BACK IN THE TOMBS.

Jury Disagree and the French Count Is Held for Another Trial.

STILL HE ISN'T DOWNCAST.

Says He Will Triumph Next Time and "Weel Go Back to Pairee and Stay Zair for Evair"—His Life and Family Connections.

The jury in the case of Monsieur A. Deligne, or Jules Guillaume Antonio Marie Hobkirk, who is being tried in New York, failed to agree Tuesday, nine being for conviction and three for acquittal. It will be remembered that the Frenchman was arrested here some weeks ago upon the request of the New York authorities, charging him with stealing a gold watch from Leopold Rogge, and it is on that charge that he was tried in New York. The Frenchman was not released, but will be held for another trial.

The Herald gives the following interview with the "Count," who was seen in the Tombs by one of the reporters of that paper: I saw Monsieur Hobkirk in the Tombs yesterday afternoon. He walked around into the little iron-barred reception-room, with his hand on his heart. Then he stood off three feet from the bars, placed his heels close together, and bowed, as dancers bow in a minuet. Then, with an interrogation in each eye, he waited for me to speak. I asked him what he thought of the verdict of the jury.

TO GO BACK TO PARIS.

Up went his shoulders in an expressive shrug. "What I zink of ze zhuree? Ah! I tell you. Affair ze bad way all ze papairs have talked of me—ze bad names zey haf call me, ze zhuree—what you call it?—hangs high ze case. Bien! zat ees as good 'or me as not guilty. Sapristi! I triumph ze nex time. Zen wen Count Lucien d'Armau de Riviere ees a free man once more, he weel go back to Pairee and stay zair for evair."

Then Monsieur Hobkirk hit himself a blow on the chest that threatened his cervical vertebrae.

"Are you an 'up-and-up' count?" I asked.

"Oui!" he exclaimed. "Eef ze 'oop and 'oop' mean one high name. You understand? Eh bien! I tell you. My, vat you call—oonkle, ze brozair of my mozair—ees ze Baron Arnous de Riviere. He pay ze veesit to zis city ten year ago. He ees one membair of ze Union League Club. Hees brozair ees one great man. He play ze great Russian Tschigorin vat you call? checks. He play ze cable game weez Steinitz."

"Have you anything to say about the Burden jewelry robbery?"

"Nevair! I know nozzing of zat." Monsieur Hobkirk said this with a series of shrugs that almost threw his collar-bone out of joint. When I asked him about the accusation of Rogge, he grew more voluble still.

"V'ila!" he exclaimed; "I am here, M'sieu Rogge is zair; but I am not ze convict. Ze zhuree hang out. Bien! He eeze bad man. Eef ze zhuree let me speak, I haf ze proof he eez ze bad man.

"M'sieu Rogge say at ze Marine Hotel I run in by one door and out by anozair door. Sottise! He lie! I stop one hour at ze Marine. I take my lunch. He haf see me eat. I stay zair and nevair run. I eat and smoke."

"Then why did he charge you with the theft?"

"Par depit. He eez ze bad man. He nevair had ze gold watch. I have ze two gold watches. He haf none. Parbleu! I haf see ze time I gif ze gold watch to ze garcon—to ze beggair."

So saying, Monsieur Hobkirk swelled out his chest, and again accused Mr. Rogge of "la grande tracasserie."

WHAT HE SAYS OF HIMSELF.

In further conversation, I asked Monsieur Hobkirk where he was born. He replied that he was a Parisian by birth, and had inherited a vast sum of money at an early age. He became excited in telling about it, and it was a hard matter to follow the thread of his discourse. He stated that he had run through a grand course of wine, women, and song, and gradually the fortune had disappeared. His creditors then forced him to fly from France. He went to Belgium and to Berlin. In fact, he claims to have travelled all over the world. He would say nothing of the Countess Orgie de Riviere, of Montreal, or of his visit to that city. He said that after leaving here on the day following the Burden robbery, he went to Philadelphia, where he remained for some time. He heard that the detectives were after him, however, and fled to Richmond, Va., where he was captured.

He claims to be exceedingly prodigal with his money. As he says: "What I haf in my pocket I gif away." But Mr. Rogge says that Monsieur Hobkirk has a pernicious habit of having nothing in his pocket.

It is expected that Monsieur Hobkirk's trial will be called about May 1st.

The Herald, in its interesting story, says:

Of all the shrugging, unctious Frenchmen that ever drank absinthe on the Elysees, M. Hobkirk is probably the most plausible. His appearance is that of a dancing-master; his actions are those of a polite butler; his language is verbal hair-oil. It smacks of cologne and bergamot.

THE ALLEGHANY CRIME.

The Suspected Negro Lodged in the Covington Jail.

