FAIR PLAY.

VOLUME XXII. STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1893. NUMBER 28.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

MRS. JOHN HALL, aged 85, was burned to death and several other persons were badly injured, on the 21st, by a prairie fire in Lincoln county, Okla.

LIKE some mighty engine, the black stallion Directum, king of trotters, marched away from the western mare Alix at Fleetwood park, New York, on the 21st, winning the race in straight heats for a purse of $5,000 with such ridiculous ease that it was really no contest. Alix, game and speedy as she is, having taken a record of 2:07¾ in a race during the past summer, was outclassed.

A MOVEMENT has been started at Sioux City, Ia., which, it is hoped by its promoters, will terminate in the passage by the legislature of a bill authorizing the payment of a bounty of one and a half cents for each pound of sugar produced in Iowa. It is intended to encourage the manufacture of beet sugar. Commercial organizations all over the state are cooperating.

M. GRODET has been appointed governor of the French Soudan.

THE Brazilian cruiser Nietheroy, formerly called El Cid, started southward from her anchorage outside New York harbor on the 21st.

JAMES NEWSON, colored, who is under arrest at Algona, Ia., for taking part in the Kessler (Ind.) train robbery, has made a confession. He was one of seven who participated in the robbery, but did not get a cent of the proceeds, the others, who carried off the swag, failing to show up at the appointed rendezvous. Officials of the United States Express Co. state that not a single statement of Newson's is true.

LA GRIPPE is rapidly becoming epidemic at Fort Dodge, Ia. Three of the teachers in the high school were prostrated, on the 21st, and a number of pupils were suffering. All other departments of the schools were affected and school work seriously interfered with. Physicians report cases scattered all over the city.

RUMORS are current in Washington that Secretary Gresham realizes that he has made a blunder in advising the president to the course pursued in the Hawaiian matter, recent developments not bearing out the representations made in the report to the president.

A REPORT was sent out from Washington on the 21st to the effect that Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith might be expected to resign shortly, the president having intimated his disapproval of the secretary's course in regard to pensions.

JOHN C. MOORE, inventor of Moore's patent canning machine, who, two years ago, was unknown and poor, but whose invention brought him prominence and money, died at Columbus, Ind., on the 21st, of typhoid fever. His wealth is estimated at $40,000.

THE cholera in Russia is becoming less virulent. The official statistics show that from May to September, 1892, there were throughout the empire 433,643 cases of the disease and 215,157 deaths, and from January to November, 1893, 76,167 cases and 39,284 deaths.

A CARRIAGE containing three young ladies was struck by a train at a crossing in the suburbs of Xenia, O., on the 22d, and Miss Annie Kelso and Miss Mary McDill were instantly killed and Miss Eva Kelso was fatally injured.

MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE visited the queen at Windsor castle on the 23d. They dined with her majesty, and spent the night at the castle.

THE Princess Waldemere has started a fund for the relief of the families of Copenhagen fishermen drowned during the recent storms.

THE French police seized an anarchist manifesto in Paris, on the 22d, and arrested a number of anarchists.

GERMANY celebrated its first annual fast day on the 22d.

DIRECTOR PRESTON of the United States mint bureau has prepared a statement showing that from the date that the Sherman law took effect, August 30, 1890, to the date of its repeal, November 2, 1893, the amount purchased was 168,674,590.46 fine ounces of silver, costing $155,930,946.84, the average cost per ounce being .9244. The present market price is about 70 cents per ounce.

THE brotherhoods held a meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 22d, and by a unanimous vote decided to call out the engineers and crews of any road which handled a pound of Lehigh freight during the strike on that road.

GOV. FLOWER of New York has refused to interfere in the case of Mrs. Annie Walden, who is dying in the penitentiary under a life sentence for the murder of her husband.

GUSTAVE TRUHN, a well-to-do farmer in Bush Lake township, near Perham, Minn., killed his wife and child at 2 a. m., of the 23d, while in a fit of religious insanity.

A DISPATCH received in London, on the 23d, stated that King Lobengula of Matabeleland had been captured by the troops of the South Africa Co.

