# THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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FANCY GOODS

**Tempting Morsels!**

The peculiar little-under prices in this department are unique and great in their smallness.

FANCY GOODS

**VEILINGS.**

Black dot veilings in the new 18-inch, wide enough for any hat, 25c a yard.

Colored dot veilings, 18-inch wide, 25c a yard.

**HANDKERCHIEFS.**

A new assortment of ladies' lace edge handkerchiefs at 25c each.

Our line of fancy embroidered handkerchiefs at 25c each are immense value.

Children's fancy printed bordered handkerchiefs at 4c each.

**BRAIDS.**

Feather stitch braid in a variety of patterns at 10c a bunch.

**FANS, FANS.**

Black Japanese fans, strong and durable, 25c each.

**CARRIAGE PARASOLS.**

Gloria silk with fancy ruffle, $1.50 and $2.50 each.

Surah silk, trimmed with chiffon, $3.50 each.

**HAIR ORNAMENTS.**

Swiss shell hair ornaments, new styles, 35c, 50c, 75c each, worth double the price.

Shell hair pins, good quality, at 10c and 20c per dozen.

**SIDE COMBS.**

We show a complete new assortment in those popular goods.

Lace and chiffon collars are both pretty and stylish, look them over, they may interest you.

**W. P. BOYD & CO.**

*Front Street, Pioneer Square.*

FANCY GOODS

**Annual Clearance Sale.....**

Closing Out at Less Than Cost *One of our open stock patterns of .....*

**Haviland's Decorated French China.**

*SEE DISPLAY IN OUR SHOW WINDOW.*

**M. SELLER & CO.**

714 Second St.

**1888 HAMS. 1888 HAMS.**

By the slice, by the half ham, by the whole ham, by the crate, by the ton, by the car load.

We also keep them boiled ready for use.

LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO.

815 and 817 Front St.

**Smoked Fish**

Columbia River Salmon, Alaska Halibut.

CONNER BROS., Grocers, 720 Second St., Boston Block.

**Genuine TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.**

*A Large Lot Just Received. Prices Very Low.*

ALBERT HANSEN, 706 Front St.

"USE THE MEANS AND HEAVEN WILL GIVE YOU THE BLESSING." NEVER NEGLECT A USEFUL ARTICLE LIKE

**SAPOLIO**

**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

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

**Fast Colors,**

that are not affected by soap and water, are not affected by Pearline. They will seem brighter and fresher, of course, but that is the way they looked when new. Washing with Pearline has simply taken out the dirt, and restored them.

Use nothing but Pearline, and everything will "look like new" longer. There's no rub, rub, rub in keeping your things fresh and clean. Take away this ruinous rubbing, and what is left there to make them look old?

**Send it Back** 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, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 399 JAMES PYLE, New York.


## GUILTY OF MURDER.

### Supreme Court Affirms Conviction of James Robinson.

### TWO SHINGLE MILLS BURNED.

### One at Mt. Vernon, One at Montborne---Belfast People Fighting Fire.

**Cascade Oatmeal Co.'s Transfer of Property Alleged to Have Been Fradulent—Suicide of an Unknown Man at Tacoma—British Columbia Cattle for England.**

Olympia, Aug. 6.—Special.—The supreme court has affirmed the judgment in the case of the State of Washington, respondent, vs. James Robinson, appellant. In December, 1892, George Schultz and Frederick Smith were killed on the John White road, in Snohomish county. An information was filed, charging appellant, with others, with murder in the first degree in killing Schultz. Upon this information defendant was separately tried and a verdict of not guilty returned. Thereafter an information was filed charging him with murder in the first degree in killing Frederick Smith. Defendant set up the alleged facts as to the killing of Schultz and Smith and his acquittal for killing the former, and asked for discharge on such acquittal, which was denied, but the written plea was allowed to stand, and in connection therewith a plea of not guilty was interposed in open court. The case was tried and a verdict of murder in the second degree returned.

