

MONOPOLY OF MONEY

Harvey Declared It Has Been the Ruin of Mankind.

SCARCITY AND POVERTY.

The Want of the Purchasing Medium Often Destroyed Character.

HORR INTERRUPTED BY CRIES.

One More Day Will Wind Up the Great Debate Between Champions of Gold and Silver.

(Copyright 1895 by Axel F. Hatch.)

CHICAGO, ILL., July 27.—There was an attendance of between 75 and 100 listeners to-day when Mr. Horr inaugurated the next to the last session of the great silver debate.

In his reply to the charges, Mr. Harvey scored one of the hardest hits that have yet been placed to his credit. He produced an article written by Mr. Horr in answer to a correspondent, which had appeared in the weekly and monthly editions of the New York Tribune, in which Mr. Horr scoffed at the idea which he has frequently advanced in the present debate that human labor formed a trustworthy standard of value.

Mr. Harvey said he was accused by his opponent of finding fault with men and conditions for the reasons, as he charged, that the silver people delighted to do so.

He has touched a phase of human nature on which volumes might be written, and it is a hope of all who take an active interest in the promotion of civilization that the time will come when there will be nothing but content and happiness on this earth.

Mr. Harvey, in defending his use of the Sauerbeck table to show the decline in prices of staple articles since 1850, attacked the Aldrich table, which he said was made by a committee of the United States Senate, and that one of the men who helped to make it was Edward Atkinson, whose bias could be judged by the fact that he had recently said over his own signature to a Chicago paper that the proper way to deal with a silver man was to hit him over the head with a club.

Mr. Horr accused his opponent of being tricky in quoting one sentence from the article which he had written for the New York Tribune and assuming that it showed the gist of the whole article. What he said in reference to the man's theory being ridiculous did not relate to his measure of value at all. It was his attempt to substitute a paper dollar based on nothing with which to do the business of the country.

That is where Harvey will land yet. The disease that he has never dies out. He has reached the last stages of it. That is the trouble. What he wants and what these people are after is to destroy all property and to put this Nation on a socialist and anarchist basis.

Mr. Horr—that is right; I knew you would understand that.

Mr. Harvey—I submit right here that there is not one scintilla in this debate that authorizes you to say that.

Mr. Horr—I say there is one scintilla in it and that up to date you have got applause from this audience, your part of it, only when your arguments tended to show that you think the whole society of this country ought to be destroyed.

Mr. Harvey presented his opponent with a table of failures in the United States during the last thirty-eight years, and declared that the credit system of money, with its tax of \$200,000 annually, would account for every dollar in these failures.

If there was more real money instead of bank credit there would be comparatively few debts and few failures. The people owed it to themselves and to civilization to get rid of bank credit money and substitute for it real money. The intricacies of the science of money were not difficult to master.

The first lesson to learn was the necessity for money. Civilization was so constructed as to make it a necessity. The want of money often destroyed character in man and woman. The scarcity of money was the principal cause of their poverty.

Mr. Horr—I charged my friend Harvey two or three times with tending toward the old notions of greenbackism and being a real believer in that ridiculous fiat money. He does not deny it.

Mr. Harvey—I do deny it. Mr. Horr—you did not, and you have not. You simply say: "There is nothing in this debate from which you have a right to infer anything of the kind."

He bases his new philosophy entirely on the theory that the people of the world are all in debt. It does not occur to him that sums of indebtedness include debtors and creditors.

ALL CAUSED BY SICKNESS.

Terrible Domestic Tragedy Enacted Near Petty, Texas.

Farmer Bradshaw Killed His Wife and Child and Then Himself.

PARIS, TEX., July 27.—Details of one of the most horrible tragedies ever enacted in this section reached here this morning. For some time Henry Bradshaw, a farmer living sixteen miles west of this city and one and a half miles south of Petty, a small town on the Texas and Pacific Railway, has been in bad health and grown despondent.

He had a wife and two children and was in good circumstances. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon he went to his house from the field and took his shotgun and fired a charge into his wife's back while she was at work in the kitchen. He then shot his little four-year-old daughter, who was in another room. The charge struck her in the head and literally blew it off.

