systems of Canada and the United States find accommodation. The work altogether cost about $4,000,000.

The proceedings were of a formal character.

The New Minister to Venezuela.

Washington City, June 13.—The president has made the following appointments: Allen Thomas, consul general, to be United States minister to Venezuela; Emory Best, of the District of Columbia, to be assistant commissioner of the general land office.

The St. Louis' Maiden Voyage.

Southampton, June 13.—The St. Louis, the new palatial steamer which has just made a very successful maiden voyage across the ocean, was docked at 5 o'clock this morning. The passage was delightful. The daily runs to the Scilly isles were 384, 443, 443, 379, 441, 44, 432 and 416 miles. For a first trip this is considered excellent.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

New Great Northern Steamers.

The first passenger steamer of the Northern Steamship Company will leave Duluth for Buffalo June 10, and semi-weekly thereafter during the summer season. The steamers Northwest and Northland are new steel steamers, superbly appointed, and are the fastest vessels on the Great Lakes. For tickets and information apply at Great Northern ticket office, 612 Front street, or depot office, foot of Marion street.

Senor Manuel Ruiz Sorrela, a noted Spanish Republican leader, is dead, at Burgowa.

National Mexican Band concert, Madison Park Theater, Sunday afternoon and evening.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN TEXAS.

People Already Reserving Seats for the Battle.

Dallas, Tex., June 13.—The Southwest has gone wild over the Corbett-Fitzsimmons match. The following has been received at the Coney Island Turf Exchange, addressed to Stewart & Co.:

"Estacado, Tex., June 12.—Don't forget to reserve plenty of room for the Western cattlemen. I can vouch that 75 per cent. of the ranchmen will be in Dallas on October 21 to see Corbett and Fitz box. So don't forget our class.

"JOHN E. HOWARD."

There is considerable speculation as to what Gov. Culberson will do, but in view of the fact that while he filled the position of attorney general there were contests right along in the different cities of the state and he made no move to suppress them, it is believed he will not now interfere, as the law has not since been changed.

Chicago, June 13.—Daniel S. Stewart reached Chicago last evening from New York, whither he had been to arrange for the championship battle between Jim Corbett and Bob Fitzsimmons. "The Florida Athletic Club accepted my proposition to move their concern to Dallas," Stewart said. "I produced the statutes, showing that there is no law in the state against pugilistic contests, and told them if the club was transferred to Dallas I must be elected president and treasurer of the club. Dwyer, Vendig and friends thought this over, and the result is that I was elected president and treasurer of the Florida Athletic Club, and the club is transferred to Dallas.

"I am now on my way to Dallas to begin the construction of the amphitheater in which the fight will take place. It will be a mammoth structure, built in octagonal shape. There will be four entrances from the cardinal points of the building. The seating capacity will be 40,000. There will be 250 boxes, with ten chairs in each. The prices for the boxes has not been settled, but the admission will be $10, with reserved seats $20. During the week in which the fight will take place there will be a fair in Dallas, and to this there will be excursion rates from all the surrounding country. I have secured a cheap rate from two Eastern lines, which I believe has never before been secured for a similar event.

"Corbett and Fitzsimmons will meet on Thursday, October 31. There will be one other contest, probably between Dixon and Plimmer. There will be no carnival of four fights. The mill between the little men will take place probably the second day preceding the Corbett-Fitzsimmons battle."

From what Stewart says there will be no middle, light or welterweight fights, about which so much has been said and written since it has been settled that the great fight will take place at Dallas. He does not intend that any of the multitudious light, welter and middleweights should get in under cover of the big show, and there will be but two—Dixon and Plimmer and Fitzsimmons and Corbett—and Stewart holds that these are enough and worth the journey to see.

BASEBALL.

National League Games.

Brooklyn, June 13.—Brooklyn, 2; b. h., 5; e, 2. Cleveland, 4; b. h., 8; e, 5. Batteries—Daub and Grim; Wallace and Zimmer.

Philadelphia, June 13.—Philadelphia, 2; b. h., 9; e, 2. Louisville, 3; b. h., 11; e, 0. Batteries—McGill and Buckley; Inks and Welch.