Was the killing of each of these men a distinct offense? They were killed in a single affray, says the court, and the connection of the appellant was the same in his relations to such affray as it related to such men. If the result of the meeting when two men were killed had been death, only prosecution for murder could have been founded on such death, and there can be no good reason why that which warranted prosecution should lose force by reason of the fact that another circumstance which in itself would warrant such prosecution occurred at the same time and place. The taking of human life with certain intent constitutes murder, and neither law nor public policy will justify holding that each life is of less value when taken with another than it would be if taken alone. In the opinion of the supreme court undisputed proofs, when interpreted in the light of the law which it was the duty of the court to find, clearly showed that the appellant had never been on trial for killing Smith. Other minor objections are disposed of in the opinion, with the result that the conclusion is reached that Robinson had a fair trial. The judgment and sentences are affirmed.

### FIRE AT MOUNT VERNON.

**The Best Shingle Mill, That of Lodge & Metcalf, Destroyed.**

Mount Vernon, Aug. 6.—Special.—Fire has again visited the city and taken its best shingle mill. At 2 o'clock this morning J. A. Hather, the watchman at Lodge & Metcalfe's shingle mill, discovered the roof of the mill to be on fire. He blew the mill whistle for help and the alarm was taken up by the electric light power house whistle and a moment later the fire bell. The watchman turned on the hose immediately, but it was useless, and in a few minutes the mill was beyond saving. The whole town turned out, and the fire department did good work in keeping neighboring dwelling houses from catching fire from cinders and sparks. The dry house and mill were totally destroyed, together with about 1,000,000 shingles. The loss is between $6,000 and $7,000; insurance, $1,500 on mill and machinery in London, Liverpool & Globe, payable mostly to Russell & Co., who put in the engine and boiler, and $900 on the shingles, insured by the National.

The mill was owned by the Pioneer Shingle Company and was operated by Lodge & Metcalf. It was built four years ago, and it stood next to the big mill of the Mount Vernon Shingle & Lumber Company, which was burned some two months ago. It was operated for several years by B. M. Jarvis and L. D. Metcalf, later by Metcalf alone, and recently by H. E. Lodge and Mr. Metcalf. For several months the mill has been paying cash promptly to its workmen, and the loss of the industry will be a serious one to the town, coming as it does upon the heels of the big mill fire.

Engineer Morgan was severely burned on the hand and arm while starting the fire in the fire engine. He got coal oil on his hands, which ignited and burned his hand and arm frightfully.

At noon today a spark from the fire ignited the pump house of the big mill, which had been saved at the other fire, and before it could be put out the building was in flames. It was a small building, and the loss is nominal.

Considerable apprehension is felt from the forest fires, which are increasing in number and area. A brisk wind started up at noon to day, and it is feared that this will fan the flames and cause further damage.

### FIRE AT MONTESANO.

**Kendell Saloon Building Destroyed—An Incendiary Did It.**

Montesano, Aug. 6.—Special.—Fire at 4 o'clock Monday morning burned the Kendell saloon building, at the corner of Main and D streets, and badly damaged the building next to it, owned by John Law. The saloon building was owned by Ninemire & Morgan, and had $500 insurance, the only insurance on either building. There was none on any of the stocks. The loss was about as follows:

| | Loss. | Insurance. |
|---|---|---|
| Ninemire & Morgan, building | $1,000 | $500 |
| John Law, household goods and gun store stock | 300 | None |
| Anderson Bros., clothing stock | 250 | None |
| Kendell & Co., saloon stock and fixtures and lunch counter | 1,000 | None |

The fire company did good work, and, aided by the excellent water system, soon had the fire under control. The saloon building was one mass of flames when they reached it, and in fact the heat was so intense as to drive the men away from the hydrant situated just in front of the saloon when they first attempted to make connection. The saloon building is a total loss, and the roof and attic of the Law building were burned and the inside badly damaged by the water. In fact, the damage to the goods of Law and the Anderson Bros. was done altogether by water, the fire being controlled too soon to allow of its damaging the contents of any building outside of the saloon.

This is the fourth fire that has occurred in this city which has every indication of incendiary origin. In each of the other cases the buildings were practically unoccupied, in two instances actually were so, and in the other the building had been rented for a store room and a stock moved in but never opened for trade. In each case, too, the fire started between 1 and 4 o'clock in the morning, when there was the least chance of its occurring without intention on the part of some one.

**Suicide on the New Tacoma Bridge.**

Tacoma, Aug. 6.—Special.—That the new Eleventh street bridge is admirably situated for use by suicides is something that has been commented on often. It is possible the bridge has now started a record in that direction.

