THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXVIII., NO. 62. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1895. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

WASH GOODS.

Fancy Striped Ginghams, 10c yard.
Zephyr Ginghams, 12½c a yard.
Fine 32-inch Scotch Ginghams, 15c yard.
New Styles Seersucker, 8c yard.
Fancy Scotch Novelties, 25c yard.
Waverlet Crepe, 35c yard.

WE

Are going to tempt you out, no matter how hot the weather is. We shall put other bargain stores in the shade and let them keep cool. We earn our bread by the sweat of our brows.

Remnants —ARE— Selling Cheap.

WHITE GOODS.

Plain White India Linon, 10c.
Victoria Lawn, 12½c.
Checked Nainsook, 10c.
36-inch English Long Cloth, 15c.
36-inch Bordered Apron Lawn, 20c.
Colored Organdies, 25c.

EMBROIDERIES AT HALF PRICE.

46-inch Swiss Embroidery, $1 yard.
46-inch Swiss Embroidery at $1.50 yard.
46-inch Swiss Embroidery at $2 yard.
46-inch Swiss Embroidery at $2.50 yard.
These are in full skirt lengths and are reduced to half price.

THE REALTY OF OUR ADVERTISED VALUES

Is always acknowledged. They are tangible facts—always procurable in quantity, quality and price as stated. We show clean, fresh assortments of staple goods, which have not run the gauntlet of forced or bankrupt sales, but have come to us direct from the manufacturers with the stamp of newness upon them. It sells the goods, it satisfies the purchaser, and that is what we most desire.

See Our Jacket Bargains.

Pioneer Square, Front Street.

W. P. BOYD & CO.

Samples With Pleasure.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

$13.50 Decorated Semi-Porcelain Set, 107 pieces, now	$8.90	20c Cuspidores, now	$ .10
$2.50 Decorated 10-piece Toilet Set, now	1.75	$5 Berry and Salad Set, French China, now	3.25
$1.75 Blown Water Sets, engraved, now	1.15	$3.50 Berry Saucers, French China, now	2.50
20c White China Bread and Butter Plates, now	.10	$2 China Fruit Plates, now	1.40

M. SELLER & CO. 714 Second St., Boston Block.

WEEKLY EXCURSIONS---HO! FOR THE MOUNTAINS!

Away from the heat and turmoil of the city, to the cool refreshing breezes of the Cascades. Board the N. P. east-bound train at 4:15 p. m. on Saturday or Sunday, and take advantage of the special rate of $4.40 and return, in ten days or less, TO THE WASHINGTON HOT SPRINGS. Three and a half hours' ride from the city, and near the famous Stampede tunnel, which pierces the range at the summit. Good fishing and hunting, mountain climbing, tennis, croquet, roller skating, bicycling on first-class track and other amusements. Competent musicians engaged for the season. Dance hall open every evening. Bath house fitted up in modern style, comprising hot and cold shower, sweat and vapor baths, and large cooling room. Permission will be readily granted to individuals or families not desiring to stay at the hotel to pitch their tents on the banks of the picturesque Green river, in the hotel grounds. A well stocked store at the springs will supply their wants. Rates at Hotel Hot Springs, $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $15 per week. Physician in attendance. For further particulars and analysis of the waters, address

I. G. McCAIN, Hot Springs, Wash.

After July 4th

We would wish to close our stores at 6:30 every evening except Saturdays. We should deem it a favor if our customers can find it convenient to make their purchases as early in the day as possible.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers. LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & Co., 815 and 817 Front Street.

THE SEATTLE TRANSFER CO.

Main Office, Corner of Third and Weller Streets.

Hacks, Cabs and Baggage Office, Telephone 41, 214 Cherry Street; Freight and Drays, Telephone 359, Warehouse; Coal Telephone 41 or 359.

STORAGE and INSURANCE at the LOWEST RATES

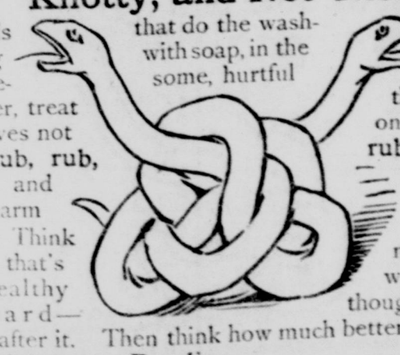
BLOUSE SETS, BELTS AND BELT PINS

Another Large Line Just Received. Prices Very Low.

