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For to-morrow's issue up to 9 o'clock p. m. For list of branch offices in the various districts see THIRD PAGE.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

MONEY AND POLITICS

Form the Subjects of a Long Conference Between Sherman and Foster.

AN APPEAL FOR COUNSEL.

The Chief of the Treasury Consists the Ex-Secretary on the Financial Situation.

FAILURE OF THE BOND SCHEME.

It Has Caused Some Embarrassment, but the Crisis is Over, and There is Now No Cause for Alarm.

HONEST JOHN SURE HE WILL WIN AGAIN.

He Says He Has Encountered Worse Opposition Before, and Still Field on His Favorite Seat in the Senate.

MOVEMENTS AND PLANS OF MAJOR MCKINLEY

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

MANFIELD, O., Aug. 14.—While politics was being discussed yesterday, and Major McKinley and Mrs. Digger, who represents the Farmers' Alliance, were debating economic questions over in a grove some 12 miles distant from this place, speeches upon grave subjects were being made by two distinguished men in this town. The audience consisted of only two and they were also the speakers. The conference was an important one if it may be so designated, but in reality it was a friendly conference between two prominent men, who were facing each other upon national financial affairs and the present condition of the money market.

Ever since Charles Foster became Secretary of the Treasury there has been more or less difficulty about adding to the circulation, and when he proposed the scheme of continuing the 4 1/2 per cent bonds at 2 per cent interest, it was met by the opposition of the money market.

Secretary Foster came to his home at Fostoria for a short visit, and then went to Middleclass Island, in Lake Erie, for a rest. This is a favorite spot for tired Buckeye politicians.

AN END TO HIS VACATION.

Mr. Foster was resting comfortably and enjoying himself with important men that he knew who every year go to Middleclass for comfort and repose, when he was summoned from his pleasure by the announcement that while the banks were generally willing to accept his proposition the people who held the 4 1/2 per cent bonds were not, and after six weeks of trial only a little over \$18,000,000 out of \$51,000,000 were continued under the Secretary's scheme.

He was not particularly content with this showing and started for Washington, but came here first to see Senator Sherman. Last evening while Major McKinley was addressing the Husbandmen at Blackman's Grove, Mr. Foster reached Mansfield, for consultation with perhaps the ablest financial authority of this time. He had wired Senator Sherman of his approach and the stationman was at the depot to receive the Secretary.

They drove at once to Mr. Sherman's residence, and then began one of the most important talks upon financial matters that has taken place in this country for a long time. It continued for five hours, during which the entire financial situation was discussed, and the question of continuing the 4 1/2 per cent bonds was naturally the central figure of the discussion. Politics or the present situation of Ohio did not cut a prominent figure in the conference.

QUESTIONS FROM FOSTER.

Secretary Foster put some very interesting hypothetical and practical questions to Senator Sherman, which very soon demonstrated the fact that the ex-Secretary did not agree with the present one about continuing the 4 1/2 per cent bonds. Secretary Foster took no pains to conceal the fact that his idea in endeavoring to continue the \$51,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cent bonds at 2 per cent was to use the money in other directions for the relief of the market could be relieved if this proposal could be carried into effect. But if only \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 out of the \$51,000,000 could be turned over to the market there was some other plan necessary to be considered instead of the one he had proposed.

Sherman did not share the Secretary's views on the subject. He thought that Secretary Foster should pay the 4 1/2 per cent. And he undertook to show the new plan in the Treasury Department how easy it would be for him to do so without making any change in the financial world. The question of the money was to come from the Treasury, and the payment of new revenues would make things easy, saying that the bonds could be paid or retired without difficulty or danger. As about \$18,000,000 had already been provided for, and the ex-Secretary considered that it was easy to make provision for them.

