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DIG UP THE HATCHET.

Bannocks Seek Revenge for the Death of Tribemen.

MASSACRE OF WHITES.

A Settler and His Family Fall Victims to the Savage Marauders.

PROSPECTOR SMITH WOUNDED.

Cowboys and Indians Massing for Combat in the Jackson Hole Country.

POCATELLO, IDAHO, July 23.—Union Pacific Engineer Robert Fitzpatrick, who pulled the north-bound freight into Pocatello at 6 o'clock this evening, brought positive information of the conflict in the Salt River Valley. Mail-carrier AlmaVail, who arrived at Montpelier from Star Valley this morning, reported to the Constable that the Bannock Indians from the reservation had killed a settler, his wife and their child. A posse of citizens was at once formed, which pursued the Bannocks and killed six of them before they escaped into the mountains.

The excitement among the settlers in Northwestern Wyoming over the threatened uprising of the Bannocks and Shoshone Indians is growing more intense every day. They are leaving their ranches in large numbers and gathering at favored points for mutual protection, in case the irate bucks return to seek vengeance for the death of their brother braves who were killed in the Jackson Hole country.

The confirmation of the reported killing of three whites and six Indians is spreading alarm at a rapid rate. Innumerable pleasure parties have given up contemplated trips into the mountain country, which abounds in the finest sport of all kinds at this season. The settlers, too, are becoming thoroughly aroused, and if they are not soon protected by Government troops they will take the field in protection of their own homes and lives, and they are well qualified by long experience in this country to do even more effective fighting than the regulars. Even the Indians realize that the cowboys are more dangerous than the troops. They know they can surrender to the soldiers, and will be in no further danger. When the frontier volunteers go out to hunt Indians they fight as the Indians do themselves—shoot to kill and kill all in sight.

The news that the foraging Bannocks are receiving supplies of Government rations forwarded by those remaining on the reservation, and that several hundred Shoshone bucks from the Wind River reservation have started to join and aid the Bannocks is not the best indication that the ill-feeling engendered by killing of the Indian hunters will end without further trouble. In addition to these evidences the sensible Indians who have remained on the reservation to put up their hay and who advised against this hunt, say the Indians want to fight, and every one who knows anything about the hardy frontiersmen of Northwestern Wyoming knows that if the Indians are looking for a fight they will find it. There is a time-honored belief among the Indians that in the long journey the soul of a dead Indian has to make to the happy hunting grounds it will become lonesome, and so an Indian who knows he has to die will try to kill a white man that his soul may furnish company.

An Indian will even try to kill a white man before committing suicide. A number of Indians have been killed, their souls have no company, their brother braves pity them and feel they have a duty to perform, and thus superstition adds another danger to the situation.

Old Captain Woody, a very intelligent Indian farmer of this reservation, was in Pocatello to-day, and was seen by THE CALL correspondent. Indians who have just returned from the scene of trouble tell him that seven red men had been killed up to the time of their leaving several days ago. Woody, although he tells the Indians they are "heap fools," says they want to fight and are well prepared to do battle. He says the cowboys will kill the pappooses as well as the bucks if an open conflict comes. The Indians know this, and the fact gives more importance to the statement that the homeward march of some bands is only for the purpose of leaving the women and children.

The immediate vicinity of an Indian agency in such times as this is a very deceptive place. There are always a sufficient number of Indians left behind to draw the regular weekly supplies of rations from the Government. These Indians maintain a quiet manner that is most exemplary, and forward supplies to the absent warriors with promptness and dispatch.

Colonel R. S. Ricks, one of Mississippi's prominent citizens, who has a summer home at Soda Springs, arrived in Pocatello this morning. Every fall for a number of years Colonel Ricks has spent several months hunting at the very head of the Jackson Hole country, and he knows that wild corner of the State as thoroughly as any trapper. The colonel has been at Soda Springs for several weeks making preparations for his annual hunting trip. He has his wife with him, and of course does not think it safe to venture into the north country now, and fears that his trip will have to be abandoned entirely.