ALBERT HANSEN, 706 Front St.

LEO'S BUSINESS COLLEGE—Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship and Common School Branches. Individual instruction. Day and night sessions. ERNEST LEO, Prop. Occidental Block.

Knotty, and Not Nice



—the hands that do the washing and cleaning with soap, in the old-fashioned, tiresome, hurtful way. Treat them better, treat them to Pearline. It saves not only the hands, but the rub, rub, rub, that tells on the arms and the back, and all the harm that comes from it. Think of the wear and tear that's made by a strong, healthy woman with a washboard—though she's "tired to death" after it. Then think how much better, and cheaper, and easier it is to use Pearline.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 387 JAMES PYLE, New York.

TO LOCATE THE ROAD.

Members of the State Commission Ready for the Trip.

TACOMA IS SHORT OF WATER.

Can Get It From Clover Creek Only by Paying Damages.

The Deficit of Clallam County's Absconding Treasurer Only $4,000—Phil Isensee, the Whatcom Embezzler, Soon to Be Making Jute Sacks.

Mount Vernon, July 16.—Special.—Messrs. Wilson, Welts and Watson, the state road commissioners, will leave tomorrow from this place for the trip over the mountains to locate the Cascade road. Engineer Huntoon will accompany them, besides two or three assistants, axmen, etc. The trip they will take will be over 300 miles long, and will require from six to eight weeks to complete it. Leaving Marble Mount they will go as far as the Goat trail and thence, leaving their pack ponies, will go up Ruby creek, and Slate creek over the range and down the Methow to the mouth of the Twitsp; thence up the Twitsp, over the summit of the Methow range to the headwaters of Bridge creek, a tributary of the Stehekin. At this point they will establish a camp from which they will examine on foot Rainy pass and its outlet by way of Granite creek to the west. They will also explore Thunder creek pass to its confluence with the Skagit. After this they will break up camp on Bridge creek, descend to Lake Chelan; thence up the Stehekin, over Cascade pass and down the Cascade river to Marble Mount. They expect to adopt one of the passes in time so that six to eight weeks' work at least can be done on the road this fall.

The state commissioners are disappointed that the Skagit county commissioners would not assist them in building the Blanchard-Chuckanut section, which is designed to connect Bellingham bay with the state road.

INTEREST ON STATE WARRANTS.

Important Opinion by the Attorney General of the State.

Olympia, July 15.—Special.—The following opinion regarding interest on state warrants has been rendered by the attorney general:

Hon. O. A. Bowen, State Treasurer, Olympia, Wash.:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your communication submitting for my advice the following inquiry:

"When no rate of interest is stipulated on state warrants issued subsequent to the taking effect of the law relating to interest, approved March 20, 1895, will such warrants bear 7 or 8 per cent. interest?"

Prior to the act of February 21, 1893, there was no law fixing any rate of interest upon state warrants, but by that act the legal rate of interest was fixed at 8 per cent. per annum, and it was further provided that state warrants should bear interest at a rate not exceeding the legal rate. This act taken in connection with the administrative practice that had prevailed in the state and territory since its organization, of paying interest on state warrants at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, was invariably construed to fix the rate of interest upon state warrants at 8 per cent. per annum, unless another rate was specified by special act. By the act of March 20, 1895 (see Laws of 1895, page 349), the legal rate of interest on a loan or forbearance of money is fixed at 7 per cent. per annum were no other rate is specified. But section 1, of that act, which fixes the rate at 7 per cent. per annums make, no reference whatever to state or other public warrants, while section 3 provides as follows:

"All state, county, city, town and school warrants, and all warrants or other evidences of indebtedness drawn upon or payable from any public funds, shall bear interest at a rate not greater than 8 per centum per annum, unless a less rate be specified therein."

And section 6 is as follows:

"Nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting any contract or obligation made or entered into prior to the taking effect of this act, nor the rate of interest provided by law for state, municipal, or other public bonds."