IT has been computed that during the recent storm the Yarmouth (England) fishing industry suffered damage to the extent of £100,000.

THE Egyptian budget for 1894 shows a surplus of 500,000 Egyptian pounds. It is proposed to further reduce the tax by 90,000 Egyptian pounds.

BY a fire in Detroit, Mich., on the 23d, seven lives were lost, and property amounting to over $500,000 was destroyed.

IT was reported, on the 23d, that the Yaqui Indians of the northern portion of Chihuahua had joined the Mexican rebels.

GOV. MCKINLEY of Ohio delivered an address at the banquet of the Home Market club of Boston on the 24d.

CONSIDERABLE agitation is going on in British military circles on account of the death of two soldiers, during the recent storm, at Portsmouth. They had recently returned from tropical Aden, and were compeled to wear the light uniform used at that station.

AS A result of a house to house investigation, in Scranton, Pa., the police, on the 23d, reported to the mayor that they had found 110 families on the south side on the verge of starvation.

THE big stock barn on the estate of Col. Edward Morrell, at Rosedale, Pa., was burned on the 23d. So quickly did the flames spread that only part of the stock was saved. Nine valuable blooded mares were burned to death. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR SIMS has rendered a decision holding that the sample lands in the Shoshone or Wind River reservation in Wyoming can be leased for grazing purposes, and that the leases should be made for five years, or three years at the minimum.

ERI HARRISON, a scab barber, was found guilty by a jury at Leavenworth, Kas., on the 23d of shaving a man on Sunday. The fine and costs are over $100. This is the result of a puritanic sentiment to stop all Sunday business. The barbers' union are the instigators, and much bad feeling prevails.

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT's beautiful yacht, the Valiant, left New York, on the 23d, on her trip around the world. Before she sailed Mr. Vanderbilt held a reception, and many of the millionaires of the metropolis were present to say farewell to the distinguished owner of the floating palace.

A FIRE that started in James M. Ritter's planing mill at Allentown, Pa., on the 23d, destroyed that building, including much stock, and also half a dozen houses. The loss will be between $250,000 and $300,000.

BURGLARS swooped down upon the town of Stockwell, Ind., on the night of the 23d, and raided a dozen stores and residences. The local police attempted to capture the men, but after a vigorous chase, in which a number of shots were fired, the burglars escaped with a large amount of booty.

JAMES EARLY, a well-known character at Lafayette, Ind., was discovered in the act of robbing a Monon freight car on the 23d. Officer Canaday gave chase, and after running several blocks fired at the fleeing man to frighten him. The shot took effect in Early's back, producing a dangerous wound.

HERMANN FRICKE, a well-to-do cigar manufacturer of St. Louis, took the river route to reach the end of his life on the 23d. He had been suffering from a running sore on his chest for nearly a year, and the belief that his case was hopeless prompted his suicide.

WHILE temporarily insane, on the 23d, Wm. Leidy, of Andrew county, Mo., jumped from a train at Fort Wayne, Ind., and received injuries that may result in his death. He is 62 years old, and was accompanying his daughter, Mrs. Weiland, to her home in Philadelphia.

FRANK ELLISON, the New York club man who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment recently for assault in the second degree upon Broker William Henriques, was taken to Sing Sing on the 23d.

IT is estimated that the coal output for Colorado for 1893 will reach $10,000,000, for Wyoming $5,000,000, New Mexico $4,000,000.

THE health commissioner of Chicago, on the 23d, declared that smallpox was epidemic in the city. There were eighteen cases of the disease in the city pesthouse.

LOUIS KOSSUTH, the Hungarian patriot, was reported seriously ill at Turin, Italy, on the 23d.

IT is reported in London that the marquis of Dufferin will succeed Sir Julian Pauncefote as ambassador to the United States.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

COLUMBUS, O., was visited by a $1,000,000 fire on the evening of the 24th. The Henrietta and Park theaters, in which performances were going on, and the Chittenden hotel and Auditorium were reduced to ashes. Both the guests of the hotel and the audiences in the theaters escaped with loss of nearly all their personal property, but Andrew Armstrong, a stage hand, perished in the flames.