New York, June 13.—New York, 5; b. h., 5; e, 5; St. Louis, 4; b. h., 7; e, 6. Batteries—Rusie and Wilson; Breitenstein and Peitz.

Boston, June 13.—Boston, 20; b. h., 18; e, 4. Chicago, 3; b. h., 5; e, 4. Batteries—Sullivan and Tenny; Hutchinson and Donahue.

Following is the standing of the National League clubs:

Club—	Played.	Won.	Per Cent.
Boston	37	24	648
Pittsburg	43	27	627
Cleveland	42	25	595
Baltimore	36	21	583
Chicago	45	25	555
New York	41	22	536
Cincinnati	41	21	512
Philadelphia	39	19	487
Brooklyn	40	19	475
Washington City	39	18	461
St. Louis	44	15	340
Louisville	39	7	179

The Coney Island Prizefights.

Brooklyn, June 13.—Mayor Schieren this afternoon refused to grant a license to the Seaside Athletic Club, and also refused to grant it a special license applied for by President O'Rourke, who is also Dixon's manager, permitting it to bring off the bouts which have been advertised to take place tomorrow night, among which was announced a meeting between George Dixon and Frank Erno. Judge Brown has issued an order compelling him to grant a license to the Seaside Athletic Club. The application was made on an affidavit by O'Rourke, claiming that the club had lived up to the letter of the law, and that if prizefights were conducted it was the duty of the police to arrest offenders at the time.

Accident to the Alisa.

Southampton, June 13.—The Britannia and Alisa started today in a race for large yachts under the auspices of the Royal Southampton Yacht Club. The course was forty-four miles. The Alisa allowed the Britannia forty-two seconds. At the start the Alisa led the Britannia a few seconds. While the Britannia was leading the Alisa's jib split and she was compelled to abandon the race.

Vancouver-San Francisco Chess Match.

Vancouver, B. C., June 13.—All arrangements for the chess match by telegraph between the Vancouver and San Francisco chess clubs tomorrow night are completed. Two games will be played. Vancouver's committee on No. 1 board consisting of Hoffar (captain), Dr. Bell-Irving, Hooper and Crickmay, and on No. 2 board of Keith (captain), Smith, Proctor and Grant.

SPORTING NOTES.

The county clerk's office base ball team has challenged the newspaper men to a match.

At the Roby, Ind., races Thursday the winners were: Six furlongs, Collins, 1:18; four and a half furlongs, Mickey, :58; six and a half furlongs, Weaverman, 1:26; eight furlongs, Eagle Bird, 1:45; six furlongs, Frankie D, 1:17¾.

At the Gravesend races Thursday the winners were: Six furlongs, Prig, 1:14¾; nine furlongs, Our Jack, 1:59¼; five furlongs, Handspring, 1:03; six furlongs, Liza, 1:15; five furlongs, Premier, 1:03; nine furlongs, Longbeach, 1:59.

At the St. Louis races Thursday the winners were: Seven furlongs, Shanty Bob, 1:29; eight and a half furlongs, Rapidan, 1:50½; eight furlongs, O'Connell, 1:42½; five and a half furlongs, Schiller, 1:09¼; seven and a half furlongs, First Chance, 1:35½.

At the Latonia races Thursday the winners were: Six furlongs, Enid, 1:16½; six furlongs, Alto June, 1:16¼; handicap, nine furlongs, Pocahontas, 1:50¼; Covington stakes, two-year-olds, value to winner $2,000, five furlongs, Remnant, 1:03½; five furlongs, Ban Johnson, 1:03; six furlongs, Ashland, 1:15½.

At the San Francisco races Thursday the winners were: Four and a half furlongs, maiden two-year-olds, Virgie A, :56¼; six furlongs, selling, Connaught, 1:16¼; five furlongs, handicap, Ivy, 1:01; mile and 70 yards, selling, Mulberry, 1:46; five and a half furlongs, selling, Realization, 1:07½.