Although there is an unfortunate ambiguity in these provisions, especially in section 3 above quoted, I think, taking all the provisions together, that it is manifest that the legislature did not intend to change the rate of interest on public warrants, but intended that all such warrants should bear interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum, unless a less rate was specified, either by statute or by resolution of such administrative body in the county or municipality as possesses the right to fix a different rate of interest. Very respectfully yours,

W. C. JONES,
Attorney General.

TACOMA'S WATER SUPPLY.

Only Clover Creek Seems to Be Available, but Rigney Must Be Paid.

Tacoma, July 16.—Special.—It is getting too expensive to scrape up water to supply the city since Robert P. Rigney obtained his injunction shutting off the supply from Clover creek. The city now wants to get water from that source, and a special meeting of the council was held today to consider the matter.

When the city purchased the light and water plant from the Tacoma Light & Water Company, that corporation guaranteed the city the right to Clover creek water. Several months ago a suit was brought in the name of the city to condemn the water of the creek to the city's use. The Tacoma Light & Water Company was to pay the cost of the suit and the damages. The jury condemned the creek and awarded Rigney $14,350 damages. Of this the company paid $7,250 and contested the remaining $7,000. Then the city continued to take water from the creek pending the settlement of the case, and Rigney shut it off with an injunction.

Today at the special meeting of the council it was decided to notify the Tacoma Light & Water Company to pay the $7,000 immediately, and also $4,500 claimed by other owners who are entitled to compensation. If the company refuses so to do the city will pay the money and then bring suit on C. B. Wright's indemnity bond.

A resolution was introduced by Lister instructing the board of public works to make surveys in the direction of Chenius river and Canada creek, with a view of obtaining a permanent water supply from those streams. The resolution was referred to the fire and water committee.

It came to light at the meeting that despite the recent retrenchment ordinance passed by the council, two employes, whose positions were thereby abolished, were still drawing salary. The positions are bailiff of the municipal court and second clerk in the delinquent tax department of the controller's office. An explanation was demanded from the heads of the departments to be presented at the regular meeting Saturday.

Cattle Rustlers Probably Lynched.

Butte, Neb., July 16.—There is a general belief here that the rustlers captured by the vigilants Sunday have been lynched. The vigilants found the rustlers in a stockade at Fort Randall ready to protect their stolen property. The fort was quickly surrounded, and the men realizing the futility of resistance, surrendered to the vigilants. They were quickly disarmed, bound hand and foot, placed on horses and started west, presumably for Keya Paha county. The men captured are: Louis Zealand, a resident of Spencer, Neb.; S. C. Clark, C. S. Murphy and S. H. Jackson, who live west of Springview. Nearly 100 head of cattle were found.

DEFAULTER CLUMP'S SHORTAGE.

Not So Great as Reported—He Got Only $4,000.

Port Angeles, July 16.—Special.—Ex-Treasurer M. J. Clump, who, last January, escaped from officers of this county, returned today from Boise City, Idaho, in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Burnside and Chambers. He says that he will have nothing to say in connection wtih his defalcation until he has consulted with his attorney. When captured he was working on a farm in the vicinty of Boise City, and says that he has many times regretted having escaped from the officers. It has been reported several times that Clump stole $40,000 of the county's fund, but such is not the case. Of this sum $36,000 was in the Firts National Bank of this city at the time it failed, and the balance, $4,000, is the amount Clump is charged with having stolen. Every precaution will be taken to keep him from escaping a second time, and his friends have not been permitted to see him since his return, as it is clamed his last escape was effected with their assistance.

The Tacoma Warrant Case.

Tacoma, July 16.—Special.—A. N. Jordon's suit to restrain the city from paying warrants issued prior to some of later date held by him was before Judge Stallcup in the superior court today. Taking testimony occupied both morning and afternoon sessions. The case will be on again tomorrow.

The city, in its defense, seeks to prove the invalidity of the warrants on which Jordon demands payment. City Attorney Wickersham contends that when the city assessment roll of 1892 took effect, in May, on a valuation of $43,000,000, with a levy of $656,000, there was an indebtedness of $550,000, or $96,000 below the constitutional limit; that subsequently, during May and June, this $96,000 credit was used up by the issuance of warrants, hence that warrants issued thereafter are invalid, and will remain invalid until ratified by vote of the people.