Colonel Ricks has within the last five days seen several well-known Indian counselors just returned from the seat of trouble, who said their efforts to persuade the Indians to return to their reservations had been entirely without avail, and furthermore the report comes from Soda Springs that 200 to 300 of the powerful Shoshones bucks had left the Wind River reservation and started northwest to join the Bannocks from this reservation.

MASSING FOR A CONFLICT.

A Clash Between Settlers and Indians Cannot Be Averted.

CHEYENNE, WYO., July 23.—Governor Richards this afternoon received the following messages from Adjutant-General Stitzer of the State militia, who is in the Jackson Hole country investigating the Indian troubles:

MARYSVILLE, WYO., July 21.—By courier to Market Lake—Scouts who have come in from the mountains report the Indians in force at the junction of Granite Creek and Fall River. All passes into Jackson Hole available to horsemen are guarded by Indians. Captain Smith, a prospector, has just been brought in, wounded in the breast by Indians. Other prospectors are being driven from the mountains. Pickets are guarding the various mountain passes to-night. Forces are equipped ready for a march and everybody is armed.

TETON BASIN, July 22.—Courier to Market Lake—Here on return trip. Settlers in the basin are uneasy. It is reported here that many Indians from Fort Hall are leaving to join those in the mountains. Indians from other reservations are reported joining them.

Letters and couriers have been sent to the Jackson Hole settlers asking for aid, and with those who have responded they will go into the mountains to meet the Indians to-morrow. Settlers have given up all hope of saving their crops, and are preparing to take their women and children out of the region.

Governor Richards says that notwithstanding the disquieting nature of these messages he will not send State troops into the field until he has more definite knowledge of the situation and until he learns what success is being met with by the Indian police in their efforts to have the Bannocks return to their reservation.

DAMAGE AT SILVER CITY.

Many Buildings Wrecked by the Force of the Flood.

Every Business Man in the New Mexico Town Suffered Heavy Losses.

SILVER CITY, N. MEX., July 23.—Silver City was damaged by the floods of last night to the extent of over $100,000. The water swept down from the mountains in torrents, flooding the streets to a depth of six feet. Many buildings were totally wrecked, and the damage to stock in the stores was great.

The principal buildings destroyed were the Broadway Hotel, Morrell Hall, the Postoffice building and several private dwellings. Other buildings have been rendered unsafe and will have to be torn down. The Timmer House had the rear wall washed away, and the Fremont House had three feet of water in the building and one wall gone.

There were several narrow escapes from drowning, but no lives were lost. People were taken from the flooded district on horseback. The water covered the entire lower portion of the town, including the business streets. Horses were drowned in their stables.

The Postoffice records for the most part were saved and a greater portion of the mail. Valuable libraries belonging to attorneys and physicians were ruined by water. The railroad track for fifteen miles was greatly damaged and five bridges are gone in the same distance.

Gillett & Sons will lose $15,000 by damage to stock and every merchant sustains losses from $500 upward by water flooding stores and cellars. Much damage was done in the surrounding country, but no loss of life is reported. Mud to a depth of several feet was deposited in the streets and huge bowlders were washed down from the mountains by the force of the water. There were three distinct floods from different mountain ranges, which combined at the upper end of the city.

Citizens are already pushing ahead with the work of clearing away the debris and rebuilding.

MURDERED BY LA MAFIA.

A Series of Assassinations in Parishes on the Coast of Louisiana.

One Man Arrested for the Crimes That Alarm the Italian Residents.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 23.—The third of a series of Italian assassinations occurred to-day at Elm Hall plantation, in Ascension Parish, near Donaldsonville. The assassin is supposed to be the same man, Naska, who fired into the house of Giordano on Friday, killing three and seriously wounding four persons. This occurred in St. Johns Parish. On Monday in St. James, the neighboring parish, and but a few miles away from the first crime, Vincent Uido and wife were waylaid on the public road by an unknown assassin and both killed.