CLIFTON FORGE, VA., April 15.—(Special.)—There can be little, if any, doubt that the negro fiend, whose unspeakable crimes were committed near Longdale Station Tuesday morning, has been captured, and is now behind the bars of the county jail, at Covington. Despite the vigorous search that had been instituted and maintained by over one hundred infuriated citizens throughout the entire day Tuesday, the demon succeeded, bareheaded and barefooted, in eluding capture by his pursuers, although on several occasions he was seen and shot at. Some time during the forepart of Tuesday night he slipped into the eastern portion of Clifton Forge and called at a shanty occupied by Charles Sales, a colored employee on the railroad-yards here. Sales, noticing that he wore no hat, at once suspected that he was the guilty party. He detained him at his quarters, sent for an officer, and the man was locked up so quietly that hardly half a dozen people in town knew the fact.

SPIRITED AWAY.

Feeling that it would be unsafe to keep the prisoner here, Mayor Smith very wisely and properly procured a hack and, at half-past 1 o'clock this morning he had the suspected man sent to the county jail, at Covington. In about an hour after the prisoner had been sent away, a crowd of about fifty men appeared on the streets in Clifton Forge; no doubt, being on the trail of the suspected man. They were an orderly and well-behaved set of people, and after walking around the square in which the town prison is located they took their departure. They had evidently been apprised after coming here that the man they were after had been sent away. Had he been left in the Clifton Forge jail there is no question that he would have been strung up.

IDENTIFIED.

This morning Mr. Charles Ballinger, the white man whose wife had been struck down by the negro fiend, and William Wallace, the father of the assaulted and murdered girl, went to Covington, and, it is said, fully identified the man who had been arrested as the guilty one. The jail at Covington is one of remarkable strength, the Sheriff is a man of nerve and firmness, and these facts, together with the certainty that quick trial and proper punishment will in due course be secured, has allayed public excitement, and no fears are now entertained that the majesty of the law will not be maintained. The prisoner's name is Henry McGruder.

VIRGINIA ODD-FELLOWS.

Changes in Grand Lodge Constitution—Officers Elected.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., April 15.—(Special.)—The second day's session of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows began at 10 o'clock this morning, the Grand Master presiding. The consideration of the constitution and rules of order was resumed where left off last night and completed.

A motion to proceed to the election of officers was defeated by a large majority.

The Committees on the State of the Order, By-Laws, Charters, and on Appeals presented interesting reports.

The request of the Committee on Memorials that it be allowed to furnish a report to the Grand Secretary during recess was granted.

Invitations were presented from Mathews Courthouse, Staunton, Danville, and Luray inviting the Grand Lodge to meet next year with them.

A resolution that no representative who leaves before the final adjournment of the Grand Lodge be allowed mileage or per diem was adopted.

At the afternoon session the Committee on State of the Order presented a partial report.

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

After considerable discussion and after several amendments had been offered, the report of the committee of eleven on Revision of the Grand Lodge Constitution was adopted. One of the changes is that the Grand Lodge shall hereafter meet on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in May. Another change is that the election of officers shall be on the second day of the session.

At 4 o'clock the election of officers took place, resulting as follows: Thomas V. Tourney, Grand Master, Old Point; Charles D. Fox, Deputy Grand Master, Roanoke; W. A. Slater, Grand Warden, Harrisonburg; T. Wiley Davis, Grand Secretary, Richmond; John W. Fergusson, Grand Treasurer, Richmond; J. H. Robinson, Grand Chaplain, Grahams Ford; Thomas N. Kendler, Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for two years.

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

The appointive officers are W. H. Bailey, Grand Marshal, Richmond; W. N. Bolton, Grand Conductor, Lynchburg; George W. Hawxhurst, Grand Guardian, Falls Church; G. Howard Guerrant, Grand Herald, Danville.

Interest centered in the election of Grand Warden and Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. Past-Grands G. B. Jones and Charles Pohlig were recommended for District Deputy Grand Masters.

The Grand Lodge adjourned to meet in Staunton next year.

THE FREE UNION TRAGEDY.

The Trial of Taylor Harmon—His Conflicting Statements.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., April 15.—(Special.)—Deep interest centres in the trial in progress in the County Court, of Taylor Harmon, charged with killing young Thompson at Harmon's cabin, near Free Union, and with placing the body in White's store, and then burning the store. The testimony to-day dealt chiefly with the various and conflicting statements which Harmon himself is said to have made in reference to the matter. One witness swore that Harmon had told him he knocked young Thompson down in Harmon's cabin because he was abusing a negro girl named Rose Tanner. Another testified that Harmon said Thompson was at his cabin on the night of the fire and that he had taken him to the store, and Thompson lay down on the counter, suffering with toothache; that he afterwards said he took him to a room above the store, where he lay across a bed drunk. Another swore that Harmon had declared that if he had known where Thompson was at the time of the fire he could have gotten him out. It was proved that Harmon had said that no one knew as much as he about the death of Thompson, and that the true story had not yet been told. It was also in proof that Harmon's cabin floor had been scoured more than once, as if to remove the stains of blood. The Commonwealth rested its case this afternoon.