Bradshaw then reloaded his gun and went into the sitting-room and lay down on the floor, placed the gun in his mouth and pulled the trigger, with the result of almost decapitating himself. Neighbors heard the shots, but thought nothing of it.

About sundown the hired man went to the house and found the dead bodies in different rooms all saturated with blood. The baby, only about 10 months old, was crooning in its cradle, unmindful of the ghastly scene around it.

Bradshaw was a sober, industrious man of good family, and his wife was the daughter of a Methodist minister. Their married life had been happy, and no other motive for the horrible deed can be given except that Bradshaw had grown weary of life and did not want to leave his wife and children.

UNITED AT LAST.

Romanes Connected With the Marriage of a German Couple. NEW YORK, N. Y., July 27.—Justice of the Peace George W. Hoboken was called upon yesterday to officiate at a wedding in the Hansa Hotel. The couple were Richard Blankenberg, 37 years old, and Miss Elizabeth Dohring, aged 27. After the ceremony Blankenberg said that about ten years ago his present wife and himself were lovers in a hamlet in Germany, where they were both born and lived until they reached their maturity.

They quarreled one day and Blankenberg, enamored of an amiable girl living in town, she accepted his suit, and after a brief courtship they were married. Blankenberg and his bride sailed for America and located at Grand Rapids, Mich. He secured employment as a cabinet-maker and saved considerable money. He lived happily with his wife until about three years ago, when she died.

About a year later Blankenberg decided to return to Germany. He met Miss Dohring and again became a suitor for her hand. He proposed marriage and she accepted, with the condition that the ceremony should not be performed until two years later. Blankenberg accepted her proposition. He returned to his home in Grand Rapids and the couple corresponded. About a month ago Blankenberg received a letter from her saying that she had expected passage for America. She expected to arrive in Hoboken last Saturday. Blankenberg came on a steamer on the steamship dock. Monday they went to the Hansa Hotel and were married. Mr. and Mrs. Blankenberg will remain in Hoboken until to-morrow, when they will go to Grand Rapids.

REMAINS IN BOSTON.

Rev. Nehemiah Boynton Will Not Accept the Call to Oakland.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, pastor the Union Congregational Church, who had received a call to Oakland, Cal., has declined. The invitation came informally to give Mr. Boynton an opportunity to look over the field. Had he intimated a willingness to accept, a formal one would have followed from the church. Mr. Boynton was unanimous in its desire to engage the Boston pastor.

Mr. Boynton, however, has decided not to allow the church to take this step, and will not leave Boston and his parish. The California church at Oakland is one of the largest in point of membership on the Pacific Slope; in fact, twice as large as Mr. Boynton's present charge.

ELECTION THUGS SENTENCED.

The Most Brutal Offender Received One Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 27.—As a result of the continued outrage in Parkside last fall Judge Brentano today passed sentences on the ringleaders as follows: Simon McNulta, a year in the penitentiary; Dennis Maloney, William Heslan and Patrick Miller, all fined \$2000; James Burke, fined \$150; Patrick Corcoran, \$100. McNulta's sentence was made more severe than the others on account of the peculiarly abhorrent character of his crime. He struck a woman voter in the face and broke her nose.

Drowned While Bathing.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., July 27.—George A. Currier of San Francisco, who has been visiting with relatives at Brooklyn, about five miles from Newfane village, was drowned while bathing in West River there to-day. He was accompanied by Frank Torke and Charles Barnum, who tried to rescue him in eight feet of water. The body was recovered. Young Currier had a perilous journey around Cape Horn, en route for New York, and barely escaped with his life. His parents have been informed of the drowning, and will come East.

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Holmes Held Accountable for Another Disappearance.

MAYBE IT WAS MURDER.

This Victim Was a Beautiful Brunette Who Worked as a Cashier.

BREAKING DOWN OF QUINLAN.

Stories of the Suspected Accomplice of the Swindler Are Contradicted.

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The name of the mysterious beauty was Emily Van Tassel. With her mother, Mrs. M. L. Van Tassel, she lived on the West Side at 641 North Robey street. Her occupation was that of a cashier in a restaurant at 1151 Milwaukee avenue, and it was here that she met Holmes. All that the police are able to ascertain about her connection with Holmes is that he saw her on four different occasions. The first time Holmes also met the girl's mother and together they ate ice-cream at the restaurant.