S. A. C. and Portland to Play Ball.

The Portland baseball team will be in Seattle tomorrow to play the first of the league games with the S. A. C. nine. The home team has been hard at work under the persistent coaching of Manager Emmett Russell, and ought to give the visitors plenty to do to keep themselves from being walked away with. The fielding will surely be first-rate, but just what sort of a showing several of the new men will make at the bat cannot yet be determined. The following is the make-up of the S. A. C. team:

Swanson, c; Greene, p; McKinstry, 1b; Rockenfield, 2b; Pope, 3b; Noble, ss; Ballard, lf; Westlake, cf; Case, rf; Deutcher, sub. The game will be called at 3 o'clock at the Madison street grounds.

THE SILVER FACTIONS.

Continued from First Page.

and at the conclusion of his remarks the convention took a recess until 2:30.

The Resolutions.

Immediately after the convention was called to order for the afternoon, Senator J. K. Jones, of Arkansas, as chairman, presented the report of the committee on resolutions, which was read, as follows:

"Silver and gold have in all ages constituted the money of the world, and were the money of the fathers of the republic, the money of history and of the constitution. The universal experience of mankind has demonstrated that the joint use of both silver and gold coin as one money constitutes the most stable standard of values, and that the full amount of both metals is necessary as a medium of exchange. The demonetization of either of these historic money metals means an appreciation in the value of money, a fall in the price of commodities, a diminution in the profits of legitimate business, a continuing increase in the burden of debts, a withdrawal of money from the channels of trade and industry, where it no longer yields a safe and sure return, and its idle accumulation in the banks and in the great money centers of the country.

"There is no health and soundness in a financial system under which a hoarded dollar is productive of increase to its possessor while an invested dollar yields a constantly diminishing return, and under which fortunes are made by the accretions of idle capital or destroyed by a persistent fall in the price of commodities and a persistent dwindling in the margin of profits in almost every branch of useful industry. Such a system is a premium upon sloth and a penalty upon industry, and such a system is that which the criminal legislation of 1873 has imposed upon this country.

"The bi-metallist standard of silver and gold has behind it the experience of ages, and has been tested and approved by the enlightened and deliberate decree of mankind. The gold standard is a departure from the established policy of the civilized world, with nothing to commend it but twenty-two years of depression and disaster to the people and extraordinary accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few.

"There are some facts bearing upon this question recognized and adopted by all candid men, whether advocates of bi-metallism or the single gold standard. Among these is the fact that the very year that marked the change from the bi-metallic to the single gold standard is the very year that marked the changing condition from rising prices, large profits, general contentment and great prosperity to a condition of falling prices, diminishing profits, insecurity of investments, unemployed labor and a heavy depression in all branches of trade and industry. It is not a matter of dispute, even among the honest advocates of the gold standard, that general prosperity came to an end with the destruction of the bi-metallic system, and that hard times, falling prices, idle workingmen and widespread depression came in with the gold standard and prevails today wherever the gold standard has been adopted. Every international monetary conference that has been called, every demand in this country on Europe for an international agreement to re-establish the bi-metallic standard is a confession that the demonetization of silver was a blunder if not a crime, that its consequences have been disastrous, and that the conditions that it wrought are full of menace and of peril. The logic of facts establishes beyond intelligent question that the destruction of silver as a primary money by a conspiracy of selfish interests is the cause of the widespread depression and suffering that came with the gold standard. There can be no restoration of prosperity, no permanent relief from prevailing conditions until the great cause has been removed by a complete restoration of silver to its proper place as a money metal, equal with gold.

"We believe in a money of stable value. We believe least of all in an appreciating standard. It is only through the practical operation of bi-metalism that a stable standard of value can be secured. A single or a stable standard, but a constantly changing standard. The effect of gold mono-metallism is to establish one standard for the creditor and another for the debtor, and there can be no more dishonest monetary system than that which gives short measure to the borrower and long measure to the lender.

"Under the system prevailing prior to 1873 there can be no violent change in the relative value of the two metals, for a rise in value of one metal is counteracted by a decrease in the demand, and a fall in value by an increased demand. Under the operation of this beneficent law a stable relation was maintained between them in spite of the most extreme changes in relative production. From the earliest period of our history up to 1873 the right of the debtor to choose whether he should pay his debts in silver or gold coin was always recognized. The subsequent policy has been to transfer this right to the creditor, thus tending to constantly increase the value of the dearer metal and destroy the parity between them. Believing it is absolutely necessary to reverse this iniquitous and ruinous policy, we therefore resolve,

"That we favor the immediate restoration of silver to its former place as a full legal tender standard money equal with gold, and the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon terms of exact equality.