The question of what effect the retirement of the securities that have been held by the national banks as a deposit to circulation would have upon the banking system

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was naturally one of the features of the discussion. Senator Sherman did not think it would have any effect to eventually somewhat change his character. His opinion is, while it will not change the system, that after the bonds which are held as a guarantee for circulation are gone, the Government will issue the notes directly from the Treasury Department upon the deposit of bullion in the Treasury Department to cover the amount issued. Mr. Sherman took the ground that it would not affect the banks, and that they would very soon adjust themselves to the new condition when the Government would furnish the currency to them directly while they are the bankers for the people's property.

TO AVOID A SHINKENAGE.

How far Secretary Foster accepted, or will accept, Senator Sherman's views upon this subject remains to be seen. Being a banker himself, and having dealt in financial affairs all his life, his idea in proposing to continue the 4 1/2 per cent bonds at 2 per cent was to keep in force the present standard for the present and thus avoid any friction on a new experiment at one time when people are begging for more money. While Secretary Foster may recognize the fact that the time is fast approaching when there will be a new issue of bonds, he is likely to continue these bonds at this low rate of interest to ward off any shrinkage until Congress shall have an opportunity to pass the necessary laws for the change.

That would give time for the adjustment of the present financial difficulties. One of the serious and interesting phases of this question is the fact that of the 900 national banks holding these bonds accepted Secretary Foster's idea, while the people seem generally averse to the proposition. That was decided to be perfectly natural in view of the fact that the people are clamoring for money, while the national banks are very glad to be left alone upon the present basis or the new one the Secretary proposes.

Whether Secretary Foster will accept of the wisdom he received last night in the five-hours' talk he had with Senator Sherman cannot be known until he has had his 11:30 train for Washington to decide upon his

ACTION SOON TO BE TAKEN.

After his arrival at the Treasury Department, whatever may be the outcome of this important and rather unusual meeting will doubtless be discovered within the next 24 hours—Secretary Foster exhibited no nervousness as to the grave emergency he must face, and Secretary Sherman's manner to-day and advice of last night exhibited nothing but perfect confidence that everything would go along smoothly, and Secretary Foster would not be difficultly whatever in meeting every objection.

Naturally other financial affairs were discussed—whatever may be the outcome of this meeting, the details of which cannot be reached, but the subject outlined above is the prominent one, that received consideration with special interest by Secretary Sherman.

Secretary Sherman has reached a crisis that is giving the Republican managers here much concern. It is not likely that Secretary Sherman will outstrip his issue before many days, or at least join in its importance.

SHERMAN CONFIDENT.

THE OHIO SENATOR HAS NO FEARS ABOUT HIS RE-ELECTION.

He compares the Present Campaign With the Greenback Effort Against Him in 1874. Close Resemblance to His Campaign in 1874. Takes a Day Off in Speechmaking.

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CLCLELAND THE MAN.

If He Can Secure a Solid New York Delegation to the Convention in 1892.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Lawrence Gardner, who is the official head of the Democracy of the District, has just returned from New York, where he was in attendance at a meeting of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. He thinks there will be a good many candidates before the next National Democratic Convention for nomination as President. He considers that if Mr. Flower is elected Governor of New York State by a good majority he will be a prominent candidate. The names of Senator Gorman, Governor Campbell, Governor Eaton, Governor Gray and others are likely to be in this connection. Mr. Cleveland, with a solid delegation from New York State at his back, would, in Mr. Gardner's opinion, be a strong candidate for renomination.

George Hazard, the Secretary of the Association of Democratic Clubs of the State of Washington, came on from New York with Mr. Gardner. Mr. Hazard is in this city completing the details for a trip of Democratic speakers through the Northwest and the extreme West. Senator Gardner, accompanied by Messrs. Byrum, representative McAdoe and Chauncey Black have decided to join the party.

For the Ohio Campaign, Who Will Combat the People's Party Arguments.