THE remains of the late Jeremiah M. Rusk were laid to rest in the cemetery at Viroqua, Wis., on the 24th, in the presence of an imposing gathering of men of state and national prominence, headed by ex-President Harrison. The procession from the church was over a mile long, composed largely of fraternal bodies with which the deceased was identified.

THERE is the highest authority for the statement that shortly after his arrival in the United States from Brazil Admiral Stanton will be given another command, equal in dignity and importance to that from which he was removed recently for saluting the rebel Admiral Mello's flag.

A FATAL accident occurred at the Burnhope colliery, Durham, England, on the 24th. While a number of miners were being hoisted to the surface the rope by which the cage is lifted broke and the men fell to the bottom of the shaft. Four of them were instantly killed.

A MOMENTARY failure in the gas supply at Evanston, a suburb of Chicago, at midnight of the 23d, caused every gas light to go out, and sent the police running in every direction to apprise the people of their danger.

EX-GOV. JOHN J. JACOBS, of Wheeling, W. Va., fell dead on the street, on the 24th, while on his way to hold a consultation with his attorneys a few squares from his home. Heart failure was the cause.

THE great cotton mill at Pollendorf, 20 miles south of Vienna, the largest of its kind in Austria, giving employment to 1,000 operatives, was burned to the ground on the night of the 23d.

THE cabinet was in session for three hours on the 24th. The message and the executive reports were, it is understood, the chief topics of discussion.

THE Bulgarian sobranje has resolved that the monument to Alexander of Battenberg shall be erected in Alexander square in Sofia.

DR. A. DE CLAPARDE, Swiss minister to the United States, has been appointed minister to Austria, to succeed M. A. O. Aepli.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Bad Fire in Kansas City.

The Western Warehouse and Storage Co.'s warehouse at Kansas City was destroyed by fire the other night.

The building was the principal storehouse in the west of the National Cordage products. After the failure of that concern last spring vast quantities of twine were shipped to Kansas City from Chicago, Omaha, Denver and other principal points. The Deering company attached in Kansas City late May 1,000,000 pieces of twine belonging to the Cordage trust, which was valued at $50,000 and insured for $165,000. This stock was subsequently replevined by Drexel, Morgan & Co., Brown Bros. the Armours and the Newby Transfer Co. but it was then so late in the season very little of it was sold. Since then additions had been made to this stock of twine, and the amount burned was valued at $290,000 to $300,000. The agricultural implements, buggies, whisky, etc., stored, burned in the building, were worth $75,000 to $80,000. The total loss caused by the fire is about $400,000.

An Important Question.

The case of Leonard Matthews vs. the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. was decided by the supreme court the other day.

This was a suit to recover damages for the destruction of Matthews' house at Kirkwood, St. Louis county, which was set on fire by sparks from a locomotive. In the lower court Matthews was awarded a verdict for $11,000, and the supreme court, Judge Barclay dissenting, concurred in by Judge Burgess, sustains this finding. Judge Sherwood, the other member of Division No. 2, dissents, and the case may have to go to the court in banc for final disposition. The point involved is the liability of railroad companies for damage done by fire caused by sparks from locomotives. In his opinion Judge Gantt remarks that the citizen is as much entitled to protection from fire set out by an engine as he is against the killing of his stock by them. This is an important question, and if the case has to go to the court in banc the result will be awaited with interest.

F. P. St. Clair.

President F. P. St. Clair of Christian college, Columbia, died at the college a few days ago, aged 40 years, after an illness of several weeks.

[President St. Clair was born at Wellsburg, W. Va., March 10, 1853. He graduated in 1873 at Bethany college, and entered upon teaching as his life work. After two years spent in Ohio, he became associated with President S. E. Patterson of Hamilton college at Lexington, Ky., where he remained twelve years. Last May he accepted the presidency of Christian college, in Columbia, and entered upon his duties there last September.]

Missouri Republican League Clubs.

A meeting of the executive committee of the state league of republican clubs was held in Springfield.