WITH CLOSED DOORS.

The Meeting of the D. D. and B. Institution Board.

STAUNTON, VA., April 15.—(Special.)—All of the members of the new Board of Visitors to the Staunton Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution were present at the meeting to-day. The meeting took place with closed doors, no members of the press being admitted. It was a long session, lasting until night. There was a general cut of salaries, that of the Superintendent being reduced from $1,500 to $1,200.

A deluge of applications for all sorts of positions were received, but no action will be taken in electing officers and assistants until June 4th.

THE ALABAMA DEMOCRATS.

Delegates for Clark for Governor, 113; for Johnson, 196.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 15.—Returns are slowly coming in from the county conventions, held to-day. The following counties, with 113 delegates, instructed for Clark and sound money: Baldwin, Choctaw, Clarke, Coosa, Elmore, Greene, Henry, Macon, Marengo, Mobile, Pickens, Pike, Shelby, Tuscaloosa, and Washington.

Johnston gets the following, having 196 delegates: Barbour, Bibb, Blount, Butler, Calhoun, Chambers, Chilton, Cleburne, Conecuh, Dale, Dallas, DeKalb, Escambia, Etowah, Hale, Jackson, Lauderdale, Madison, Marshall, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, Randolph, Russell, St. Clair, Talladega, Walker, and Winston.

There will be some contests throughout the State. The Jefferson county convention is in a wrangle, and may not do anything before to-morrow.

There was a heavy Populite vote for the free-silver candidate in almost every country district.

Anti-Mixed School Law to Be Tested.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The officials of the American Missionary Association state that they have instructed their attorneys and bondsmen in Florida to secure the release on bail of their teachers, who were arrested in Orange Park last Friday under the Sheats law, which makes it a crime to teach colored and white pupils in the same school. The association will test the law before State and Federal tribunals until a final decision is rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Biggest Flood in Years.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 15.—The Mississippi is on the rampage from Grand Rapids to St. Paul. The river has been rising rapidly here for two days, and is now eight feet higher than on Sunday. A further rise of two feet will drive the people on the West-Side flats to the hills. At Royalton, Minn., the Mississippi-river bridge west of there, built six years ago, and the Platte-river dam were swept away yesterday. It is the biggest flood in years.

Heavy Storm in Sicily.

PALERMO, April 15.—A terrific storm, with heavy fall of snow, has swept over Sicily, doing great damage. Four ships are known to have been wrecked.

ECZEMA

From early childhood, there are hundreds who are afflicted with this terrible disease, which the medical men, and even Hot Springs, fail to benefit. S. S. S. has made a wonderful record in the cure of Eczema; even after every known remedy had failed. This renowned blood remedy will remove every trace of the disease.

SSS

CARLISLE ON MONEY.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

of gold to the extent of less than 1 per cent. In the acts of 1834 and 1837 expelled silver from circulation and established gold monometallism, is not the conclusion irresistable that the free and unlimited coinage of legal-tender silver at the present time, at an over-valuation of nearly 100 per cent., would at once place the country upon a monometallic silver basis? This question does not seem to me to be open to serious argument, and when it is proposed that the United States shall, in defiance of our own experience during a period of eighty-nine years, and in defiance of the experience of other nations during many centuries, authorize the free coinage of legal-tender silver at such a ratio, it is the duty of the people, and especially the duty of the laboring people, to pause before it is too late and carefully consider whether they will determine to overthrow their existing monetary system and substitute in its place the depreciated silver monometallism of Asia and Mexico and the small States and republics of Central and South America, with their low rates of wages and their high rates of exchange. Under the coinage act of 1792 we had silver but no gold, and under the act of 1834 and 1837, with free coinage of both metals, we had gold but no silver, except the token subsidiary coins after 1853, while now, with gold as the standard and limited coinage of silver, we have both gold and silver as full legal-tender money in larger amounts than ever before in our history, and the coins of the two metals are kept equal in purchasing power by the credit and resources of the government, notwithstanding the differences in their intrinsic value.