Emily Van Tassel was a young lady of much more than ordinary beauty. A picture in the office of Inspector Shea shows her to have been a typical brunette with short, curly hair, clean cut, aristocratic-looking features and a general air of sprightliness and vivacity. Her figure was slender, her age 16 and her weight about 100 pounds. She was a Sunday-school teacher at an adjacent church, and Frank Wild, the proprietor of the restaurant with which she was employed, says she always bore a good reputation, so far as his knowledge extended. She disappeared Wednesday, June 1, 1892, and has never been heard from since. Of course it is by no means certain that she went away with Holmes, but she showed a remarkable liking for him, and her mother and stepfather believe, in the light of the recent revelations as to Holmes' character, that she went with him. She was seen at Sunday-school by a number of persons on the Sunday preceding the day she disappeared and seemed to be in her usual good spirits, chatting with all her acquaintances and having a word to say to all her scholars.

Not a single clue to her has ever been received since she left home, and whether or not she went away with Holmes, there is little doubt in the minds of her friends that she is dead.

This afternoon was spent in examination of Clarence A. Phillips, a groceryman, who at one time worked for Holmes, and afterward bought out the business. He told little that the police did not know already, but his testimony is regarded as valuable because of some contradictions to statements made by Janitor Quinlan. The police hope to confront Quinlan with enough contradictions to cause him to confess all that he knows, and they certainly have a formidable list of refutations of his testimony now. He was not examined to-day, but will be given until Monday to think the matter over. Mrs. Holmes will also be examined Monday.

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The workmen digging in the cellar of Holmes' house in Englewood this afternoon unearthed two brick vaults, three and a half feet beneath the surface. The vaults are 6 feet long and 3 feet wide and just deep enough to make a grave for a single body each. Both were filled with quicklime. Near by was found another bunch of hair clotted with blood.

The indications are that in the graves, or vaults, were laid the bodies of Minnie and Annie Williams. Time and tide had accomplished their work, but there still remained sufficient evidence to make the identification satisfactory.

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By far the most important person found by the police to bring the crime of murder home to Holmes appeared at police headquarters to-day and told a startling story, corroborated by the material fact of a human skeleton, supposed to be that of Miss Emeline Cigrand or Miss Anna Williams. His name is kept a secret, but this is his story in skeleton form.

About the time of the disappearance of "castie" of Holmes at Sixty-third and Wallace streets a man answered an advertisement in the Chicago papers in the name of Harry Gordon, which was one of the names Holmes assumed. The advertisement was to call at Sixty-third and Wallace streets. The man went there and was given the body of a man to articulate by Holmes. He performed the work and was paid for it. Then he was given the body of a woman with the flesh of the face torn off. He articulated this body and received pay for the work from Holmes.

He was given a third body, which was that of a woman, and the flesh of this one was also torn off. Holmes did not pay the man for doing this last work and he retained the skeleton. To-day he brought the skull of the woman, which he had kept in his possession, to Inspector Fitzpatrick.

Detectives were at once sent to the man's house to bring the remainder of the skeleton to the City Hall, and the ghastly proof of Holmes' fiendish murders is now at police headquarters. The police believe the skeletons of the women are those of

KNIGHTS TO PARADE.

Preliminary Plans for the Triennial at Boston.

THE TEMPLAR CONCLAVE.

At Least Thirty-five Thousand Members to Assemble Next Month.

GROWTH OF A GREAT ORDER.

Some Interesting Information Concerning the Men Who March Under the Red Cross.

BOSTON, MASS., July 27.—With the Christian Endeavor convention out of the way only a little over a week ago, the Hub has already commenced to turn its attention to the reception of the Knights Templars of the United States, who hold their twenty-sixth triennial convocation here the week of August 26. It will be one of the greatest gatherings of the Knights ever known, both in point of attendance and in the interest which has shown itself all over the country, and which is particularly marked here. Not only Boston but all the smaller cities about here take an interest in the big meeting, such places as Lowell, Worcester, Providence and others having already made extensive plans to help their brethren of Boston in entertaining the visitors from all over the country. Of course Cambridge, Lynn, Somerville and other suburban places will take a hand, but they need no particular mention, as they are included in the plans of the triennial committee as a part of greater Boston.