It was for the purpose of making arrangements for the annual meeting of the clubs in Springfield on February 22 and 23. Invitations have been extended Maj. McKinley and Hon. Thomas B. Reed, and it is believed one or both will be present. The local committees have been appointed and are making arrangements to accommodate a large gathering and for entertaining the distinguished guests on that occasion.

Acquitted of a Murder Charge.

The most important murder case ever tried in Houston was concluded before Circuit Judge C. C. Bland.

One year ago John Bell was arrested, charged with the murder of S. Hayes in Pulaski county. The defendant applied to Judge Bland for bail, which was refused, and the case taken to the supreme court, where it was again refused. A change of venue was taken from Pulaski to Texas county. There were over 100 witnesses in attendance and the case was closely contested. After remaining out all night the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mrs. Yandall Acquitted of Murder.

Mrs. Columbus Yandall, on trial for her life as accessory to the murder of her husband, was acquitted at Hermitage, Hickory county, to which place her case had gone on change of venue from Webster county, where the assassination occurred. Wesley Harris, who turned state's evidence and admitted to having been bribed to do the killing, was sentenced to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary.

Alleged Ghouls.

There was another arrest at Sedalia the other day growing out of the recent investigation by the grand jury of the charge that body-snatchers have been guilty of desecrating graves in the city cemetery. The defendant is J. R. Hauptley, sexton of the cemetery, who was indicted jointly with Dr. S. A. Conkright. The prisoners gave bond.

Victims of Diphtheria.

Tol Dixon, who resides near Nevada, buried two children in one grave the other day. They died within a few hours of each other of diphtheria. Another daughter, aged 17, died of the same disease a few days previous.

Death of a Newspaper Man.

C. C. Burnes, one of the proprietors of the St. Joseph Daily News, died in Chicago of diabetes, where he had gone for treatment. He was 37, a son of ex-Congressman Burnes and a brother of Congressman Daniel D. Burnes.

Death of a Patriot.

Col. Anselme Albert, the well-known Hungarian patriot, a veteran of the war of the rebellion, and a prominent figure in St. Louis journalism for many years, died in St. Louis, aged 74.

A Jealous Husband.

S. Rae, a farmer residing 15 miles southwest of this city, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a revolver in the presence of his young bride. Jealousy was the cause.

Express Rates Fixed.

The Missouri board of railroad commissioners has fixed the reduction of express rates on "general specials" at 10 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. as heretofore proposed.

"Jack the Hugger."

An amorously inclined individual haunts the fashionable west end of St. Louis, and has eared the title of "Jack the Hugger" by forcibly embracing pretty females.

An Important Decision

Judge Withrow, of St. Louis, decided that withdrawing shareholders of building and loan associations may sue and obtain judgment.

Not Their Dead.

At the St. Louis morgue the other day two women wept over the body of a man who they claimed as husband but proved to be that of a stranger.

St. Louis Renewal Bonds.

St. Louis has placed $1,200,000 renewal bonds in London. The bonds bear a low rate of interest, and are about ready for delivery.

CARLISLE ON CURRENCY.

Secretary Carlisle Talks Before New York Business Men,

At the Annual Banquet of the Chamber of Commerce at Delmonico's—The Treasury Secretary's Analysis of the Great Problem.

The New York chamber of commerce celebrated its one-hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary by a banquet at Delmonico's, on the evening of November 21. Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle was present and spoke on the currency question. He was introduced by President Smith of the chamber, amid considerable applause.

Mr. Carlisle's Address

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—The subject presented by the sentiment just read is so large and involves so many considerations, not only of public policy, but of public and private honor and good faith, that I scarcely know how to respond to it on such an occasion as this, where brevity of sentiment will be more appreciated than elaborate argument. I am somewhat embarrassed, also, by the fact that I am to talk to an assemblage of gentlemen who, by reason of their personal experience in commercial and financial affairs, are at least in as good a position as I am to understand and appreciate the value of a sound and stable currency and to foresee the injurious effects of a departure from correct financial methods.