We have now about $620,000,000 in gold, and $413,000,000 in full legal-tender silver, besides $78,216,677 in subsidiary silver coins, which are legal tender in payments not exceeding $10, and the real question for the people to decide is whether they will continue to use the coins of both metals or adopt a monetary system which always has and always will drive one of them out of the country. I am not here, therefore, this evening to advocate the exclusive use of gold coin as money, or to oppose a conservative and safe use of silver coin as money along with gold and at a parity with gold, but I am here to insist that we shall not abandon the present legal standard of value, expel all the gold from the country, and adopt silver monometallism, with free coinage of a nominal dollar worth intrinsically only 51 or 52 cents. I am here to insist that the mints of the United States, which were constructed and are maintained and operated at the expense of all the people, shall not be used for the exclusive benefit of the owners of silver bullion under a law giving them the right to have 51 or 52 cents worth of their silver coined free of charge and stamped as a dollar, and compelling you and all others to receive it from them as a dollar. All the mints of the United States, operated to their full capacity, and doing no other work, could not coin into standard silver dollars two thirds of the annual production of silver in our own country, but, notwithstanding this, it is seriously proposed to offer free coinage to all the silver in the world at a legal valuation almost double its commercial value in the markets of the foreign countries to where it is produced. The annual production of silver in the world is about $216,000,000 at our coining rate, and the annual capacity of our mints to coin standard silver dollars is only about $40,000,000. Last year we coined $43,903,475 in gold, and $9,069,480 in silver; so that if our mints were devoted exclusively to the free coinage of standard silver dollars the addition to our stock of metallic money would be about $15,000,000 less every year than it is now; and it would not be good money after it was coined. More than fifteen years would elapse before we could at this rate coin enough depreciated silver dollars to supply the place of the good gold dollars expelled from the country, and, in the mean time, a complete revolution would have to be effected in our commercial relations with other nations, and in all our domestic business affairs, including a readjustment of the wages of labor, the prices of commodities, the rates of municipal, State, and Federal taxation, charges for transportation, and every other matter involving the use of money or credit. We should descend by a single step from the highest standard of value to silver monometallism, with a contracted and at the same time a depreciated currency, a financial experiment which has no precedent in the monetary history of the world. Fortunately, when changes have heretofore been made in the circulation by the substitution of the coins of one metal for the coins of the other, the difference in their value has been very small, and the process of substitution has been gradual and created no great financial disturbance. Under the act of 1792 the difference in value between the coins at the legal ratio was only a little over 1 per cent., and yet, within less than one year after the enactment of that statute, Congress was compelled to reinforce our stock of money by making certain foreign coins legal tender in the payment of debts; and on the same day of the passage of the act of 1834, which put the country on a gold basis by undervaluing silver about 1 per cent., Congress passed another statute making the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, Brazil, France, Mexico, and Colombia legal tender by weight in the payment of debts, thus providing, as far as possible, against a contraction of the currency on account of the expulsion of silver from the circulation. During the war, when gold was leaving the country, legal-tender Treasury notes were rapidly issued, under the authority of Congress, to take its place, and, instead of a contraction of the currency we had an expansion. After the war, when it was determined to change the character of our currency again by the resumption of specie payments, the law was enacted four years in advance of the time when it was to take effect, in order that ample opportunity might be afforded to adjust the business of the people to the altered conditions. Now, however, all the conservative and prudential considerations that have usually controlled in the settlement of great financial questions seem to be utterly disregarded, and we are confronted by an organized and aggressive movement to destroy by a single blow the measure of value upon which all existing contracts are based, and thus subvert the very foundations of our monetary system, without allowing a single day to prepare for the change. In the general confusion and disorder resulting from such a radical measure, what will be the condition of the American laborer? Will he be benefited or injured by reducing the value of the money in which his wages are paid and at the same time increasing the prices of the commodities for which his wages are expended?

PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY.

After struggling for more than a quarter of a century, through labor organizations and otherwise, to secure a rate of wages which would make the proceeds of a day's work equal to the cost of a day's subsistence for the workingman and his family, you are asked by the advocates of free coinage to join them in destroying one half the purchasing power of the money in which you are paid and impose upon yourselves the task of doubling the nominal amount of your wages hereafter; that is, to struggle for another quarter of a century, or perhaps longer, to raise your wages in a depreciated currency to a point which will enable you to purchase with them as much of the necessaries of life as you can purchase now; and if, after years of contention, privation, and industrial disorder, you should at last succeed in so adjusting wages that they would procure at the higher prices of commodities just what they will procure now at the existing prices, what would you have gained by the change from the old to the new conditions? Money received for wages, like money received on every other account, is valuable only to the extent that it can be exchanged for other commodities, and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that a dollar worth 50 cents will not purchase as much in the markets as a dollar worth 100 cents. To call a dime a dollar would add nothing whatever to its intrinsic value, or to its purchasing power. If these propositions are correct, it is clear that when wages are paid in a depreciated currency the rates of wages must be increased in proportion to the depreciation of the money and in proportion to the increase in the prices of other things, or the laborer will suffer a loss. But I affirm that it is the universal rule that the rates of wages do not increase in proportion to the depreciation in the value of the money in which they are paid, and that when the currency is depreciated the rates of wages do not increase in proportion to the increase in the prices of the commodities the laborer is compelled to purchase. If there has been a single exception to this rule in this or in any other country, my investigations have not enabled me to find it, and I do not believe one can be found. * * *

After discussing the evil of a depreciated currency and the unhappy experience of Chile and Mexico in that regard, Mr. Carlisle continued as follows:

WAGES IN SILVER.