To-day an Italian entered the Italian quarters at Elm Hall plantation in Ascension Parish, the next to St. James, and only a short distance away, and without the slightest provocation fired into the cabin of Filipe Russo, fatally wounding him in the breast and also his four-year-old boy. Both will die.

The assassin left a very plain trail behind him and the Sheriff headed a posse, followed the tracks and succeeded in arresting near by an Italian, who gave his name as Salvadore Puglisol. The authorities have every reason to believe that he is the man who committed the three murders in St. Johns Parish, if not the one who killed the Uidos on Monday.

The Italians along the coast are very much alarmed over these murders and all say it is the work of the Mafia. It is very evident that the murderer is insane.

THEY WHIPPED THE DOCTOR.

When Arrested Mrs. Striley Was Fined Only One Dollar.

WASHINGTON, IND., July 25.—Dr. E. Whitburn, a member of the Board of Health, to-day filed an affidavit against Mrs. Mary Striley, her son August and daughter Clara, charging them with beating him with a horsewhip "in a cruel and inhuman manner." Mrs. Striley alleges that the doctor has been talking about her in anything but a complimentary manner. She was fined by Mayor Spencer $1 and costs. Her two children were acquitted.

Serious Strike at Panama.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The United States Consul at Colon, Isthmus of Panama, cables that a strike of laborers is in progress there that threatens serious trouble. It is understood that the Consul has requested that a warship be sent to Colon to assist the Columbian Government in keeping the Panama Railroad open.

MANAGED BY MR. NEW

Ex-President Harrison's Friends Handle His Big Fight.

ALL PLANS KEPT SECRET.

An Army of Ex-Office Holders at Work to Get the Nomination.

MEN OF SEVERAL STATES IN IT.

Politicians Rally in New York and Discuss the Chances of Various Candidates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The New York Sun's correspondent sends the following to his paper: In the minds of administration officials and politicians generally in Washington, there is no longer any doubt that ex-President Harrison is an aggressive candidate for the Presidency, and that his canvass is being managed with an astuteness which is lacking in that of any of the other Republican possibilities. He undoubtedly has an organization as complete as any man ever had who aspired to the nomination of either of the great parties. It is composed almost exclusively of men who held office under his administration. Harrison was renomina ted in 1892 through their efforts, and he hopes to secure another nomination through the same means.

The headquarters is at Indianapolis and John C. New, who organized it, will resume its active management as soon as he returns from Europe. But no steps have been taken and no steps will be taken without Mr. Harrison's personal consent and advice. Nobody has ever questioned the ex-President's skill as a politician, and when the Republican National convention meets it will be evident to the country that his hand has lost none of its cunning. The Harrison organization is better equipped in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin than anywhere else.

John C. New's success in manipulating the Minneapolis convention, where 140 Federal office-holders presenting a solid front effected Harrison's nomination, insures a skill in management which none of the other aspirants for the Presidency can afford to ignore. "Long" Jones is at the head of the machine in Illinois. He is the man who planned the famous noon-day conference at Minneapolis which made evident Harrison's strength and foreshadowed the outcome of the convention.

The Harrison manager in Wisconsin is ex-Senator Spooner. These three States form the pivot upon which the entire movement is to turn. To them may be added West Virginia and New Jersey, where Stephen B. Elkins and ex-Senator Sewell are in control of the machine.

In Washington there is a literary bureau managed by a former member of Harrison's official household, whose business it is to keep the ex-President's name constantly before the public, and to secure the publication of interviews from members of the cabal of ex-office holders now engaged in advancing Harrison's interests. Ex-Senator Blanche K. Bruce, who was appointed by Harrison to be Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia, has just returned from a tour through the Southern States, undertaken in the interests of the man to whom he owed his office.

His purpose at this time was not to secure delegates actually pledged to the ex-President, but to prevent the crystallization in sentiment among colored Republicans in favor of any other candidate. For this purpose he preached the doctrine that delegates from the South should wait upon the action of the representatives of Republican States and be ready to join in the support of the man who should seem most acceptable to those who would be depended upon to elect.