Jordon is endeavoring to prove that $21,000 of the $96,000 warrants issued during May and June, 1892, were taken up before the expiration of that fiscal year, and consequently there remained a credit of $21,000 below the limit of indebtedness upon which credit should be applied, and $21,000 of the warrants issued above the limit alleged by the city to be illegal. If this be allowed, Jordon's warrants would be below the limit of indebtedness, and consequently legal.

A Young Woman Attempts Suicide.

Montesano, July 16.—Special.—Civil Wineski, a young German woman, was committed to the asylum at Steilacoom last evening by Judge Irwin. She tried to commit suicide yesterday morning at Gray's harbor, and was rescued by M. D. Freeland, who brought her up to the court. She claims that she was chloroformed and assaulted in her room at Hoquiam, at which place she has been but a few weeks, but the examining physicians did not investigate, as they found that she was at least temporarily unaccountable, either through the cause she gave or from some other.

Wayne, youngest son of H. M. Sutton, of this city, was run over and badly cut about the head and face yesterday. He, with quite a number of other small boys of the place, was following a street parade of a show company when a careless bicycler, who was riding on the sidewalk at a rapid gate, struck him, knocking him from the walk and bruising his face and cutting his head. The wounds will not prove at all dangerous, but are painful.

Brief Tacoma News.

Tacoma, July 16.—Special.—The prayer of Leonard Howarth, receiver of the Traders' bank, to release a judgment for $38,701 against the Puget Sound Dressed Beef & Packing Company, was granted today, so that the petitioner might enter into a contract with Ezra Meeker to protect the claim. Meeker holds a prior claim of $71,000.

The Press Club last night elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing six months: President, F. B. Cole; vice president, T. J. Bell; secretary, Alexander Thompson; treasurer, George P. Jacobs. The above with the following compose the executive committee: W. A. Ryan, T. J. Sammons, Orno Strong, A. N. Brown and Dick Blaauw.

Three of the cadets in the training garrison of the Salvation Army located in Tacoma have just received promotions. Cadet Park goes as lieutenant with Capt. Moore to Pendleton, Or. Lieut. Nungesser goes to Seattle, No. 2, with Capt. Chappelle, who was formerly stationed in Tacoma, and Lieut. Gill goes to Whatcom with Capt. Anderson.

Isensee Ready for the Jute Mill.

Whatcom, July 16.—Special.—F. M. Isensee, the defaulting ex-treasurer, the judgment in whose case was affirmed by the supreme court a few days ago, will move for a rehearing at the expiration of the thirty days allowed by law, and if the motion is denied he will go over to Walla Walla "to make jute bags for the boys," as he expressed it. He takes the matter very philosophically, and is already engaged in making preparations for the retirement that he now seems to consider inevitable.

Divorces in Tacoma.

Tacoma, July 16.—Special.—Three divorces were obtained today in the superior court. Thomas N. Morris obtained one from Helen P. Morris on the ground of adultery. The couple married at Seattle March 11, 1893. Ellen Felthauser was released from Joseph D. Felthauser, and William Tenthall from Livina Tenthall, both on the grounds of desertion.

Slate Creek and Methow.

Wenatchee, July 16.—Special.—Several Wenatchee citizens who were in Squaw creek and Methow districts this spring and returned, are now preparing to go to Rossland and Northport. Very few if any made a success financially of their venture in the upper country.

From all reports the Methow and Slate creek propositions are at a standstill.

Powder Magazine Out of Danger.

Victoria, July 16.—The fire around the powder works has subsided somewhat. At 1 o'clock last night the blaze was within 500 yards of the building, but if the wind does not come up there is no danger of it catching. Victoria firemen are still at the scene of the fire.

A Drunkard Eaten by Dogs.

Spokane, July 16.—John Carr, while intoxicated at Springdale, lay down in the woods to sober up. He was attacked by dogs and when discovered was at the point of death, having been literally eaten alive

Refused to Prosecute.

Tacoma, July 16.—Leonard Osborn, the Chicago youth arrested for diamond stealing, was released tonight on request of his relatives, who refused to prosecute. He will be sent home.

Cascade Oatmeal Company Assigns.

Tacoma, July 16.—Special.—The Cascade Oatmeal Company today filed a deed of its property to the Bank of British Columbia. The consideration is named as being $28,000.