TOPEKA, KAN., Aug. 14.—Governor Humphrey and General Lewis Haubach, ex-Congressman from the Sixth Congressional District, will leave Kansas September 8 for Massillon, O., and will remain in that State until a tour has been made in the interest of McKinley. A letter was received here a few days ago from Mr. Chapman of the Ohio State Central Committee asking for speakers who were familiar with the campaigns of the People's party and had met their arguments.

Governor Humphrey and General Haubach stamped the State together last fall, making 200 speeches, and consulted to go.

For Thompson and Price.

FRANKLIN, IND., Aug. 14.—The Republican delegates from Venango county to the State Convention, Hon. J. M. Dickey, of Franklin, and Hon. W. H. Longwell, of Oil City, say they will support Thompson, of Warren, for United States Senator, and Price, of Erie, for Auditor General.

Two More Dalmat Delegates.

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 14.—The Republicans of this city met to-night and organized a new club. Two delegates were elected to the Scranton convention. They were not instructed, but are understood to be for Dalmat.

A NEW STORY—Next Sunday THE DISPATCH begins publication of an American Serial Story, from the gifted pen of Miss Helen M. Jones, of Nevada.

The story is a novel and highly interesting. The stage furnishes the plot. Read the opening chapters.

DR. HOPKINS DEAD.

AN EMINENT EPISCOPALIAN MINISTER, BORN IN PITTSBURG.

He Was Distinguished as Preacher, Rymn Writer, Author, Artist, Musician and Architect—A Commanding Figure in Episcopal Church History.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The Rev. Dr. John Henry Hopkins, one of the most distinguished clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died Thursday at the residence of his widow, Mrs. R. D. Ferguson, Dr. Hopkins was born October 28, 1829, in Pittsburg, where his father was a lawyer. His father afterward became the first Bishop of Vermont. The family moved to Cambridge, Mass., in 1831, and thence to Burlington, Vt., in 1832. Dr. Hopkins was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was ordained deacon in 1850. Dr. Hopkins edited the Church Journal from February, 1853, to May, 1857. He was missionary at Essex for 18 months in 1857. He was ordained priest in 1852, and was rector of Trinity Church, Plattsburg, N. Y., four years, and subsequently rector of Christ Church, Williamsport, N. Y., for a number of years.

His name is closely identified with every important movement in the Protestant Episcopal Church for the last 30 years. Dr. Hopkins was a member of the National Convention of the Episcopal Church, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments. He wrote the life of his father, edited the published works of his friend, Dr. Mahan, of New Jersey, and was the author of a number of religious tracts and works of current interest. Within the last year he has written much for the Church Quarterly. An article with Dr. Hopkins' name in the New York Tribune undoubtedly had much to do with the promotion of the election of Bishop Phillips Brooks.

His power and versatility were shown in his success as preacher, journalist, author, hymn writer, scientific musician, architect and artist. He wrote many popular hymns, which are sung in America and England. One carol, "We Three Kings of Orient Are," has had very wide use. His hymns form a published volume.

KINNEY SURRENDERS.

He Gives Up All His Papers and Documents (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

TORONTO, ONT., Aug. 14.—When Herbert H. Kinney appeared before Judge Morgan this afternoon the great extradition fight completely collapsed. Kinney pleaded guilty to all the counts of the indictment. He also surrendered all the papers and other documents in his possession to the prosecution. For this surrender no evidence was offered against the prisoner, who was discharged. In an interview Kinney said that the Equitable now possessed the key to the whole transaction in which he was involved. When asked if others were implicated Kinney declined to answer.

"Will you now return to Pittsburg?" queried the reporter.

"That depends," was the cautious answer.

Thereupon he drew a revolver from a pocket and, flourishing it wildly, again loudly declared his intention of not only shooting Miller, but any man who had introduced him to his sister. Thereupon Mr.

MTKIEWIECZ IS MAD.

The Count Gives His Version of the Miller-Mosby Melodrama.

THERE WAS ONE BULLET FIRED, BUT IT WENT INTO THE COLLAR, AND THE MARKSMAN WAS INTOXICATED.