"That while we should welcome the co-operation of other nations, we believe the United States should not wait on the pleasure of foreign governments or the consent of foreign creditors, but should themselves proceed to reverse the grinding process that is destroying the prosperity of the people, and should lead by their example the nations of the earth.

"That the rights of the American people, the interests of American labor and the prosperity of American industry have a higher claim to the consideration of the people's lawmakers than the greed of foreign creditors or the avaricious demands made by idle holders of idle capital. The right to regulate its own monetary system in the interests of its own people is a right which no free government can barter, sell or surrender. This reserved right is a part of every bond, of every contract and of every obligation. No creditor or claimant can set up a right that can take precedence over a nation's obligations to promote the welfare of the masses of its own people. This is a debt higher and more binding than all other debts, and one which it is not only dishonest but treasonable to ignore.

"Under the financial policy that now prevails we see the land filled with idle and discontented workingmen and an ever-growing army of tramps, men whom lack of work and opportunity have made outcasts and beggars. At the other end we find that a few thousand families own one-half the wealth of the country. The centralization of wealth has gone hand in hand with the spread of poverty. The pauper and the plutocrat are the twin children of the same vicious and unholy system. The situation is full of menace to the liberties of the people and the life of the republic. The issue is enfranchisement or hopeless servitude. Whatever the power of money can do by debauchery and corruption to maintain its grasp on the lawmaking power will be done. We therefore appeal to the plain people with perfect confidence in their patriotism and intelligence to arouse themselves to a full sense of the peril that confronts them and defend the citadel of their liberties with a vigilance that shall neither slumber or sleep."

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by applause, and they were adopted with a hurrah without discussion.

The following resolution was presented and adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee, composed of one member from each state, be appointed by the delegates thereof in this convention, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the advocates of bi-metallism and bi-metallic societies in the different sections of the Union, and devise measures to advance the cause of bi-metallism through the United States. This committee shall have power to call a national conference of bi-metallists whenever, in the opinion of the committee, the cause of bi-metallism can be advanced thereby. Said committee shall have power to fill all vacancies."

Senator Harris then presented letters from Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, Pugh of Alabama, and Jones of Nevada, indorsing the convention and containing words of encouragement for the advocates of the free coinage of silver.

In response to repeated calls from the audience, Senator Jones of Arkansas advanced to the front of the stage and said:

"I had no idea, gentlemen, of making a speech. The resolutions just presented contain my views on this subject as tersely and forcibly as they could be expressed in words. I believe that the people of the country will digest this question before the national election and find the fallacies of the arguments of the gentlemen of the other side."

Ex-Gov. Prince of New Mexico was next introduced. He said: "I bring you greetings from the West. My colleagues and myself were sent from the bi-metallic convention in Salt Lake to bring you word of good cheer. The people there are all bi-metallists. There is no need out there for meetings or speakings. We are all bi-metallists. We Westerners believe that the American people are as honest as they are patriotic. We do not believe the Eastern people want to set up a dishonest dollar, but we believe they have not been educated as they should be. Such a convention as this should be held in the East. I want to say a few words on the topic of honest money. We want money that is honest in deed, in proof and in fact. I conceive that Mr. Carlisle's idea that the best money is the highest priced money is not true. The best money is the money that has and always will have stability. The best dollar is not a high priced fluctuating dollar, but the best dollar is the dollar of absolute stability, and that is the dollar of bi-metallism. The most absolutely dishonest dollar that the world has ever seen is the constantly appreciating gold dollar."