Money and its representatives constitute the tools with which the merchant and the banker perform their parts in the numerous and complicated transactions necessarily occurring in the growth and development of our trade at home and abroad. It is not possible to do perfect work with imperfect instruments, and if it be attempted the consequences will not fail upon you alone, but must be felt, sooner or later, in every part of the land. Confidence would be destroyed, trade would be interrupted, the obligations of contracts would be violated and all the evils which have invariably attended the use of a base or fluctuating currency would afflict not the commercial and financial classes only, but the country at large. But our commercial interest are not confined to our own country; they extend to every quarter of the globe, and our people buy and sell in nearly every market of the civilized world. A very large part of our farmers, mechanics and other laboring people find constant and profitable employment in the production and transportation of commodities for sale and consumption in other countries, and the prices of many of our products are fixed in foreign markets. Without exception these prices are fixed in the markets of countries having a gold standard or measure of value either by express provision of law or by a public policy which keeps their silver coins equal in exchangeable value to the gold coins at the legally-established ratio. The value of our trade with the people of other countries during the last fiscal year was more than $1,750,000,000, and more than $1,100,000,000 of this was with the people of Europe, while with the whole of Asia it amounted to a little over $100,000,000, and with all the countries of South America, excluding Brazil, which has a single gold standard, it was only $46,000,000. While it would be unfair to attribute this unequal distribution of our trade with the outside world to the character of their fiscal legislation, I think it may be safely asserted that this country could not long maintain its present position as one of the most conspicuous and important members of the great community of commercial nations which now controls the trade of the world, unless we preserve a monetary system substantially, at least, in accord with the monetary systems of the other principal nations.

Mr. Carlisle then turned his attention to the question of an international standard.

There can be no international legal tender without an international agreement; but there must, from the very necessities of the case, always be a common basis upon which bargains are made and a common currency in which balances are settled. No one nation can determine for the others what that basis shall be or what that currency shall be. It may establish a currency for itself and for the use of its own people in their domestic trade, but the value of that currency will be ultimately measured and conclusively fixed by the international standard, whatever that may be. The stamp on its coins attests their weight and fineness, but it adds nothing whatever to their intrinsic value, and nothing whatever to their exchangeable value in the markets of the world; so that a nation's stock of international money always consists of its uncoined bullion and the bullion value of its coins. It can not augment its stock of such money to any extent whatever by overvaluing either gold or silver in its coinage laws, nor can it diminish its stock to any extent whatever by undervaluing either metal. While the number of its nominal dollars, or shillings, or francs, may be increased or diminished, as the case may be, the actual value of the bullion or coins will not be changed in the least, for no act of congress, or other legislative body, can repeal or alter the laws of trade or the laws of finance, and every attempt to do so must result in disaster sooner or later.

No matter, therefore, what our monetary system may be here at home as established by our own laws, we must either relinquish a large part of our share in the commerce of the world or conduct our international trade upon such basis as the general judgment of commercial nations may establish. We can not possibly change this situation, and, consequently, the only practical question is, whether it is better to establish by law an inferior kind of money for use at home exclusively and another kind for use abroad, or to have all our money good enough for use in every market where our people trade. I believe the people of the United States are entitled to have for use in their domestic trade just as good money as any other people in the world have, and that they are entitled to have just as much of it as may be necessary to carry on their business regularly and profitably. Whether it be gold or silver, or both, or paper based upon the coins of the two metals, the people have a right to demand that it shall be in fact what it purports to be—a just and true measure of value, or the representative of a just and true measure of value.

The gold basis was the next to receive the attention of the secretary.

Gold is the only international money, and all trade balances are settled in gold, or, which is the same thing, on a gold basis, all other forms of currency being adjusted to that standard. It is useless for the advocates of a different system to insist that this ought not to be so; it is so, and we can not change the fact. But the gold eagle and double eagle are not accepted at a particular valuation in these settlements simply because the United States of America have declared by law that they shall be legal tender at their nominal value, but solely because the bullion contained in them, if uncoined, would be worth everywhere the same amount. This is a great and powerful government, but there is one thing it can not do—it can not create money. There are some things, however, which the government can do for the establishment and preservation of a sound and stable currency. In the exercise of its constitutional authority to "coin money and regulate the value thereof," it can suspend or limit the coinage of either metal, wherever it is ascertained that the coins of the two metals, of the same denomination, are of unequal value; or it can change their legal ratio so as to make them as near equal in value as possible; or it can maintain the parity of its coins by receiving them and their paper representatives in payment of all public dues and discharge all of its own obligations in whatever kind of money its creditors may demand.