While the ex-President affects a pseudo-retirement and causes the promulgation of a report that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, and would not turn a finger to influence a delegate or secure the nomination, the managers of his organization are sedulously cultivating the impression that out of the struggle among minor candidates like Reed, McKinley and Allison will come a spontaneous demand for the nomination of the real leader of the Republican party. It is regarded as a scheme to place Harrison on a plane a little higher than all others, at the same time quietly securing the election of delegates favorable to him as a second choice.

The scheme will be to fill the convention with as many ex-office-holders as can be chosen. Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, West Virginia and New Jersey will be counted on to send enough delegates to make a respectable nucleus. Others will be picked up here and there in other parts of the country, while the negroes from the South, with the ex-office-holders who have been smuggled in under the guise of supporters of other candidates, will be relied upon at the proper moment to spring the Harrison cry and force his nomination before the managers of the other candidates have an opportunity to recover.

BETTING ON HARRISON.

Colonel Yergason Confident That the Ex-President Will Be Named.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 23.—The corridor of the Fifth-avenue Hotel was crowded with politicians to-day and two bets were made that General Harrison would be nominated again for the Presidency. Ex-Speaker Reed had friends and Senator "Cush" Davis of Minnesota received a splendid tribute. Allison was mentioned, McKinley had admirers and Governor Morton had ardent advocates. The caloric condition of the weather seemed to give more zeal and enthusiasm to the politicians, and although several collars wilted the wearers were not disturbed in the least.

At one time the following men were in the lobby; Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, ex-Governor Person C. Cheney of New Hampshire; John Goodnow, the Republican reformer, of Minnesota; Daniel Magone, ex-Collector of the Port; Colonel E. S. Yergason of Hartford, a perennial Harrison boomer; ex-Congressman Long of Ohio, ex-Congressman George West of Ballston; W. L. Proctor, member of the Republican State Committee from Ogdensburg; George H. Huffman, editor of the Dayton (Ohio) Times; Wilbur F. Wakeman, secretary of the informal committees advocating the increase of membership to the Republican State committees; General Jere Baxter of Tennessee; W. H. Ballou, who is afraid that a bull-fight may occur at the Atlanta Exposition in the Mexican village, and ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock of Atlanta, who has a soft spot in his bosom for the grandson of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too."

The political ball of conversation was set rolling by Colonel Yergason, who said that he would wager a $10 hat that General Harrison would be nominated for the Presidency next year.

"I will cheerfully accept that bet," said Editor Huffman. They shook hands on the wager and called in witnesses. At this juncture Mr. Wakeman appeared and bet Colonel Yergason a $75 suit of clothes that Mr. Harrison would not be nominated. "I lost four bets on Harrison's election in 1892," chirped the colonel, "and now I expect to win everything back. I believe I have a golent-pipe cinch in betting on General Harrison's renomination. Does anybody else desire to bet?"

Editor Huffman, who is a stanch Democrat, declared to a correspondent of THE CALL that his party would nominate Congressman Paul J. Sorg beyond a doubt for Governor of Ohio. "Mr. Sorg," he continued, "is a man of wonderful popularity, able, and I believe he will win. I know that Ohio is Republican, but Mr. Sorg is a stronger man that General Bushnell, the Republican candidate. Remember Mr. Campbell carried Ohio, and Mr. Sorg can too."

The friends and opponents of General Harrison got into a friendly wrangle again over a remark make by Mr. Wakeman, as follows: "I believe General Harrison to be the greatest of statesmen when great things are at stake and the smallest of statesmen when small things are concerned. Colonel Bob Ingersoll said of him: 'When he was President he thought it his duty to become a small guard at his post when he should have been the general in command,' or words to that effect."