The next speaker was Benjamin R. Tillman, the Populist United States senator from South Carolina, to whose appearance everybody had been looking forward with great interest, as his speech was expected to furnish the sensation of the convention. Senator Tillman's original manner and plain speech attracted his hearers at once, and he held their close attention for over an hour. He said in part:

"Some three or four weeks ago there assembled in this city a body called to teach Southern people the meaning of sound money. After putting in force all the secret agencies and the use of illimitable money, and drumming up delegates from this Chamber of Commerce and that bank, they assembled here to tell us what was the meaning of sound money, and after having made the people of this city whose loans from the banks made them subservient to the banking interest turn out, they succeeded in drumming up a large gathering, and had the secretary of the treasury tell us the difference between sound money now and sound money in 1878. And, God save them, by request of the president, they had three cuckoos, who sold their birthright for the mess of pottage (applause). Three congressmen only, and I saw in the paper in which I read about it that there was not a solitary farmer in that party in this Southland, where the proportion between the agricultural interest and the rest is 75 farmers to 200 of all other interests. I see before me too many sunburned faces not to recognize in this gathering those who follow the plow as I do.

"What is sound money? Is it that money which requires two pounds of cotton, two bushels of wheat to get the same quantity of it that one did a few years back? I claim that such a dollar as this is a robber dollar of 200 cents. They tell you about 50 cent dollars. Let us fling into their teeth the 200 cent dollar. It is a hard thing to say of the secretary of the treasury that he has owners, but I am a plain, blunt man, and will speak my thoughts. (Applause.) The bankers of the United States today, to a man, are the ones who are clamoring against silver, and, oh, wonderful to tell, these very savings banks, president and directors present to this country the spectacle of pretending to object to a scheme of finance which would enable them to pay off their debts to their depositors in 50 cent dollars.

"What is the condition now of the Democratic party? Now this has a direct bearing on silver, and you will see it directly. What is that condition? As a Democrat, I am almost ashamed to catalogue it or to speak of it in an assembly mostly Democratic. The president whom we elected by a vote almost larger than that received by any of his predecessors, has betrayed the party. There is no use to deny that fact. I use the good old honest language, you know, and I believe he is a first cousin to Benedict Arnold in politics, for, if that platform on which he was nominated and elected and which he accepted without any dodging (I did not see in his letter of acceptance any sign of dodging it) —I say, if that platform meant anything, it meant that silver should have the same access to the mints of the United States as gold.

"There is going to be a new Mason and Dixon's line drawn this year. It will start in the mouth of the Chesapeake bay and run to Chicago by way of Cincinnati. Every Republican and so-called Democrat northeast of that line is going to vote for a goldbug, and every Republican, Democrat and Populist south and west of it is going to vote for somebody who is an honest friend of the people, let him be from whatever party he may." (Applause.)

Ex-Gov. Alva Adams, of Colorado, favored a union of the West and South for silver, and the waging of a vigorous campaign, outside of all party lines. He asserted that eleven Western states stood ready to join the South in such a movement.

Marion Butler, the Populist senator from North Carolina, said the convention was the most important and remarkable ever held in this country. He announced that he was a thorough-going Populist and believed that the government should own the railroads and steamships, but he did not want them to own them while the Rothschilds and other money kings owned the government. Mr. Butler said the biggest plank in the Populist platform was the silver plank, that the party increased 200 per cent last year and would increase 400 per cent next year. The North Carolina senator spoke at an unfavorable time. The crowd had been deluged with such a flood of oratory all day that it was somewhat tired, but it accorded him a respectful hearing and then took a recess until evening.

Congressman Bankhead, of Alabama, presided at the evening session. He introduced Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, who declared that any man who says silver was demonetized with the full knowledge of the people of the United States simply lies.

Under the resolutions passed this afternoon the following national committee was appointed to call a national silver conference in its discretion: Alabama, John Tomlinson; Arkansas, Charles Coffin; California, Alexander Delmar; Colorado, A. W. Ruckner; Georgia, N. W. Longley; Kentucky, J. A. Parker; Louisiana, Senator Blanchard; Missouri, J. C. Gage; Nevada, C. D. Nixon; Nebraska, C. G. Smith; North Carolina, N. B. Elliott; Ohio, F. D. Scott; Pennsylvania, A. C. Hopkins; South Carolina, J. W. Stokes; Tennessee, John R. Goodwin; Texas, J. H. Reagan; Virginia, M. P. Brandon; New Mexico, M. B. Prince; Utah, E. J. Kimball. The committee elected John R. Goodwin, of Tennessee, as chairman, and J. R. Acklen, of Nashville, secretary. It will meet in Chicago during July and perfect a permanent organization. The convention adjourned sine die.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Senator Lindsay Addresses a Big Meeting Against Free Silver.