About 7 o'clock this morning a telephone message was received at headquarters saying there was a drunken man lying on the draw of the Eleventh street bridge. An officer was sent after the man, but when he arrived there found only a straw hat and coat lying where the man was expected to be found. Inquiry at the mill across the bridge showed that no one without a hat and coat had passed that way, and it is now believed that the man fell or jumped off the bridge and was drowned. In a pocket of the coat was found a box of seidlitz powders, which was bought at the St. John pharmacy, and a small piece of tobacco. The coat is pretty well worn, but is of good material, and the hat is an ordinary cheap straw one without a lining. The names of the tailors who made the coat are Piksa & Shott, and when Mr. Piksa was asked who he had made the coat for he expressed the belief that a man named Ballard was the original owner. He did not know Ballard's given name, but stated that he had made the coat about six years ago, and at that time Ballard was a teamster. He is of the opinion that Ballard has of late been working on a ranch and has a brother residing in Tacoma.

### FORCED TO MARRY HIM.

**Mrs. Pitts Accuses Henry Pitts, at Tacoma, of Making Her His Slave.**

Tacoma, Aug. 6.—Special.—Mrs. Ethel Pitts makes sensational charges in a suit she filed today praying for a divorce from Henry Pitts. She alleges that while living at Kalama, on July 31, 1891, Pitts forcibly compelled her to accompany him before a justice of the peace and marry him against her will, he telling her the replies to the questions asked in the ceremony. She lived with him, she says, until August 26, 1894, when she managed to escape and has since lived apart from him. She claims she never, from the date of her marriage, voluntarily cohabited with Pitts, but was compelled to do his bidding, as he would threaten to cut her throat if she attempted to escape.

### CASCADE OATMEAL CO. SUED.

**On a $15,000 Note—Transfer of Property Alleged to Be a Fraud.**

Tacoma, Aug. 6.—Special.—N. C. Richards, as administrator of the estate of David C. Humphreys, deceased, brought an action today against the Bank of British Columbia, the Cascade Oatmeal Company and James and Thomas McNeeley, suing on a $15,000 promissory note and mortgage alleged to have been made by the oatmeal company in November, 1889, to secure $17,500, and claiming that the recent transfers of the company's plant and real estate were fraudulent transactions. The plaintiff obtained a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from transferring any of the property until the further order of the court.

### THE FOREST FIRES.

**Shingle Mill at Montborne Burned—Belfast in Peril.**

Mount Vernon, Aug. 6.—Special.—News came today from Montborne of the burning this morning of the Montborne shingle mill, dryhouse and kiln, together with 1,500,000 shingles.

The Great Northern south-bound passenger train this afternoon found a forest fire surrounding the town of Belfast, eleven miles above this city. The people were fighting fires on all sides to save the buildings. The train switched on all the freight cars on the side track and took them to Burlington for safety.

**Boys Save Their Teacher's Life.**

Gate City, Aug. 6.—Special.—R. D. Shutt, industrial teacher at the Chehalis Indian school, on Saturday afternoon went with six of the boys down to the Chehalis river to bathe. After watching the boys a few minutes Mr. Shutt concluded that they were having too much fun, so he prepared himself and went into the water. After splashing around a little while in about four feet of water he struck out and tried to swim, thinking the water was not more than shoulder deep. When he got tired trying to swim he attempted to stand on the bottom and rest, but the current had taken him into deep water and he went under. When he came up and tried to call to the boys, some of whom could swim, his mouth filled with water and he made such a noise that the boys laughed and paid no attention, as they thought he was playing. Soon one of the boys, Mitchel Charley, about 12 years old, concluded that something was wrong, and called to Matthew John and Albert Charley, two boys about 14 years old. They ran to Mr. Shutt's rescue, but by the time they got to him he could not get his head above water. He did not lose presence of mind, however, and all the time was making desperate efforts to get ashore. When the boys got hold of him he was nearly exhausted from holding his breath and his efforts to get ashore, and it was some minutes after he got ashore before he could stand. Mr. Shutt says if the boys had been a half minute later he would surely have been drowned.

**The Libel of the Evandale.**

Tacoma, Aug. 6.—Special.—The Northern Pacific steamship Evandale got to sea early this evening instead of early this morning, the delay being occasioned by the libel filed on her late last night by Saunders, Ward & Co. and Balfour, Guthrie & Co. Today bonds were secured in over double the sum of the libel, a total bond of about $28,000 being required. The principals on the bond are Dodwell, Carlill & Co., by their agent, A. G. Prichard; O. B. Hayden and L. R. Manning, of the Citizens' and Pacific National banks, and Charles Stewart.