The foregoing sentence brought forth ex-Governor Cheney as Harrison's champion. "I think Mr. Harrison made a splendid President and he is conceded to be a level-headed statesman. I know that he is not a candidate in the sense of seeking the office, but should he be nominated whether he would accept I cannot say."

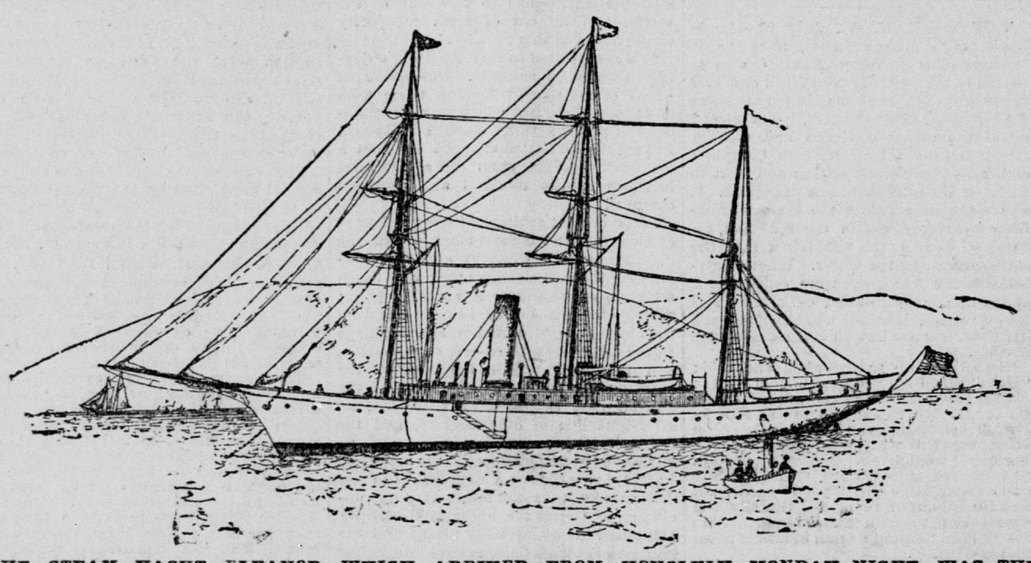
Mr. Wakeman answered the ex-Governor: "Why, if Mr. Harrison had any opposition whatever in Indiana he could not have the delegation from that State. But the people there know they stand little chance of having a Republican candidate named from that State, so they simply permit the delegation to compliment the ex-President."

Mr. Goodnow boomed Senator C. K. Davis for the Presidency in a modest way. "Minnesota," he said, "will be for him, and I think several other States in that section will also send delegates for him. He is strong and popular in the West."

Ex-Congressman West praised Governor Morton and ex-Governor Bullock chanted the merits of ex-President Harrison.

Associated Press Deficit.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 23.—The News this evening says editorially: "The Chicago Associated Press has made an assessment of 35 per cent of its subscribed contributions and the papers that have already been sufficiently punished by having to print its threadbare report will now have the pleasure of ponying up to meet a big deficit that must be paid off."



THE STEAM YACHT ELEANOR, WHICH ARRIVED FROM HONOLULU MONDAY NIGHT, WAS THE CHIEF ATTRACTION ON THE WATER FRONT YESTERDAY. THE ELEANOR IS AS TRIM AS A SMALL CRUISER, AND IS FITTED UP LIKE A PALACE. THE YACHT WAS BUILT AT BATH, ME., AT A COST OF A THIRD OF A MILLION DOLLARS. SHE WAS NAMED AFTER ELEANOR, THE LITTLE DAUGHTER OF W. A. SLATER OF CONNECTICUT, THE OWNER.

[*Sketched by a "Call" artist.*]

EDITORS FOR SILVER.

Democrats of Missouri Who Mold Public Opinion

LAUNCH BLAND'S BOOM.

An Interesting Address Made by the Latest Man to Enter the Arena.

GOVERNOR STONE GREW BOLD.

Some Jeffersonians Who Do Not Propose to Be Beaten by Cleveland's Men.