You have doubtless observed recently what appears to be quite a formidable demonstration in favor of the free coinage of silver by certain large manufacturing interests in the eastern part of the country, upon the ground that if we continue to maintain our present standard of value the silver standard countries, especially India, China, and Japan, will soon be able to undersell them in the markets of the world. Reduced to its simplest form, the proposition of these gentlemen is that the manufacturers of certain kinds of goods in this country cannot continue to pay their laborers high wages in gold, or its equivalent, and compete successfully in the markets abroad with the manufacturers of similar goods in silver-standard countries, who pay their laborers low wages in depreciated silver, and, therefore they insist that a monetary system shall be adopted here which will give them the advantage of paying for their labor in depreciated silver. The theory is that with free coinage of legal-tender silver the wages of labor in this country would be paid in silver dollars worth about half as much as gold dollars, but the products of labor, which would belong to the employer, would be sold for gold in the markets abroad, and that the gold thus obtained could be exchanged for silver at about the rate of one dollar in gold for two dollars in silver; and thus the process would go on, the employer getting gold of full value and the laborer getting depreciated silver, which, in the opinion of these gentlemen, would be a most happy solution of this question. If the interests of labor are to be left entirely out of consideration, and if it were not reasonably certain that a sudden revolution in our monetary system would at once arrest the progress of all our industries and produce almost universal bankruptcy, this scheme to make the employer very rich and the laborer very poor might be worthy of serious consideration; but the American laborer has a right to demand pay for his work in as good money as the employer receives for his products in any part of the world, and when he surrenders this right he is doomed to the same fate that has already overtaken his brothers in the silver-standard countries. It is but simple justice to say, in this connection, that the great body of employers, a vast majority of the men who have embarked their capital in industrial enterprises and are relying for success upon their skill and energy in the prosecution of their business, do not want the present standard of value overthrown, because they know that the establishment of silver monometallism would be ruinous to them and to all who are dependent upon them for employment, or for the supply of commodities at reasonable prices.

If the solution of this question affected only the character and amount and purchasing-power of the future earnings of the American laborer, it would still be a subject of the gravest importance to him; but its importance is greatly increased by the fact that the safety and value of a very considerable part of his past earnings are also involved. The thrifty and provident workingman, anticipating a time when he may be disabled or deprived of employmet, has endeavored to save something out of his earnings, in order to provide for the comfort of his wife and children in the future, and has laid it away at home, or deposited it in a bank or building association, or 'invested it in a life-insurance policy, or loaned it to some friend in whom he has confidence. He is not a debtor, but a creditor, and the corporations and individuals having the custody of his earnings are indebted to him, and ought to pay what they owe him in just as good money as he put into their hands.

According to the latest reports, the savings banks in your own State hold $24,357,400 on deposit for 33,802 people, or an average of $257 for each depositor, and in the whole country they hold $1,819,597,000 for 4,875,513 people, or an average of $371 for each depositor. State banks, trust companies, and private banks hold $1,340,888,000, for about 1,500,000 people, and national banks hold $1,701,653,521 for 1,929,340 depositors, of whom 1,724,000 have less than $1,000 to their credit. Besides these institutions there are 6,000 building and loan associations in the United States, having about 1,800,000 shareholders, male and female, who have paid dues in good money, amounting to more than $500,000,000. There are nearly 700 of these associations in the State of Illinois alone, and in these institutions many laborers, men, women, and even children, have deposited every dollar they could spare, often denying themselves some of the comforts of life, in order to lay up something for a time of need.

More than 7,500,000 of our people have taken out life-insurance policies, which are now in force, amounting to $4,202,857,323, and have paid the premiums on them year after year in good money, while the mutual benefit and assessment and co-operative and fraternal companies and associations have 3,500,000 members, who have contributed a large part of their earnings to the funds held to reimburse losses sustained by sickness or death. The obligations of these companies and associations to their members amount to $5,184,670,936; and the industrial companies in the United States have a membership of 6,989,598, with insurance amounting to $816,609,678 in addition to all the foregoing, and it is constantly increasing. How many laboring men and women have taken out policies, or otherwise contributed from their earnings to insure themselves against loss by accident while engaged in the prosecution of their work, cannot be accurately ascertained, but the number is known to be very large.