THE GIRL BELIEVES IN HER LOVER (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Count Egense Mtkiewicz, who to-day figured in a Washington telegram to THE DISPATCH as a scathing target for the pistol of Beverly C. Mosby, a son of the one time famous guerrilla chieftain, who is now one of the attorneys for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, is staying with his family at Long Beach, L. I. He came to New York this afternoon to keep an engagement with some prominent capitalists concerning the famous syndicate scheme, of which he is the author and which he is still enthusiastically pushing forward.

When questioned concerning the episode in Washington, he was found in a quite indignant frame of mind at the suggestions which had been made that he had ever carelessly let alone knowingly, introduced the name of Mtkiewicz into the story here, reformation, according to the story here, appears to have endeared him to the good people of Pittsburg to a remarkable extent. Giving his version of the affair, Count Mtkiewicz says as follows:

"I certainly cannot be justly criticized for introducing to a most amiable lady a man who was accredited to me as Miller was. I showed my belief in him by bringing him in contact with my own family. Surely my acquaintance with the Americans I have never given a reason to think that a man of Miller's antecedents could be recommended in the manner in which he was presented to me. I sadly regret the affair, and yet it need never have been given a publicity which must be most distasteful to Miss Mosby had it not been for her brother's evident desire to gain notoriety. His conduct in the affair has not been of a character to justify me in recommending him. I have done everything in the matter that an honorable man could have done. Miller came to me with letters of recommendation from A. Leo Weil, a most reputable attorney of Pittsburg; Mr. Gallinger, who is engaged in the glassware business in that city; Mr. Frost, who I believe, has large business interests in the oil regions of Western Pennsylvania; and Mr. K. Smith, the inventor and one of the head men of the United States Refrigerating Company. That is the corporation of which I am President, and which was brought into some notoriety through a recent Congressional investigation.

"In this company, when he was presented to me, Miller was a director and also general manager for Pittsburg and Chicago. He was introduced to me by Senator R. P. Jones, of Nevada. In Pittsburg, I met Miller socially at the dinner tables of some of the very biggest people and found him received at the best clubs. When he came to Washington he was accompanied by Lawyer Weil and Messrs. Smith and Gallinger, and the four registered at Welcker's Hotel.

"Under these circumstances it is not at all surprising that I looked upon him as a reputable man, and it was not natural that I should invite him to my house and present him to my wife. In my household he met Miss Mosby, a friend of the Countess Mtkiewicz and one of the most admirable and highly accomplished women I have ever had the honor of knowing.

"This condition of affairs continued until there was more trouble in the United States, and Miller returned to his office. He returned in Miller resigning from his official position in connection with it. After that occurrence several of his former associates came to me to consider proper. Miller had been guilty of some serious crime.

"I have done nothing to justify me in recommending him. I have done everything in the matter that an honorable man could have done. Miller came to me with letters of recommendation from A. Leo Weil, a most reputable attorney of Pittsburg; Mr. Gallinger, who is engaged in the glassware business in that city; Mr. Frost, who I believe, has large business interests in the oil regions of Western Pennsylvania; and Mr. K. Smith, the inventor and one of the head men of the United States Refrigerating Company. That is the corporation of which I am President, and which was brought into some notoriety through a recent Congressional investigation.

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"In this company, when he was presented to me, Miller was a director and also general manager for Pittsburg and Chicago. He was introduced to me by Senator R. P. Jones, of Nevada. In Pittsburg, I met Miller socially at the dinner tables of some of the very biggest people and found him received at the best clubs. When he came to Washington he was accompanied by Lawyer Weil and Messrs. Smith and Gallinger, and the four registered at Welcker's Hotel.

"Under these circumstances it is not at all surprising that I looked upon him as a reputable man, and it was not natural that I should invite him to my house and present him to my wife. In my household he met Miss Mosby, a friend of the Countess Mtkiewicz and one of the most admirable and highly accomplished women I have ever had