Frankfort, Ky., June 13.—Senator Lindsay spoke to a crowded house here tonight. In opening he said:

"The appeals that are being made to the American people to so regulate the question of coinage under the conditions of 1895 as to avenge or right the supposed 'crime' of 1873, ought to receive no consideration. This is a case in which the dead should bury its dead. The discontinuance of silver coinage by the world at large in the years between 1870 and 1874 may or may not have been a crime. I am one of those who incline to the belief that the demonetization of 1873 was a grave mistake, and that the conditions would be better today if Germany, the Latin Union and the United States had continued the coinage of silver, but, whether a crime or a mistake, the act of 1873 was not passed surreptitiously, as is now claimed. It may be true that many members of congress did not understand the effect of that legislation and that the president who approved that bill was not advised of the fact that it discontinued the coinage of legal tender silver dollars."

Continuing, he dealt sledge hammer blows at the doctrines of the silver campaign in this state, and then replied to the plan of Senator Jones to raise immediately the value of all silver of the world 100 per cent. Should this be done, he held, that the 423,000,000 legal tender silver dollars in circulation and owned by our people would not have a cent added to their money value, but if, by the magical influence of an act of congress, the mercantile value of silver can be increased from 67 cents to $1.29 per ounce, then we may double the value of thousands of millions of silver in India, Mexico and other countries. No American would share the benefits of the miraculous increase except the mine owners and speculators.

Senator Lindsay's speech was of two hours' duration and was enthusiastically received. During the course of his remarks he paid a glowing tribute to Secretary Carlisle's efforts in the cause of honest money.

SOUND MONEY CRUSADE.

Gustav Schwab Says the Free Silver Craze Is Waning.

New York, June 13.—Gustav H. Schwab, chairman of the executive committee of the sound money committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, said concerning the chamber's crusade against free silver:

"The high water mark of the silver craze has evidently been reached. The most significant thing to emphasize this fact is the action of the Populist state convention of Des Moines, Ia., at which Gen. James B. Weaver and his followers were completely turned down by the more conservative elements.

"The one cheering thing of the whole fight is that the Populist party is disintegrating, and sound sense is finding a foothold among the farmers. The campaign of education is bearing fruit, and, unless all signs fail, before the presidential election occurs next year the rampant silverites will be routed horse and foot.

"Both political parties are making bids for the sound money sentiment among the voters, and it is believed that Ohio will be found in line with the Eastern states on this question. Indiana shows a strong following of sound money men, and the indications are that Senator Voorhees will have a hard time to convince the honest farmers of this state that 50 cents can be made into a dolar. The fiasco of the so-called Springfield convention in Illinois has proved a damper on the hopes and expectations of the silverites."

Senator Hansbrough for Free Silver.

Fargo, N. D., June 13.—Senator Hansbrough has published a letter in the Bismarck Tribune on the financial question, favoring free silver coinage, but disclosing that he will abide by his party's decision made in convention.

Printers Under Civil Service Rules.

Washington City, June 13.—President Cleveland today signed an order prepared by the civil service commission, whereby about 2,500 positions in the government printing office are put within the classified civil service.

ECZEMA
From early childhood until I was grown my family spent a fortune trying to cure me of this disease. I visited Hot Springs and was treated by the best medical men, but was not benefited. When all things had failed I determined to try S.S.S. and in four months was entirely cured. The terrible eczema was gone, not a sign of it left. My general health built up, and I have never had any return of the disease. I have often recommended S.S.S. and have never yet known a failure to cure.
FROM CHILDHOOD
GEO. W. IRWIN, Irwin, Pa.
SSS
Never fails to cure, even when all other remedies have. Our treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free to any address.
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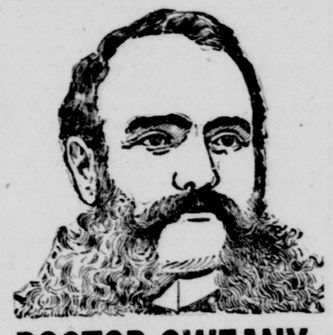
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