Mrs. Garrigues, of Everett, Dead.

Everett, July 16.—Special.—Mrs. Thomas A. Garrigues, who died Friday night last after an illness of several weeks, was buried Sunday.

BIG SILVER DEBATE.

Horr and Harvey Begin the Ten Days' Debate.

AT ILLINOIS CLUB, CHICAGO.

Horr Insists Teachings of "Coin's Financial School" Are False.

Harvey Declares That Silver Was the Yardstick at First, and That It Was Demonetized Surreptitiously in 1873—Why He Put Business Men in the School.

Chicago, July 16.—No such "big talk" has ever been planned before, it is claimed, as the ten-day go-as-you-please match between the chosen representatives of opposing sides of the money question, Roswell G. Horr and William H. Harvey, which opened today. It was about 2 p. m. when the witty ex-congressman from Michigan, now a resident of New York, and the sharp Colorado newspaper man, now a resident of Chicago, signified to the judges and select audience present by invitation at the Illinois Club, Ashland avenue, that all was in readiness for the successive 10,000-word broadsides that, with three-minute rests, were to last three hours a day for ten successive days. The judges were Judge A. W. Vincent and Hon. Henry G. Miller.

Mr. Horr spoke first. He said:

(Copyright secured by Azel F. Hatch, of Chicago.)

"Judges and Gentlemen: It is agreed between Mr. Harvey and myself that previous to entering upon the general discussion each of us shall make a brief statement defining in a general way the position he proposes to occupy in this debate.

"The question which we are about to discuss is one that is not only receiving very great attention among the people of the United States, but it is one that also is receiving some attention from the nations of the Old World. The question involves the kind of money that shall be used by the United States, and has to do with laws which will affect the great business interests of this nation. The question of finance is a very complicated one, and there are some features of it about which the ablest men of the world have been differing for years.

"The foundation of the discussion upon which we are about to enter is a small book published by Mr. Harvey, my opponent, and entitled 'Coin's Financial School.' The real aim and object of that book is to convince the people of the United States that this government should alone at once enter upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver upon the old ratio of 16 to 1. The wisdom of such a course I dispute. Mr. Harvey will still maintain the affirmative of that issue. I will state in the outset that from the beginning to the end of the book there is hardly a proposition made to which I give my assent. I propose to controvert many things which are stated as facts, and shall attempt to prove that the entire theory set forth by its author, if adopted by the people of this country, would lead only to business disaster and financial ruin. I do not remember now ever to have examined a book carefully in which I found so few statements that I consider worthy of belief, and I certainly never saw so many errors crammed into so few pages.

"I am not here as an opponent of bimetallism. I believe in the use of gold and silver as money to the fullest extent that can be done on sound business principles. My position upon this question has been too frequently stated within the last five years to be misunderstood by any one. I believe that both gold and silver are the natural money of the world. That in all the larger transactions gold is better adapted to the needs of the people than silver; that all the smaller business transactions of the human family for years have been and always should be conducted with silver. I also believe that in all transactions of the nations of the world, between themselves, the two metals should be used in the settling of balances, but only at their commercial value. I also believe that in the business of our nation the people should never attempt to use either metal except at its actual value, only in cases where one metal may be used as a token money and redeemable in metal at its commercial value.

"I have always entertained the hope that the business men of the world would yet come together in an international convention and agree upon some basis whereby gold and silver can both be used as the money of final settlement among the people of the entire world. I am very clear in my idea that until some such arrangement shall be made, it would be simply suicide for this nation to adopt a system of the free coinage of silver upon the old ratio, a ratio which all the civilized nations of the world have long since discarded. I do not believe that any one government can fix the value upon any two metals and name a ratio which will be accepted by the people of the world or of the country itself so that the two metals will be used side by side. Consequently, if our nation should attempt any such action it would simply place our country upon a silver basis, and the attempt would end in silver mono-metallism. If we are compelled to decide between gold mono-metallism and silver mono-metallism, then I am decidedly in favor of adopting a standard used by the civilized nations of the world. I do not believe that silver has ever been demonetized anywhere in the world. I believe that the law of 1873, which Mr. Harvey's book denounces as a 'crime,' was honestly conceived and passed by the American congress, after full deliberation, and because the people at that time who held seats in the American congress believed that such a law ought to be enacted. I do not believe in the teachings of this book, that this nation is on the verge of financial ruin, or that starvation is staring our people in the face. I believe if our nation should adopt the course advocated in this book it would seriously injure the entire wage earning class of the United States. I believe we would destroy the confidence of the business men of the world in our integrity as a nation, and that we would precipitate such a financial panic as our country has never before seen.