It will by no means be a simple gathering to the big Christian Endeavor convention which has just concluded the city. The difference is most marked. For example, at the Hotel Vendome, one of the principal hostleries in the city, there was not a single Endeavorer, but the house has already been engaged for 600 Knights. That indicates much; the same is true of every other first-class hotel in the city.

The arrangements already made by the triennial committee and its corps of sub-committees are very perfect, and unquestionably will provide for the Knights one of the best entertainments they have ever been offered at any convocation. Money has not been spared in any direction, nearly \$100,000 having been appropriated for this one branch alone of the convocation. Reports come to Boston that the visitors are not to be behindhand in lavishness, and if this be true the Sir Knights will be treated to a magnificent occasion.

The grand parade comes on Tuesday, August 27. It is conservatively estimated that there will be 35,000 men in line. It will be one of the "shows" of the century. There is nothing in a military line to equal the uniforms of the Knights, and many of the commanderies make a specialty of marching maneuvers which cannot be approached by Uncle Sam's boys in blue in street tactics. For that reason the show of the Knights on the streets is one of exceptional brilliancy and will go down in history, if for that reason alone.

The order has grown so in recent years that it is becoming somewhat unwieldy at these triennial conclaves, and accordingly the subject of making a Northern and Southern jurisdiction and dividing this immense army is to be broached at the Boston convocation. If the motion is carried it will mean that never again can so great a spectacle be presented in this country. The city will be crowded to its capacity during the meeting. Already it is impossible to secure a room at any hotel for that week, and the better class of lodging-houses have made engagements universally. The choice has been the best that the city could offer, and of that everything has been taken.

Hundred of visitors, unable to secure first-class lodgings, will sleep in the cars which bring them to the city and the Boston and Manie Railroad has already provided track-room for 500 sleeping-cars. That shows something of the extent of the arrangements.

Notwithstanding the great size and prominence of the order in this country it is one that has not been extensively advertised. Many persons associate it with various sorts of "knights," others know that it is some part of Masonry, while there are not a few, despite the fact that there is hardly a village throughout the length and breadth of the country but has a representative, who are totally unacquainted with the organization.

It is a part of Masonry; it is the body at the head of what is known as the York rite and a man desiring to become a member passes through several other bodies. It is composed of representative men in a community. Not if the order can help it are unworthy citizens allowed to join and therefore it stands for what is best and truest in manhood and patriotism.

At the present time there are 39 Grand Commanderies in the United States, having under their jurisdiction at the last report 972 subordinate commanderies and 103,303 members. Pennsylvania has the largest membership (10,594), followed by Massachusetts with 10,384, a number greatly increased during the last three months; New York 10,018, Illinois 8523, Ohio 7566, Maine 2756, New Hampshire 1853, Vermont 1283, Connecticut 2099. It will be seen from the above that about 40 per cent of the total membership is within 300 miles of Boston, which insures the largest attendance at any triennial.

The Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is by far the oldest, having been organized in 1812, and that of Connecticut in 1827. The anti-Masonic excitement prevented further extension until 1843, when the Grand Commandery of Ohio was organized.

The order of Knights Templar is of great antiquity, dating back to the time of the first crusade to the Holy Land, when the military order of the Temple was called into existence for the purpose of checking the power of the infidels and defending the Holy Sepulcher and other sacred places of the Christian faith in Palestine. It was not introduced into this country, however, until about the beginning of the present century.

The order was instituted in 1113 with nine knights, who embraced the vows of perpetual chastity, and poverty, and after the manner of monks, and devoted themselves to the task of clearing the high ways and protecting the pilgrims on their way to the holy city. The first grand master was Hugh de Payens. Uniting great devotion and desperate valor, they soon gained a wide reputation. At first

they had no church or place of abode, but in 1118, nineteen years after the conquest of Jerusalem by the Crusaders, they were rewarded for their services to the Christians by a place granted them within the sacred inclosure of the temple upon Mount Moriah. From this time these knights, who had previously called themselves "the poor fellow-soldiers of Jesus Christ," became known as "The Knights of the Temple of Solomon." From this temple, granted to their use by Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, they derived their name of Knights Templar.