**An Oregon Stage Robbed.**

Roseburg, Or., Aug. 6.—The Roseburg & Coos Bay stage, west-bound, was held up by a lone highwayman this morning at a point three miles from Camas valley. The robber stepped out of the brush only a few feet from the stage, and, with drawn revolver, ordered the driver to throw out the mail sack. After ransacking the mail and taking all the registered packages he ordered the driver to proceed. The country is very rough, and there is little probability that the robber will be caught.

**Gales on British Columbia Coast.**

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 6.—A fierce gale blew last night and also this evening, and considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the fishermen at the mouth of the Fraser river. Eight fishermen were missing this morning, but all but three are accounted for now. It is reported that two boats have been found floating at the mouth of the river, but as the telephone to Stevenson is down the truth cannot be ascertained tonight.

**British Columbia Cattle for England.**

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 6.—A train load of cattle from the interior of the province will this month be shipped to England. This is the first shipment of cattle ever made outside of the province, and if successful further shipments will be made.

**San Francisco's "Solid Eight" Win.**

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The superior court this afternoon sustained the demurrer of the eight supervisors charged with malfeasance in office. The court held that the board of supervisors had discretionary power in the matter of granting franchises. The action was brought to impeach the "Solid Eight" supervisors for granting a franchise to the Market Street Railway Company without advertising for bids. This now practically ends the case.


**"Pet Cigarettes Are the Best."**

Smokers who are willing to pay a little more find this saying a true one.

"Pinafore" tonight, Madison park.

**"Old Dominion" Cigarettes**

Are booming. Smokers like them.


## DICK BLAND TRIUMPHS.

### Missouri Democratic Convention Hot for Silver.

### BLAND IS CHOSEN CHAIRMAN.

### He Tells the Delegates What They Are to Do, and They Obey.

**Strong Free Coinage Resolutions Adopted and the Administration's Bond Policy Denounced—State Committee Reorganized—Free Silver Delegation in National Convention of 1896.**

Pertle Springs, Mo., Aug. 6.—Free silver has conquered in Missouri as it did in Illinois, and the fears expressed late last night and early this morning that there would be strife and turmoil in today's convention were not borne out. The so-called gold, or sound-money advocates, were so overwhelmed by the superior generalship and the numerical strength of the free-silver leaders and forces that they made but a very faint effort to stay

RICHARD P. BLAND.

the onslaught of the white metal adherents. Bland said in opening the convention that the Democrats of Missouri had assembled to adopt resolutions for the free coinage of silver and to select a state committee which would be in sympathy with the popular will, and how well his prophesy was carried out the result of today's convention tells. The report of the committee on permanent organization, which practically snows under the old committee, was adopted with but one or two dissenting voices. That of the resolutions committee, calling for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, regardless of any foreign nation, was carried with a hurrah and expedition seldom seen in any convention, and, furthermore, men were selected to nominate delegates favorable to silver to the national Democratic convention of 1896. As a whole, the friends of silver are feeling happy tonight, and congratulations are in order.

The state central committee met at 9:15 a. m., and selected Dick Bland as temporary chairman of the state silver convention. Low Love, of Springfield, was chosen secretary, and the committee adjourned. The convention was formally called to order at noon by John S. Carroll. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Berry, Mr. Carroll made a few remarks, which had a tendency to harmonize the contending factions. He then introduced R. P. Bland as temporary chairman.

Bland congratulated the Democratic party upon the auspicious gathering of the Democratic hosts for action upon the free silver question. He said the Democrats of Missouri had met to renew their pledges for bi-metallism. "The Democrats of Missouri," he said, "send greetings to the Democrats of Illinois, with regard to the declarations already made on this subject." "We have met," he said, "to declare for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and we will do what our constituents have sent us here to do."

Col. W. F. Switzler, of Booneville, representing the free silver Democratic editors of Missouri, who met at Sedalia recently, then addressed the convention, pledging the support of the editors in favor of the white metal. After Col. Switzler concluded his remarks the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock without contention with regard to the state central committee having made an appearance.