The principle or rule of law that the option as to the kind of legal tender with which an obligation shall be discharged belongs to the debtor, and not to the creditor, has no just application in a case where the government issues its notes to circulate as a currency among the people, and, by making them legal tenders compels the people to receive them. The private citizen may very properly avail himself of the lawful right to discharge his private obligations, held by voluntary creditors, in any kind of legal tender money, because he has only his own personal interest to protect and owes no public duty in the premises.

But when the government of the United States has undertaken to supply the country with a currency, and has issued its obligations in the form of notes to circulate among the people in the transaction of their private business, and has received for every dollar represented by such notes a dollar's worth of the people's services or a dollar's worth of the peoples' property, its honor, as well as sound public policy, demands that they shall be redeemed upon presentation in money current in all the markets of the world. No government can honorably disparage or depreciate its own obligations, and especially obligations which it has forced its own people to accept; nor can any government honorably discriminate between the different kinds of money or currency which it puts in circulation. Whatever may be the differences in the forms and qualities of the currency while it remains in circulation, when the time for ultimate redemption comes all must be treated alike.

The secretary expressed himself as follows on the question of bi-metallism:

The country has recently heard a great deal about bi-metallism and a double standard, and it is possible that these subjects will continue to be discussed to some extent in the future. For my part, I have never been able to understand what is meant by a double standard, or double measure of value, and I have never found anyone who could tell me. To my mind it seems as absurd to contend that there should be two different standards or measures of value as it would be to insist upon having two yardsticks of different lengths or two gallons of different dimensions. If there were two standards, or measures not equal in value, it is evident that one of them must be a false measure; and if they were of equal value, it is evident that no matter what the law might declare, there would be in fact but one measure, although composed of two different kinds of material. If, for instance, the silver dollar and the gold dollar were of precisely the same value and could be so kept at all times, there would be, in fact, but one standard, one unit for the measurement of values. Whatever that actual standard may be as established by the laws of trade and finance, whether it be so many grains of fine gold or so many grains of fine silver, it is the duty of the government to conform to it in the payment of its obligations and in all its dealings with the people.

It does not follow from anything I have said that nothing shall circulate or be recognized as money or currency except gold or paper issued against gold, nor that the prices of commodities ought to be, or will be, fixed upon the hypothesis that gold is the only money in the world; but it does follow that no part of our currency, whether it be silver or paper, should be permitted to depreciate below the established and recognized standard. Any financial policy which would encourage or permit such depreciation, or create a reasonable apprehension of such depreciation, would unsettle values, paralyze business, arrest the growth and expansion of our industries, and ultimately bring almost universal bankruptcy and ruin upon the country. It must be remembered, however, that it is the function and duty of the legislative department to establish the policy of the government upon this and all other subjects, and to clothe the executive with the necessary authority and means to carry it out. When the authority and means are granted, the executive department is responsible for the manner in which the law is executed, but beyond this it has no power to act, and, consequently, no duty to perform.

Gentlemen, the question whether the obligations of the United States will be paid in coin currency in all the markets of the world has already been settled, and it has, in my opinion, been settled for all time to come. It has been settled, not by any specific act of congress prescribing the exact mode of payment, but by the spirit and obvious purpose of the whole body of existing legislation upon the subject, and by the deliberate judgment of the American people and the declared purpose of those who have been intrusted with the execution of the laws. The disposition and ability of the government to maintain its own credit at the highest possible standard, and to preserve the integrity of all the forms of currency in circulation among the people, can not be reasonably doubted, and ought not to be subjects of serious controversy hereafter.

Mr. Carlisle then turned his attention to the fate of silver.