"I shall deny most emphatically that the great majority of the people of this country are in debt, and shall insist that three-fourths of the American people are today creditors and not debtors, and that consequently the system which Mr. Harvey advocates would work great injury to the vast majority of American citizens. I will state, still further, that if this book which we are going to debate is true, then I am all wrong. It seems to me to be devoid of business sense from beginning to end, and I hope to be able to prove that in language that shall be so plain and explicit that my fellow citizens will be satisfied that I have accomplished my task. Understand me in a few words: I believe that the American nation should have just as good a money as any nation uses on the face of the earth. I believe that every dollar paid to a poor man for his daily toil should be worth as much as the dollars paid to men who are rich. I would have the money which measures values the most stable that can be devised, and would insist that buyers and sellers, lenders and debtors, shall as near as possible be required to use the same measure of values, and shall insist that repudiation in all forms is disgraceful and dishonorable in cases of nations, corporations or individual.

"What our people need is good credit, good money, good principles, and sound business sense. Visionary schemes and debased money never yet made a nation properous. The quality of the money used in any country is far more important than the quantity. The laws should be drawn to protect the men who earn money, as well as those who owe money. A man who works faithfully and lives on his daily earnings should never be sacrificed for the benefit of men who live on what they borrow. But all these things will be more fully explained as the contest progresses."

Mr. Harvey said:

(Copyright secured by Azel F. Hatch, of Chicago.)

"I am here to defend the facts and principles in 'Coin's Financial School.' I am aware that the illustrations in that book are a great aid in presenting clearly its views. We find this true in our schools. Many scientific works rely on illustrations, and our newspapers find illustrations make plain many ideas that could not otherwise be clearly expressed. And yet, I am here to defend orally those same principles. I expect to make good in this debate the following propositions:

"1. That silver and gold are the money of the constitution. That the silver dollar was the unit of value in our coinage system in this country from 1792 to 1873, just as the yardstick was the measure of length. That gold was measured in this silver unit, and concurrent coinage given to it. That silver and gold combined constituted the legal standard of value in this country until 1873. Silver measured gold; the two together measured all other property.

"2. That the act of 1873 was surreptitiously passed.

"3. That during the period from 1792 to 1873 the mints were open to unlimited coinage of both metals into primary or redemption money, and that both were treated as such. That during that period the people had a right to have either metal coined into full legal tender money, and that the option was with the debtor to pay in coins of either metal.

"4. That this bi-metallic system made an unlimited demand for both metals to be coined into money, increased the demand for these metals, and that so long as this law authorizing any one to coin 371¼ grains of silver and 23 2-10 grains of gold into a dollar was in existence, there was no one willing to sell either for less than a dollar."

"5. That the option to pay in either metal caused the cheaper of the two metals to be used, and transferred the demand from the dearer to the cheaper metal, and restored its relative commercial value. We are for both silver and gold. We are called silver men because we are defending the metal that has been demonetized.

"6. That it is to the interest of the United States to act independently in the remonetization of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of any other nation.

"7. That mono-metallism consists in the use of the dearer of the two metals, to the exclusion of the other, as primary or redemption money. That mono-metallism is an experiment on trial for the first time in the history of the world, and began with the period of 1873. That it is impractical and impossible as a stable money measurement of values; is not based on scientific financial principles; is in the interest of the money lenders, and against the interest of the property owners and laborers.

"8. That the gold unit as the measure of values, with no concurrent coinage of another metal to assist it in performing the functions of primary money, has caused the fall in prices as compared with 1872, when the world's prices of property were measured in the money mass of both metals. That all prices of property and labor have declined accordingly, as compared with 1872, except when held up relatively by increased demand or short supply, or combinations and trusts, or by special reasons affecting a particular service or property. That the average price of all production, except gold, will show this decline in adjusting itself to the gold standard. And that when we include in labor the unemployed and the time lost by those employed, there is a fall in wages of one-half as compared with 1872. That labor is adjusting itself to the gold standard measurement of values.