After the convention adjourned the committee on permanent organization decided to make the temporary organization permanent. A resolution was adopted to increase the state central committee by adding one member from each congressional district, and four at large. The chairman is hereafter to be elected by the regular state nominating convention. The resolution was unanimously adopted in committee.

The convention convened promptly at 2 o'clock, and the temporary organization was made permanent. The resolutions for an increase in the state central committee were then read. Objections were quickly made from two or three quarters, and a call for division demanded. The question was finally decided, and a vote on the proposition to increase the committee ordered. The vote resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the increase. The free silver men had such an easy victory that the report as a whole was then adopted. The committee on resolutions not being ready to report, the convention took a short recess.

While waiting for the committee on resolutions to report, the time was taken up in speech-making, ex-Congressman Hatch and Hon. M. E. Benton addressing the convention. The most remarkable portion of Mr. Benton's address was his reference to the gold advocates. He said: "Every gold advocate in the state of Missouri is either a usurer, an officeholder or a man with large prospects for an office."

At 4:40 the committee on resolutions reported the platform as follows:

"The Democrats of Missouri, in state convention assembled, make the following declaration on the monetary question, which has been forced into the leading place among the issues of the day. The Federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States. The first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit.

"From the beginning of the government, following the policy formulated by Thomas Jefferson and firmly established by Jackson, the Democratic party has been the party of bi-metallism, favoring the free coinage of both silver and gold at the national mints, and opposed to farming out to the banking corporations the government's sovereign power of issuing and controlling the money of the people. The act of 1873 demonetizing silver was surreptitiously passed, without the approval or knowledge of the American people, and from the time when the effect of this act in fastening upon the country the single gold standard was understood, the Democratic party has consistently and persistently urged that the grievous wrong be righted.

"To accomplish this object has resulted in the steady appreciation of gold and a corresponding depreciation of the commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money-lending class, paralysis of industry, impoverishment of the people, and unexampled distress in all gold standard countries. Experience has shown that while under the single gold standard there may be an occasional revival of business activity, accompanied by enhanced prices of a limited number of commodities, such revival is due to artificial and temporary causes, and cannot permanently alleviate the sufferings due to falling prices brought about by the appreciation of gold and an inadequate supply of primary or redemption money. Duty to the people requires that the party of the people continue the battle for bi-metallism until its efforts are crowned with success; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Democratic party of Missouri, in convention assemble, demand the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver into primary or redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any other nation:

"Resolved, That we are irrevocably opposed to the substitution for metallic money of a panic-breeding corporation credit currency based on a single metal, the supply of which is so limited that it can be cornered at any time by a few banking institutions in Europe and America:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the policy and pretext of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming its obligations in either silver coin or gold coin:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and especially are we opposed to placing the treasury of the government under the control of any syndicate of bankers and the issuance of bonds to be sold by them at an enormous profit for the purpose of supplying the Federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism."

The resolutions were adopted with a whoop. Additional resolutions were presented and adopted authorizing the chairman of the convention to appoint delegates from each congressional district to attend a conference in Washington City August 14, as recommended by Senators Turpie, Harris and Jones; that the state central committee be requested to call a state convention, to be held not later than April 15, 1896, in St. Louis, to select delegates to the national Democratic convention in 1896. Greetings were sent to Senator Blackburn of Kentucky in his fight for free silver; also to the Democratic state conventions at Fort Worth, Texas, and Mississippi City, Mississippi. After selecting the new members of the state central committee, 118 in all, the convention adjourned sine die.

**Another Denver Bank Falls.**

Denver, Aug. 6.—The Rocky Mountain Savings bank closed its doors today, an assignment being made to Earl M. Cranster for the benefit of creditors. No statement of assets and liabilities has yet been made. Last week a demand was made upon the bank for $28,000 of the county funds on deposit in it, and it was unable to pay. This bank was closed during the panic of 1893, but subsequently reopened, certificates being issued depositors. The president is Frank Woodbury, son of R. W. Woodbury, president of the Union National bank, which suspended last week, and the two institutions were intimately associated in business.

F. S. Woodbury, president of the Rocky Mountain Savings bank, this afternoon made the following statement in regard to the failure: "The troubles that have crowded upon us during the past seven business days, beginning with the failure of the Union National, followed by the agitation over the county treasurer's affairs and accompanied by damaging reports in some papers, have simply broken us down. We have paid all the deposits except about $38,000. Some of the stockholders are responsible men of means, and it is my intention to devote all my personal efforts to help the depositors until all are paid. I therefore consider it absolutely certain that every claim will ultimately be satisfied. None of the officers or employes of the bank has ever borrowed a cent from the institution."