SEDALIA, MO., July 23.—The Bland Presidential boom is a certainty now. It was launched here to-day by Governor Stone himself in an oratorical effort before fifty Democratic editors from all over the State. The mention of Bland's name and the connection in which it was used brought forth a storm of applause and shouts. The Governor, during his remarks, had depicted the general distress and hard times during the recent panic, and concluded in his most impressive and significant style by saying: "And these things will so continue unless a man like honest Dick Bland is nominated for President."

Elks' Hall, in which the first portion of the afternoon meeting was held, fairly shook with the enthusiastic reception of this sentiment.

Upon being introduced Mr. Bland said: "There can be no greater question affecting the welfare of the people than that of currency and we are asked to become advocates of a system of currency supplied by National banks. The power to control the volume of the money of the country will necessarily result in the enslavement of the people and the breaking down of the power of the States. If all the facts stated in Mr. Carlisle's speeches at Memphis and other places be true, and if the doctrines he advocated are correct, then Democracy, as taught in history and practiced by our fathers, was a fraud.

"Ratio is a constitutional question belonging to Congress, but justice must be done to silver by putting it back right where it was in 1873. The duty of the present generation and the present time is to undo the wrong and wipe out the crime of 1873."

In conclusion, Mr. Bland said:

"In my opinion the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy, by legislation or otherwise, from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world, is the most gigantic crime of this age or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. We still believe that silver's restoration is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of this people; and we will indorse Carlisle and his record as a member of Congress, and not Carlisle and his record as Secretary of the Treasury."

At the conclusion of Mr. Bland's address a recess was taken, and shortly after noon the editors permanently organized. These are the officers elected as recommended by the committee on organization, which had been appointed this morning: President, Colonel W. F. Switzler, Bonneville; vice-presidents, one for each Congressional district; secretary, H. J. Groves, Lexington; treasurer, C. K. Waldon, Nevada; executive committee to consist of the elective officers. The Eleventh and Twelfth districts are not given representation, as the convention acknowledges them as gold-bug sections.

At 2:30 P. M. the meeting was again called together, when Governor Stone made his address, that on account of its magnificent delivery and sensational utterances made the hit of the day. In addition to launching Mr. Bland's boom upon the Presidential seas, the Governor claimed that the issue could be dodged no longer. He claimed that free coinage had been the Democratic doctrine from the time of Jefferson; that monometallism had been a Republican cry and that those who wished to go upon plutocratic principles should be led out of the party. He said that should Democracy, especially that of Missouri, follow the ideas of the National administration, it would be confronted with the possibility of both great parties running upon the same issue.

Never before was Governor Stone more at ease and never before did he seem more thoroughly in harmony with his subject. At the conclusion of Governor Stone's remarks the entire delegation as well as several hundred visitors and Sedalia people, went to Forest Park, where Senator Cockrell spoke from 4 o'clock until 6.

At the night session of the convention the editors adopted an address to the people on the silver question.

The preamble, which contains 2500 words, gives a fair history of free coinage of silver, and gives its views upon the powers of Congress to coin money, regulate the value thereof and fix the standard of weights and measures. It also tells in large figures of Missouri's output of wheat in 1872 and its value the year before silver was demonetized. It then compares this valuation to the output in 1890 and shows a shrinkage of 47 per cent.

Paragraph 9 says: "Some of the opponents of silver coinage are even among our Democratic friends, who claim to be bimetallists, but oppose free coinage because of the proposed ratio of 16 to 1. Many conclusive reasons, in our opinion, justify this ratio, but it may be stated as a remarkable development of the contention by the enemies of silver coinage that while they persistently oppose the ratio of 16 to 1, they suggest no other as better."

In paragraph 11 it is said that bimetallism can be successfully maintained, and as an illustration it names France, which has had free coinage of gold and silver for nearly a century. The section ends by asking, "Why does not silver drive gold out of France?"