This does not imply that silver is to have no place in our monetary system. What is to be the ultimate fate of that metal is one of the problems which time and events alone can solve, but for many years, notwithstanding all our legislation in its support, the fluctuations in its value have been so rapid and so great as to demonstrate the fact that it can not be safely coined without limitations into money of final redemption at the existing ratio or at any other ratio that might be established. It is not possible, under existing circumstances, for any one government to establish and maintain a stable relation between the two metals, and for this reason alone, if there were no others, we are bound to place some reasonable limitations upon the coinage and use of silver. How much of it can be safely coined, and upon what conditions it can be safely used, are questions upon which there will be wide differences of opinion; but after all that can be said on both sides, they will be finally determined by circumstances which can not now be foreseen, and by the natural growth of our industries and trade.

It is enough to say at present that we have already on hand a stock of silver, coined and uncoined, sufficient to meet all the probable requirements of the country for many years to come. The mints of the United States have coined 419,332,530 standard silver dollars, and we now have 140,699,760 fine ounces of silver bullion, which, at the ratio of 16 to 1, would make $181,914,81, or $61,247,391 in the aggregate. Besides this, we have $76,977,092 in subsidiary silver coin, which is legal tender to the amount of $10, and is by law redeemable in full legal-tender money on presentation. Our total stock of gold coin and gold bullion is $659,167,949.

The five countries constituting the Latin monetary union, with a combined population of more than 80,000,000, exclusive of their colonial possessions, have $975,000,000 in gold, $725,000,000 of full legal-tender silver, and $95,000,000 of subsidiary silver coins; and yet they found it necessary several years ago to discontinue the coinage of legal-tender silver and enter into an arrangement by which each country agreed to redeem in gold all its own legal-tender silver coins when presented by any other member of the union. Thus gold has been made to support a limited quantity of silver coin at par in France, Belgium, Italy, Greece and Switzerland, as it has been required to do in the United States since 1878, and as it must continue to do hereafter, here and elsewhere, unless a great change shall occur in the relative values of the two metals.

Being the greatest silver-producing country in the world, and having on hand a large amount of silver coin and bullion, the United States can not be otherwise than deeply interested in every measure designed to enhance its value, and increase its use as money upon a safe and sound basis, but we can not alone maintain its unlimited coinage as full legal tender in opposition to the policies of the other great nations of the earth; and the country is to be congratulated upon the fact that we have at last placed ourselves in a position which enables us to preserve our own monetary system intact and exercise a potent influence in any movement that may be hereafter made for the permanent adjustment of this very important and difficult question.

Mr. Carlisle defended the recent action of congress on the silver question as follows:

It is a great mistake to suppose that the supporters of our recent legislation upon this subject was animated by any feeling of hostility to the continued used of silver as money to the largest possible extent consistent with the stability of our currency and the preservation of the public faith. The wisest and safest friends of that metal are those who have had the sagacity to foresee the inevitable effect of its continuous accumulation in the form of bullion in the vaults of the treasury, and the courage to remove from the statute books an experimental law which from the time of its enactment was a constant menace to the welfare of the whole country.

In conclusion, Mr. President, permit me to thank you and the chamber of commerce of the state of New York for affording me this opportunity to meet so many of the leading business men of this great business city. Although your organization has been in existence more than 125 years, and has passed through many trials and vicissitudes, it is but simple justice to say that its counsel has always been wise and conservative, and its action patriotic and beneficial. All that is needed now to insure an early inauguration of an era of great prosperity in such action upon the part of this and similar organizations throughout the country as will inspire confidence and revive the spirit of enterprise among the people. Now that our credit has been greatly strengthened and our currency made more stable and secure an opportunity is afforded those who control our commercial and industrial interests to resume operations under more favorable conditions than have existed for many years, and I am sure you will cheerfully co-operate in any effort they may make in that direction.

—The steamer China, which sailed yesterday from San Francisco for the Orient, touching at Honolulu, carries official dispatches to Minister Willis and Admiral Irwin.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALAMEDA.