**Convict Allen Gives No Information.**

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Chief Badenoch received a letter from Attorney Capps giving the results of an interview the lawyer had at Little Rock with the convict Allen, alias Hatch. The prisoner is just as crafty as ever, and while persisting in his statement that he knows all about Holmes' devilry, declines to divulge any knowledge unless first assured of pardon and release. To Mr. Capps Allen told a few additional facts tending to indicate his familiarity with Holmes and his doings, but his revelations were not of sufficient value to justify the authorities in requesting Gov. Clark to pardon the horse thief.

It now appears that Pitzel was known in Dwight, Ill., as Phelps. At the same time that Pitzel, alias Phelps, was at Dwight, Miss Cigrande was there also. When she returned she told her acquaintances that she was about to be married to Mr. Phelps. Holmes says that all he knows about Miss Cigrande's fate is that she left his employ for the purpose of marrying Phelps, and that she is now in a convent.

**More Gold for Europe.**

New York, Aug. 6.—Nesslage & Fuller will ship $100,000 in gold by the St. Louis tomorrow. The United States assay office will send $5,000,000 in gold bars today to the Philadelphia mint, and an equal amount tomorrow, for coinage. Ward & Rand, coffee dealers, will ship $250,000 in gold on the St. Louis tomorrow.

Washington City, Aug. 6.—Mr. Preston, the director of the mint, today, in explanation of the shipment of $10,000,000 in gold bullion from New York to Philadelphia, said that it is the present purpose of the government to coin at a reasonable rapidity all of its stock of gold bullion. This amounts to nearly $60,000,000, all of which is in New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco. There is said to be no special significance in this ordering the coinage of gold bullion, as it is said to be solely for the purpose of making it available for all purposes.

**The Manitoba Catholic Schools.**

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 6.—Premier Greenway has summoned a meeting of his cabinet ministers for next Friday to take into consideration the communication from the Dominion government requesting that Manitoba at once state definitely what it proposes doing about the governor general's order to restore Roman Catholic parochial schools. Politicians here, it is said, do not doubt that if the Greenway government persists in its refusal to obey the order, it will be dismissed from office by the governor general. This belief has created great excitement and much talk that is little short of revolutionary.

**The Sharon Estate.**

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The heirs of the Sharon estate are ready to dissolve the trust which was organized ten years ago and which expires on September 1. The heirs have already reorganized and are doing business under the new management. The interests controlled by the trust have been divided into two companies. One company, the Occidental Land and Improvement Company, will look after the outside lands belonging to the estate. The other, the Sharon Estate Company, will manage the city properties. Both corporations will be under the same management.

**The Decline in the Gold Reserve.**

Washington City, Aug. 6.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $184,349,715; gold reserve, $104,529,970.


What causes bad dreams is a question that has never been satisfactorily answered; but, in nine cases out of ten, frightful dreams are the result of imperfect digestion, which a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will effectually remedy. Don't delay—try it today.

"Pinafore" tonight, Madison park.


## HORR AND HARVEY.

### Their Summing Up of the So-Called Debate on Silver.

### EACH TELLS WHAT HE PROVED.

### Horr Says That Harvey Failed to Shake the Gold Men's Position.

**Harvey Starts Out by Declaring That the Supreme Court Is Owned by the Bondholders—He Admits One Mistake in "Coin," and Looks Forward to the Millennium of One Hour's Work a Day.**

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Following is the summing of the Horr-Harvey debate made by the principals themselves:

**Roswell G. Horr's Statement.**

The object of this debate was to determine if it would be wise for our nation to throw open its mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the civilized nations of the world refuse to join in such action. My opponent proposed to prove that such a course is advisable, and undertook to do it in the lines laid down in "Coin's Financial School." I denied the advisability of such action, and attacked the teachings of that book from the title page to its close. The debate is finished, and how does the case stand?