The banks, trust companies, building associations, and other similar institutions, owe the people of the United States to-day $5,353,128,521 for money actually deposited—a sum nearly eight times greater than the total capital of all the national banks in the country—while the life-insurance policies held by the people in the various kinds of corporations and associations, and in force to-day, amount to $10,203,804,357—a larger sum than has been actually invested in all our railroads, and about fifteen times larger than the capital of all the national banks. In view of these facts, which cannot be successfully disputed, I submit that you ought seriously to consider all the consequences to yourselves, and your fellow-citizens before you agree to the free and unlimited coinage of legal-tender silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1, in order that these great corporations and associations may have the privilege of discharging their debts to the people by paying 51 or 52 cents on the dollar, for that is exactly what it means. It is a low estimate to say that each one of the depositors in savings and other banks and in building associations, and each holder of a life-insurance policy, and member of a mutual benefit and assessment association, has dependent upon him or her an average of at least two other persons, and, if so, a majority of all our people are directly or indirectly creditors of these corporations and associations, and are interested in the preservation of a standard of value which will insure the payment of their claims in as good money as they parted with when they made their loans or deposits, or paid their assessments or premiums. Every dollar the people put into these banks and trust companies and other institutions, and every dollar they paid for insurance, was worth one hundred cents, and would procure one hundred cents' worth of commodities in the market when they earned it, and when they invested it, and they have an unquestionable right to demand that it shall be refunded to them in dollars worth one hundred cents everywhere. The adoption of any policy that would deprive them of this right would not only inflict an enormous loss upon them, but would so seriously impair their faith in the fidelity and utility of such institutions, that attempts to accumulate and save surplus earnings would be abandoned, or, at least, greatly discouraged, for a long time to come.

DANGER OF PANIC.

But, if free and unlimited coinage of legal-tender silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, is established in this country, a very large part of the money deposited in these various kinds of savings institutions will not even be repaid in depreciated silver, but will be wholly lost, because such a reckless monetary system would precipitate a financial panic, which very few, if any, of the depositories could survive. I doubt that there is a single financial institution in the country that could sustain the pressure that would be immediately made upon it by its depositors and other creditors, when it became apparent that our standard of value was to be lowered, and our currency depreciated by free coinage. Payment of all our obligations held abroad would be demanded in gold at once; every investment of foreign capital in this country would be instantly withdrawn; every man who owed a debt at home or abroad would be called upon to pay it; all depositors in banks and other institutions would want to withdraw their money at the same time; no loans could be negotiated, and no credit would be given, because no man would lend money or sell property on time when he knew with absolute certainty that he would be paid in a depreciated currency. Creditors would not wait for the actual passage of a free-coinage law, but as soon as such a measure had received the approval of the people at an election they would demand their money, and if not paid they would enforce its collection by judicial proceedings, and the forced sale of property. It is useless for you and me or anybody else to say that depositors in banks, and other creditors, ought not to pursue this course when a crisis comes, or is apprehended, for they always have pursued it, and always will, unless human nature itself should be changed.

Less than three years ago you saw our financial, commercial, and industrial affairs violently disturbed by the fear that the government would not be able to maintain gold payments, and that our currency would descend to a silver basis. You saw the operations of industry interrupted, banks failing, great commercial houses unable to meet their obligations, credit seriously impaired, mills and factories closed, and thousands of laborers thrown out of employment, and a state of panic and business disorder prevailing in every part of the country. If a mere doubt as to the kind of money we intended to use produced these distressing results, what think you would be the probable consequences of a deliberate determination upon the part of our people to adopt silver monometallism as a permanent system? The imagination can scarcely conceive the deplorable state of society that would immediately follow the announcement of such a policy, and I will not attempt to describe it. It cannot be possible that in the closing years of the nineteenth century, and in this great and free republic, the people themselves will imitate the bad examples set by the corrupt potentates of Europe, who have made their names forever odious in history by debasing the money of their subjects and robbing the industrious poor of the just rewards of their labor. The greatest crime short of absolute political enslavement that could be committed against the workingman in this country would be to confiscate his labor for the benefit of his employer, by destroying the value of the money in which his wages are paid; but, gentlemen, this irreparable wrong can never be perpetuated under our system of government, unless the laboring-man himself assists in forging his own chains.

And, now, gentlemen, having submitted, as briefly and as plainly as the nature of the subject would permit, some of the reasons why I think your interests demand the maintenance of a sound and stable currency, I thank you most sincerely for your kind and patient attention, and will detain you no longer.

Democrats Should Not Divide.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Your wise admonitions to the Staunton convention are eminently appropriate. A large proportion of our voting population is composed of young men, who were boys during the dark and sad days of reconstruction, and can't fully appreciate the hideous and disgusting enormities of that gloomy period. Besides, they have the impulsiveness of youth, and all of us feel the injustice and hardship of present conditions, and as one who has gone through the fiery furnace, I desire to make a few suggestions. The consequences of even a slight blunder may be fatal to our best hopes.