The preamble closes by stating: "It can not be denied that the Democracy of Missouri is in the midst of great political events and that still greater ones are pending. The National canvass of 1896 approaches, and as existing conditions change in Missouri the genuine friends of true bimetallism will find themselves disorganized and menaced with divisions and defeat. The Democratic friends of free coinage of both gold and silver are in a large majority in the State, but of what practical avail is a large majority without a plan of campaign and literally without organization. While all this and more is true of the friends of free coinage in the Democratic party in the State, the advocates of the single gold standard are marshaling their forces, be they few or many, for the conflict."

These are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee of this body be authorized to constitute a literary bureau to act in co-operation with a similar bureau which it is hoped that the Democratic State Convention at Pertle Springs will appoint.

That each Democratic free-silver editor of the State is earnestly requested to actively co-operate with the executive committee of his county in perfecting a true organization of the Democratic voters in such measures as may be best calculated to secure harmony and activity in the canvass and a full vote and victory at the polls.

That we will as one man oppose every effort, no matter from what source inspired, to commit the Democratic party to the Republican policy of gold and monometallism, and that we will in the future, as in the past, fight with unfaltering courage for the old Democratic doctrine of bimetallism, by which we mean free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver on equal terms and of the old valuation of 16 to 1.

In spite of Mr. Bland's seeming indifference to the chatter and gossip as to the connection of his name with that of a Presidential possibility it is not denied here to-night by his friends that "Silver Dick" may attempt to come before the next National Democratic convention with a hope to lead the hosts in the battle under a free-silver banner. He himself refuses to discuss the matter, except to say that his political aim at present is simply to get the Democratic party upon its feet and to give it an issue that, if adopted, will surely mean victory for another four years.

HOKE SMITH'S CAMPAIGN.

He Sounded the Slogan for Sound Money in Georgia.

GAINESVILLE, GA., July 23.—Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, began a brief campaign in the sound money cause here to-day. He spoke to a large crowd, and said that he should support the National Democratic platform and oppose the Populists' platform on the financial problem. The Democratic convention of Chicago in 1892 voted down overwhelmingly the proposition to insert "free," which would have made the party declare for the free coinage of silver. The platform was adopted. When honestly construed it condemned the free coinage of silver at the 16 to 1 ratio.

Free coinage, he said, would not give bimetallism, but would give a gold dollar one value and a silver dollar another value. History showed that no legislation was able to keep the two coins at the same value. Free coinage, the Secretary said in conclusion, meant the use of no coin but silver. The new dollar would be worth only half as much as the present dollar and would result in the immediate withdrawal from circulation of $678,000,000 in gold and $375,000,000 in greenbacks and Treasury notes. No practical benefits could be pointed out, but only calamitous consequences.

MISS JOHNSON RELEASED.

Not Held for Attempting to Commit Suicide by Drowning.

It Is Said That She Is of Unsound Mind and an Heiress of This City.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 23.—Miss Clara Johnson, the pleasant-looking and mysterious young woman who attempted to drown herself on Saturday, but who was rescued by Thomas O'Rourke, a longshoreman with a record as a life-saver, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day. She had been in Bellevue Hospital, and when a reporter had spoken to her about her rash act, she had replied:

"Say, drop it, will you; buy me a pint of beer."

She had given several fictitious addresses, but from some remarks she dropped the attendants decided that she is an heiress and the daughter of Thomas Johnson of San Francisco.

In court she was accompanied by a lady who presented a certificate from Dr. Goedake of 300 Second avenue which declared that the young woman had been a patient of the writer and that he had treated her for several months for hallucinations and attacks of dementia. When under the influence of these attacks she was perfecly irresponsible. This certificate was all the evidence the magistrate desired and he discharged the young woman, who left in charge of her friend, whose address was given as 205 West Twenty-fifth street.

IN THE SIXTH ROUND.

Messrs Harvey and Horr Continued Fresh in Their Combat.

FIVE SPLENDID REASONS.

The Author's Vindication of the Importance of the Debate.