Mr. Harvey admits that the book is pure fiction. He repudiates its motto by declaring that it does not mean what it says. His statement that primary money only is the measure of value he has not even attempted to sustain, though his proof has been called for repeatedly. His statement that the people of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were in the most "degraded condition of serfdom and slavery" on account of the lack of metallic money, has been completely demolished. He based his whole argument on the proposition that the silver dollar was in 1792 made the only unit or measure of value. I have shown conclusively that our forefathers attempted to establish bi-metallism and provided for two units of value, one of gold and one of silver, always naming gold first, and that up to 1834 the silver standard alone was used. That after that the gold standard came into use, and that since then the silver dollar has never for a day been used as the measure of value in the United States. No nation has ever succeeded in actually using two standards at the same time.

Mr. Harvey next based his case upon the assumption that the act of 1873 was a crime, and stated that it had its origin in fraud and its birth through bribery and corruption. He placed himself upon four propositions to prove his case:

First—He claimed that the congress of the United States was purchased; that the passage of the bill was procured by the money capitalists of this and other nations.

Second—He stated that the bill passed both houses all right and was changed by some clerk in its enrollment. He next claimed that it was not changed by a clerk, but that the dirty work was done in conference committee. He then showed that none of his other statements is true, but that the work was done by the passage of a "substitute bill." He introduced no evidence in support of either proposition, and he stands convicted of making every one of these charges without any proof that would be recognized in any ordinary court of justice. If the congress of the United States was bribed to pass a bad bill, then the bill must have first passed in bad shape. Now if that be true, then there would be no need of a clerk to do the dirty work. If it was done by the enrolling clerk, then it follows that congress passed the bill as it ought to have been, and consequently they could not have done what they were bribed to do. Again, if congress passed the bill all right and the enrolling clerk enrolled it correctly, then the bribery could apply only to the members of the conference committee. All these villainies are then abandoned when he claims that the whole thing was accomplished by means of a "substitute bill." He introduced no evidence in support of any of these positions. Thus he stands convicted by his own statements of an effort to deceive the people. I submit that such conflicting allegations demonstrate beyond a question that Mr. Harvey has attempted to sustain his position in regard to the law of 1873 by pure fiction, and without calling to his aid a single established fact. It is conclusive that if he had proof of any of his four propositions he would never have introduced the other three. It is useless, then, to waste more words on the matter, which is manifestly so absurd.

Mr. Harvey's statement that free coinage creates "unlimited demand" is not true, because there can be an unlimited demand for no human productions. His assertion that the option of the debtor to pay in either metal causes the cheaper metal to be used is true. But such option does not restore its relative commercial value. On the contrary, it drives the dear metal out of use, just as it has done in Mexico and other countries, where the cheaper metal is today the sole currency and is increased in value not one iota.

The other doctrine of Mr. Harvey is that by the free coinage of silver in this country on the old ratio of 16 to 1 the old price of silver as compared with gold will be restored. If it will restore the value of silver it will not increase prices. He proposes to raise prices by diminishing the value of the unit with which prices are measured. Both results cannot follow.

Mr. Harvey fails entirely to prove that the use of one metal as the measure of value is an experiment. History proves that the use of a single standard is the only means by which both metals can be kept in circulation. It is the only way to secure a stable measure of value and to maintain practical bi-metallism. It is based on scientific principles, and wherever attempts have been made to use both the cheaper has always driven the dearer out of circulation, which has resulted in practical mono-metallism, always leaving the cheaper metal only in use. The gold unit is not responsible for the fall in prices. The prices of labor and property when taken together have not declined. It is not true that the fall in prices, when brought about by natural causes, benefits only the money lender. Such cheapening of products benefits all who consume what they do not produce. Mr. Harvey utterly fails to show a fall in the price of a single article which is not fully accounted for by cheaper cost of production, improved transportation, or increased supply. He bases his contention on the assumption that gold has appreciated. All gold measures the value of commodities, wages and land, so wages, lands and commodities measure the value of gold. Commodities have fallen 8 per cent.; wages have increased 58 per cent., and lands have increased 90 per cent. in value since 1860, when Mr. Harvey contends we were on a bi-metallic basis.

These facts utterly annihilate the claim that gold has appreciated. During the discussion Mr. Harvey cited Roman history with its many evils. But he inadvertently makes an admission as to the great value of banking facilities which refutes all other assertions against such systems. After portraying the bad condition existing in the Roman empire, he says: "It is a significant coincidence that the great glimmer of light only came with the invention of bills of exchange and paper substitutes through which the scanty stock of previous metals was increased in efficiency." He said that in