"9. That the decline in prices covering a period of 22 years has, as a rule, made all classes of productive mercantile and manufacturing business unprofitable. That a falling market covering a long period destroys the prospective profits based on cost of purchase and production, and a majority of our most astute business men cannot avoid failure or loss of capital under these conditions.

"10. That it has worked a hardship and injury to debtors, who, until conscious of the causes that continuously reduced the prices of their property, have contracted debts during these twenty-two years. That this fall in prices causes a sacrifice of property to purchase the dollars with which to liquidate these debts. That this has caused the renewal of debts, the contraction of new debts to pay old debts, and an enlarged volume of all debts. That this unjustly takes from a debtor his property, and emphasizes the importance of a stable money measurement of values.

"11. That in the end no one is benefited by a fall in prices but the money lender, the owner of money and securities payable in money-fixed incomes.

"12. That the foregoing facts and conditions produced by a change in our money measurement of values will impoverish the masses of the people, and points by reason of the disturbances it will produce to the overthrow of the republic.

"To all unbiased men, and those who will lay aside their prejudices during the reading of this debate, I expect to make good all the foregoing propositions. Every fact in the school that Mr. Horr does not attack, I shall take for granted that he admits its truth. I am now ready to proceed in the order indicated in Coin's Financial School, and as contemplated by the rules of the debate."

The debate proper began by Mr. Horr asking his opponent to tell plainly if there ever was any such school held as that he describes in the book "Coin's Financial School." Mr. Horr said: "I find all through the book a large number of statements attributed to a very considerable number of the business men of Chicago, and I am informed that those men never, one of them, uttered a single word attributed to them. If the book is written as an allegory, I would like my friend to state why he did not use, as all literary men have always done, the names of fictitious individuals, unless he intended to convey the impression that those men were present and received the castigation which he says he administered to them on the spot. The book even goes further. It describes the crest-fallen manner in which some of the gentlemen left the room after being worsted in this fearful manner. (Laughter). I feel now what we want to get at is the fact about the book so that we will know how we are proceeding."

Mr. Harvey—The "School" is allegorical. It marshals the opinions of the two sides of this controversy so that one in imagination can see the conflict of opinions and the contest as it proceeds. It puts in the mouths of the gold standard advocates their well-known views, fairly stated, with which the country had been flooded up to the time the "School" was written. The strength of the book was intended to be in the fairness of stating these views. The fact that a little boy in knee pants was the instructor of the men was supposed to be sufficient to fix the story as allegorical. One reading "Esop's Fables" does not care whether the animals talked or not. Neither does he attach any importance as to whether the little boy talked or not. It is the subject and truths uttered that give it in

Continued on Second Page.

TORIES KEEPING IT UP.

Their Majority at the Present Time Has Reached 163.

ARNOLD MORLEY TURNED DOWN.

Even Labouchere, the Radical, Has His Majority Reduced.

Harcourt Accepts the Gift of a Seat—The English People Sick of the Miserable Quarreling of the Irish Leaders.

London, July 16.—Up to midnight the returns from the parliamentary elections show the following results:

Conservatives	200
Liberal-Unionists	31
Total Unionists	231
Liberals	44
Parnellites	6
McCarthyites	12
Labor	8
Total	299

The gains which the Unionists have secured in the elections thus far held insure them a majority of 32 in the next house, even if the remainder of the seats to be voted on remain the same as heretofore. The portion of the electors who went to the polls was higher than on any former occasion. The superiority of the Unionists was manifest both by the magnitude of their own majorities and by the extent to which they pulled down their opponents. Dadabani Naoriji, the Liberal member for the central division of Finsbury, who was once alluded to by Lord Salisbury as a "black man," he being an East Indian, was defeted, while his fellow countryman, Bhrownagree, won a seat for the Conservatives. Lord Salisbury's youngest son, Lord Hugh Cecil, has been returned for Greenwich.

A labor member, William R. Cremer, of the Haggerston division of Shoreditch, and who recently made a journey to America to urge the adoption of an arbitration treaty, has been unseated.