The history of the various crusades is a history of the Knights Templar, for in all the wars and bloody battles until they were finally driven out of Palestine they were active and heroic participants. De Molay was the last grand master of the active religious order, and under his leadership, after the Templars had left Palestine for the last time, they established themselves in the island of Cyprus.

But though the active work of the military and religious order of the Knights Templar was terminated by their losses abroad and persecutions at home, it is claimed that the order has never ceased to exist, and, in support of this claim, an unbroken line of grand masters from Hugh de Payens in 1113 until the present time is presented. The beautiful ceremonies and ritual of the modern Knights Templar are founded upon the ancient rules of the Poor Fellow-soldiers of Christ, though the monastic and active military features have been discarded. The modernized order was introduced into the United States early in this century, and presents an unbroken line from that time.

Boston Commandery, the oldest Templar organization in the United States, and the largest in the world, having now over 800 members, has the honor of inaugurating the movement which has resulted in securing the presence of the Templars hosts in Boston. The initial action was taken by Sir Eugene A. Holton, then commander of Boston Commandery, and gathering force as it went resulted in the indorsement of the invitation by every commandery in the jurisdiction, and also by the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The invitation was presented at the Denver convocation, and though Cincinnati and Louisville were also candidates for the honor the claims of Boston were so ably presented that the committee reported in its favor and the Grand Encampment accepted the invitation, both by unanimous votes. The action created a wave of enthusiasm throughout this jurisdiction, and measures were at once taken to make all the necessary preparations. A large and influential committee was appointed, with R. E. Sir General Samuel C. Lawrence as chairman, E. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell as secretary, and Sir Daniel W. Lawrence as treasurer.

Leaders Have Agreed to Meet With That Object in View. Congressman Latimer Said the Agreement Was Delayed by Bland's Objections.

COLUMBUS, S. C., July 27.—Congressman Latimer of South Carolina is authority for the statement that the silver leaders have agreed to call a convention to meet in St. Louis in September for the purpose of forming a National silver party. Among the names mentioned of those who have agreed to the scheme are Bland of Missouri, Tillman of South Carolina and Marion Butler of North Carolina. Large numbers of others have signified their assent. According to Congressman Latimer, the agreement has been somewhat delayed by the objections of Senator Bland, who refused to come in first, and to sever his connection with the Democratic party. The purpose is to form a party independent of the two old parties and one that, it is expected, will draw much strength from the Populist party.

The ball was set in motion at the Memphis conference and has been quietly pushed ever since. The plans are now complete and will be given to the public in a few weeks, when the call for the convention is issued. Since the Memphis conference sentiment has been soured, and the leaders say the time is most opportune for the formation of such a party. Congressman Latimer gave this information privately and went no further in his speech to the alliance to-day than to say:

"Let us call an additional convention like our own 'March convention' and say we are for both metals, and then put a man on a simple platform for silver and let the race and win the fight. The Republicans say that they will not desert their name. I am a Democrat, but I am in favor of this early convention, and I say to you, hold it and win the fight."

Death of the Old Trust.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 27.—The last remnant of life in the old whisky trust was, upon motion of Levy Meyer, counsel for the reorganization committee, destroyed by an order entered in the United States Court by Judge Showalter at noon to-day. The order is the final decree and will have the effect of winding up the business affairs of the old company.

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NEW TO-DAY.

JOE POHEIM, THE GENUINE REDUCTION IN PRICES. PANTS TO ORDER \$3.50 TO \$5.00. SUITS TO ORDER \$10.00 TO \$30.00.

CRIMES OF ONE MAN.

Holmes Held Accountable for Another Disappearance.

MAYBE IT WAS MURDER.

This Victim Was a Beautiful Brunette Who Worked as a Cashier.

BREAKING DOWN OF QUINLAN.

Stories of the Suspected Accomplice of the Swindler Are Contradicted.

CHICAGO, ILL., July