THE EDITOR OFF ON TANGENTS.

Very Few Facts Upon Which the Champions of the Rival Metals Agree.

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CHICAGO, ILL., July 23.—No evidences of fatigue or lack of breath were apparent in either of the principals in the Horr-Harvey debate when time was called for the sixth round to-day. Mr. Harvey led with a vindication of the importance of the debate, which he said rested upon five historical reasons:

First—For 200 years prior to the demonetization of silver in 1873 silver was seeking the mints of the world for coinage into money.

Second—For 200 years prior to 1873 there was no variation between the commercial and the legal ratio of 15½ to 1. During the twenty-two years since 1873, however, the two ratios had separated widely and gone from 15½ to 1 to about 32 to 1.

Third—For 338 years prior to 1873 the quantity ratio between silver and gold ranged from 56 of silver to 1 of gold to 4 of silver to 1 of gold; but, notwithstanding this wide variation, the commercial ratio had clung tenaciously to the legal ratio.

Fourth—The price of silver in the London market as measured in gold up to 1873 was practically steady, while since that date silver had declined from 60 pence per ounce to 28.7 pence per ounce.

Fifth—That this violent fluctuation in the price of silver has been going on ever since its demonetization and is going on to-day.

Mr. Horr did not reply directly to his opponent, but took up Harvey's statement of yesterday, that but one error was to be found in his work, saying that there were many mistakes, not in expressing statements of facts, but by false implication which any man of sense would repudiate on sight.

At this point Mr. Horr created some derision at the expense of Harvey by saying that he did not deny that his opponent believed all he had written. As a matter of fact it was impossible for him to tell what a man in Mr. Harvey's state of mind might be capable of believing. The statement in "Coin's Financial School" that every ounce of silver produced up to the present time cost the producer $2 an ounce was scouted by Mr. Horr. If the mine-owners had been producing silver at this cost and selling it, as they had been doing, at from $1 27 to 57 cents an ounce, they had lost by the transaction during the past three years some $236,000,000.

The next point of attack was the statement of Mr. Harvey's book that the people of this country are annually paying to England $200,000,000 in interest on National and private bonds. Mr. Horr denied this proposition flatly and challenged any one to produce evidence that the indebtedness of the people of this country to all the nations of Europe involved anything like such an amount of interest.

"The right to make a contract to be liquidated in any specific property should not apply to money," said Mr. Harvey. "All such contracts, when made payable in money, should call for 'lawful' money. To permit a raid to made on either gold or silver is to permit individuals or combinations of men to dictate to the Government what should be legal money. Making money is an act of sovereignty for the common good and to allow it to be corrupted wonld be to permit that which would defeat the object intended. The Government is the creator of money and the creator should regulate that which it creates.

"The answer in your bock," said Horr, "of hodge-podge and errors that the 'Government can create a demand for a commodity' has misled thousands of honest and unthinking people. My friend here, Dr. Robinson, says it is using a seeming truth to lie with, which is the most crafty and dangerous kind of a misstatement. You use an illustration to teach that free coinage would create an unlimited demand for silver and increase its value in the markets of the world. Under such coinage as you advocate silver would be received by the Government, coined, and then, in effect, returned to the owner again. He might not get the same dollars coined from the particular silver which he took to the mint, but he would get those coined from silver received and treated precisely as his was. Your illustration of the Government buying 100,000 horses is a fraud on its face, that is all. You say the average price of wheat in 1891 was 85 cents. The Statistician Abstract gives New York price $1 09 in 1891 and the average price in Chicago in 1891 was 97 cents. If you are teaching the people the truth, explain this discrepancy."

Mr. Horr alluded to the statements from Harvey's book in relation to the corn crop of Illinois in 1873 and 1893, controlling the price in those years, and to the purchasing power of farmers' products, giving figures to show the statements were untrue and misleading.

"Mr. Horr will make nothing," interrupted Hawley, "by abusing or ridiculing me. The intelligence of the American

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