But the chief event of the day was the defeat of ex-Postmaster General Arnold Morley, making the ourth ex-minister in Lord Rosebery's cabinet who has been sent to seclusion.

At Northampton, which is a Radical stronghold, Henry Labouchere had his majority greatly reduced, and the Conservatives won the other seat.

The big Unionist majorities in Birmingham and Astonia Manor indicate that the Liberal-Unionists continue to be a most important factor in politics.

The re-election of Speaker Gully has elicited congratulations all around. A number of Unionists supported him on the ground that a member chosen as speaker ought not to be disturbed.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, who was recently defeated by Mr. C. Drage, Conservative, at the election held for members of parliament to represent the two seats of Derby, has accepted the offer of Mr. C. F. Warmington, Q. C., who was recently nominated to stand for election in West Monmouthshire, to retire in his favor. There was to be no opposition to the candidacy of Mr. Warmington, and Sir William Harcourt will be nominated in his place tomorrow.

The Chronicle, referring to the disputes between the different factions of the Irish parliamentary party, says: "The people are sick of the miserable Irish quarrel, and the vile personal squabbles by which the great cause is dragged in the mud."

Michael Davitt has cabled from Sydney, N. S. W., that the Irishmen of Australia are generously subscribing for the fight. He states that he has been intrusted with £1,000 which he will forward to the McCarthyites.

AT AN ACTORS' BANQUET.

Lord Mayor of London Toasts President of United States.

London, July 16.—The lord mayor, Sir Joseph Renals, entertained Augustin Daly's company at lunch in the Mansion house today. Among those present were the United States ambassador, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard; Mr. Carter, private secretary to Mr. Bayard; the United States consul general, Patrick A. Collins; Judge Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Charles Wyndham and Ellen Terry. The lord mayor escorted Ada Rehan to her place at the table, and Mr. Bayard led Lady Renals to her seat.

After toasting the queen, the lord mayor proposed the health of the president of the United States, saying it was then given for the first time in the history of the Mansion house. Sir Joseph also thanked Americans generally for the welcome they have always given English actors. Mr. Bayard and others spoke.

Strong War Feeling in Peru.

Lima, July 16.—The feeling against Bolivia here is very strong. A crowd stoned the escutcheon of the Bolivian legation last night.

The proposal of the papal nuncio to act as arbitrator in the dispute between Peru and Bolivia regarding the alleged outrages by Caceist forces during the civil war, has been accepted.

London, July 16.—A Montevideo dispatch to the Times says that the assembly has voted $2,000,000 to increase the numbers and efficiency of the army, which will be raised by fresh taxation. This step has been taken in view of the alleged troubles between Chile and Argentine.

Alfaro Taking Possession of Ecuador.

Guayaquil, July 16.—Gen Alfaro will on Thursday march at the head of his army to direct operations personally in the interior. The public opinion in Quito is daily growing in his favor, but it may be necessary for him to fight because of the interference with this favorable outlook of the clerical influence, which is strong. The entire republic south of Guayaquil is taking steps to recognize the government established provisionally by Alfaro.

An American Climbs the Matterhorn.

Berne, Switzerland, July 16.—An American named Zermatt Parkett has accomplished the ascent of the Matterhorn, over 14,700 feet above the level of the sea.

The El Paso Flood Subsiding.

El Paso, Tex., July 16.—Twelve square miles of East El Paso are under water, causing $15,000 damage. Traffic over the Southern Pacific has been entirely blocked for over twenty-four hours. Evergreen cemetery is entirely under water. The flood is the biggest ever known here. It is now receding. It was caused by heavy rains.

Dr. Pope's Murderer Gets 25 Years.

Detroit, July 16.—William Brusseau, the accomplice of Mrs. Nellie Pope in the murder of Dr. Horace N. Pope on February 2, was sentenced today to twenty-five years' imprisonment. Brusseau pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree.

Striking Miners in West Virginia.

Bellaire, O., July 16.—One thousand miners of Ohio county, a West Virginia district, working below the present rate, came out this morning. All others working at less than the scale rate are expected out this afternoon.

To make your business pay, good health is a prime factor. To secure good health the blood should be kept pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When the vital fluid is impure and sluggish, there can be neither health, strength nor ambition.