Though I am a thorough bimetallist, as our fathers were in the days of our prosperity, yet it seems suicidal for the hitherto "Solid South" to split up into helpless fragments and jeopardize the existence of local government, when it is so plain, at least to my mind, that the gold plutocrats hold the trump cards, and are bent on having their own way. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and we should by all means preserve our State governments. The Republicans are so well drilled, and so loyal to party, they may be counted on as sure to follow their leaders. The West, with perhaps a few exceptions, will be in line. Money is power—Republicanism is crafty and scheming—and with plethoric purses, and the active and eager co-operation of its new and sycophantic allies busily encouraging schism in our ranks, and if we allow this ignis fatuus, this delusive phantom of finance, to beguile us, we may certainly expect a solid Republican South ("honest elections") with a vengeance, and an everlasting farewell to all our hopes. Let us by all means hold together. United we may stand; divided we must fall; and great will be the fall. Moderation and harmony should be our watch-words. A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger. Paul and Barnabas contended so sharply that they "departed asunder," but they continued their joint warfare against the common foe. If there ever was a time when we should be careful and deeply ponder our way, it is now, in our excited, befogged, and bewildered condition. This thing currency, like Mahone's readjustment scheme, touches a very sensitive nerve, and is being worked by designing tricksters for all it is worth. Splitting at the South, with its revolting, ruinous consequences, would seem to verify the Roman adage, "The gods first madden whom they would destroy."

As the mariner, with steady gaze, keeps his watchful eye on the North Star, so we of the South should never lose sight of the paramount, the unspeakable importance of local rule as our guarantee against chaos and ruin. "Festina lente" and "look before you leap" are good old mottos. As old Virginia, with bared breast, bore the brunt of our civil strife, so let her raise a bulwark against the devastation of herself and southern sisters.

OCTOGENARIAN.

What Good Government Means.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Referring to the notice in yesterday's Dispatch of Mr. Thomas Clarke, a distinguished English tobacco man, being here, it is worthy of notice that this elderly and observant gentleman, upon being directed through our City Hall, asked the cost of the building. He then inquired as to the population of Richmond, the tax-rate, &c., and after getting replies, he said the City Hall, while beautiful and useful, cost far more than what he thought Richmond could afford, unless all our people were extraordinarily wealthy—not considering our negro population. This statement impressed me very particularly, that strangers quickly gauge not only our social, political, commercial, and climatic status, but also such things as our tax-rate. Many readers will be loath to believe that strangers and pleasure-seekers become interested in our climatic and local affairs, but this case proves the contrary, if not the rule. The moral is easily drawn—good government means a heap.

TOBACCONIST.

The Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 15.—In the dry-goods market the trade is showing the effects of the good weather in a fuller number of orders for general lines of merchandise, and here and there in the primary market are incipient signs of more doing, such as have on former occasions frequently proved forerunners of a general extension of business. There is less depression in the general tone, but the change does not amount to cheerfulness, nor does it prevent sellers in most directions from meeting buyers as readily as heretofore.

When a young couple runs away to get married half the world says: "How Romantic!" the other half says: "How silly!" But you can't tell either way until the "honey-moon" is over. When this young couple get settled down to the regular hum-drum of life, they'll manage all right and find solid happiness in any case, if they have good hearts and sound health. All depends on that.

It's wonderful how much health has to do with married happiness. Sickness affects the temper. You can't be happy nor make others happy if you're ailing. When you find yourself irritable, easily worried, beginning to "run-down" it's because your blood is getting poor. You need richer blood and more of it. Your blood-making organs need to be vitalized by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It imparts new power to produce an abundance of the healthy, red corpuscles, and gives you a fresh supply of pure, rich blood. It's a blood-creator; it is for everyone whose blood is impure or in a poor, "run-down" condition. It prevents the germs of disease from getting a hold on your system. Even after disease is settled on you, it is driven out by the blood-creating properties of the "Discovery." It is a perfect cure for general and nervous debility, catarrh, malaria, eczema, erysipelas, scrofula and every form of blood-disease. It is'nt called a consumption-cure but even consumption,—which has its roots in the blood—is driven out by the "Golden Medical Discovery" if taken in time.

The "Discovery" is the prescription of one of the most eminent physicians and medical writers in this country.

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Designed and Made for Us, Is Our

MEN'S SUITS AT - - $7.50.

YOUTHS' SUITS AT - $6.00.

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The Suits come in Fancy Cassimeres, Blue and Black Cheviots. The cloth is absolutely all wool and fast color; lined with the very best Italian, making our Suits the best for the money offered.

We have them in Stouts, Extra Long, and Regular Sizes. Come and see them.

"THE BOSTON,"

1009 east Main,

Opposite Post-Office.

NORTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

Instructions for McKinley—International Free Coinage.

FARGO, N. D., April 15.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. The sound-money men carried the convention, 250 to 140. Colonel Robinson, of Mayville, will succeed Senator Hansbrough as national committeeman. The result of the convention is regarded as a serious blow to Hansbrough's hopes of succeeding himself as a United States senator next winter.

The platform instructs the delegates for McKinley, declares in favor of protection and reciprocity, and for the election of senators by direct vote of the people; denounces the Democrats for increasing the public debt, expresses sympathy for Cuba, and on the financial question says:

"The Republicans of North Dakota are united in their demand for honest money. We are unsilterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to such an extent only and under such restrictions as that its parity with gold can be maintained. We are, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, until it can be arranged by international agreement.

DEMOCRATS OF COLORADO.

Only One Resolution—That a Demand for Free Silver.

DENVER, COL., April 15.—The Democratic State Convention met at the Broadway Theatre at 11 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Secretary Newell. F. R. McAlliney, of Pueblo, was chosen temporary chairman, and J. E. Brothers, of Gunnison, secretary. After the appointment of committees on credentials and permanent organization the convention adjourned until the afternoon.

The delegation selected by the convention to represent the party at Chicago carry with them one resolution, that being a demand for the restoration of the free coinage of silver. The chairman of the delegation, the Hon. C. S. Thomas, after being nominated by acclamation, declared in an impassioned speech that unless that issue be accepted by the national convention he would at once resign his seat in that convention. This sentiment was received with such hearty applause that it is supposed the other members of the delegation will feel bound to do likewise.

Nebraska Republican Sentiments.

OMAHA, NEB., April 15.—The Republican State Convention here to-day declared for McKinley and protection, and against free silver. The platform has this paragraph in it:

"We extend our sympathies to the struggling patriots of Cuba in their heroic efforts to establish a government of the people, and we demand the recognition of their rights as belligerents by the national administration."

Too Prosperous for an Artist.

When Sir John Millais was a student at the Royal Academy, says an exchange, he rejoiced in the friendship of a fellow student by the name of Potherd. Potherd, among other eccentricities, affected a long blue coat with a catskin collar, which he wore upon all occasions.

Millais was still struggling with his charcoal when "Boy Blue" left the academy and set up as a full-fledged artist, and the friends thus became separated. Millais had achieved fame and painted some world-renowned pictures before he met his old friend again.

Walking down the streets of Camden town one day Sir John saw a figure in a long blue cloak trudging along before him.

"Surely," said Millais, "I know that cloak; it must be Potherd." Quickening his step, he called out, "Hello! Potherd, how are you?"

"And who may you be?" said Boy Blue."

"I am Millais; don't you remember me?"

"Not little Johnny Millais, surely?" said the shabby Potherd, surveying the well-groomed Sir John. "Judging by your appearance, Millais, I should say you had given the arts the go-by. What do you do for a living?"

"Paint," groaned Sir John, thinking what a very local thing fame is, after all.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

FOR RE-ELECTION

CITY SERGEANT

CHARLES H. EPPS

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS YOUR SUPPORT.

Subject to Democratic Primary.

(ap 16-t30)

AT THE EARNEST AND REPEATED solicitation of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself a CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION as a member of the Board of Aldermen from Monroe Ward, subject to the Democratic primary. I think it only necessary to refer my fellow-citizens to the record of my long, assiduous, and faithful service as a member of the Board, which I do with full confidence of their approval.

Very respectfully,

ap 16-1t* WILLIAM E. TANNER.

FOR BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JOSEPH S. MONTGOMERY,

MARSHALL WARD.

Subject to Democratic Primary. ap 16-td

Railroads to Be Resold.

ATLANTA, GA., April 15.—The time for payment on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad by Newman Erb and his associates expired to-day. No further payment was made, and the road will be resold. A large part of the first payment—$33,500—has been distributed.

MARRIAGES.

HENDRICKS—POWELL.—Married, in Washington, D. C., April 15, 1896, by the Rev. George Facius, WILLIE G. HENDRICKS and Miss MAUD POWELL; both of Richmond, Va.

MARX—WHITE.—Married, in this city, Wednesday, April 8, 1896, by the Rev. Father Welbers, VIRGINIA MARX to AMBROSE WHITE, of Norfolk, Va. *

THOMPSON—NEAL.—Married, Wednesday, April 15, 1896, at the residence of her father, J. HERBERT THOMPSON and ALMA NEAL, by Rev. J. C. Hiden. Mr. Fred. Carter