The Last Steamer from Honolulu Brings But Little News of Importance—The Situation Practically Unchanged—Minister Willis Holding Aloof from the Provisional Government—A Call from the Ex-Queen and a Deputation of the American League.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—So far as any information which has reached the public is concerned, there is not yet any change in the situation in the islands of Hawaii.

The steamship Alameda, which was expected to bring important news from Honolulu, the Hawaiian capital, has arrived at San Francisco.

She steamed into port at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and there was an eager rush of people who have friends and relatives and business interests in the island to learn what had happened, what was happening and what was expected to happen.

They were disappointed. The ship brought no information of any change except a general depression in business.

There were only ten passengers on the steamer from Honolulu, and they were not posted on transpiring events, and took no interest in the eagerness of the crowd to learn what was going on in the island.

Several letters came containing descriptions of the state of affairs at the time the Alameda left, stating that there is a general expectancy that the United States favors the restoration of the queen, but that this is as yet only surmise. It is stated that Minister Willis has held no official communication with the provisional government since presenting his credentials. They also contained an account of a call on the minister by the ex-queen; also of a call by a deputation of the American league on the United States minister is given and his reply to their appeal to aid the cause of annexation and proffer of assistance to him in carrying out such a policy.

Copies of the Hawaiian newspapers brought by the steamer show that the provisional government has not yet been apprised of the full policy of the United States. They contain a purported dispatch from Washington that Cleveland's administration proposes to restore the monarchy, but give no authority for the statement at Washington.

The Alameda's Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Only two passengers from Honolulu arrived on the Alameda. They were the Longee brothers, divers, who left this port for the purpose of assisting in raising the wrecked steamer Miowera. They report everything quiet on the islands, wihtouh any signs of impending trouble.

Owing to a case of measles on board the Alameda the passengers were not allowed to go ashore. Some of the officers of the steamship state, however, that trouble is expected and that it may appear at any moment.

THREATS AGAINST THE EX-QUEEN.

A threat, made some time ago, that in the event of the deposed queen insisting upon her restoration she would be assassinated, is again freely made. M. Bornett, a passenger from Auckland, told the United Press representative that he learned from his correspondents in Honolulu that the feeling in favor of annexation is positive and widespread. It is also stated that THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS KAIULANI and young Mr. Davis, a son of the princess' guardian, is among the probabilities. Another officer of the ship, whose name, for obvious reasons, is not given, says the annexationists are considerably irritated at the failure of their efforts to secure recognition from the United States. This feeling is intensified by the queen's persistent statements that the day of her restoration is at hand. In fact, the discontent on the part of the annexationists is so pronounced that it is believed it will culminate shortly in some overt act.

The Miowera Released—But Slightly Damaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—With the morning tide of the 12th inst. the Canadian-Australian steamship "Miowera" was pulled off the reef into deep water. She was towed inside the harbor in the afternoon and moored west of the Philadelphia. The divers report no fractures of the plates or opening of seams on her bottom or indentations. Her rudder post and rudder will be replaced by a local iron works company. It was feared that her engines might have been injured by her six weeks' pounding on the reef. On turning them by hand on the 14th they were found to be apparently in sound condition. As soon as all the necessary repairs are made the Miowera will proceed under her own steam to San Francisco.

CRAZED OVER RELIGION.

A German Farmer Murders His Wife and Babe on Returning from a Revival.

PERHAM, Minn., Nov. 24.—Gustave Truhn, a well-to-do farmer in Bush Lake township, killed his wife and child at 2 a. m., while in a fit of insanity. He had been attending revival meetings lately and came from one Wednesday night. The neighbors hearing a loud noise in the night went over and found him on his knees praying. On entering the house they found the wife choked to death and bitten on the face and horribly mangled. The child was choked also. They at once overpowered him, tying his hands and feet and brought word here. He is a German about 35 years old.

FOUND MURDERED.

The Dead Body of a Missing Wealthy New Yorker Discovered.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The police of Lubeck are inquiring into the death of a rich New Yorker named Nicholas Plohn, 76 years old, who, it appears, had been visiting a relative at Lubeck. According to the story published here after Mr. Plohn's departure from Lubeck a few days ago all trace of him was lost.

It is added that Mr. Plohn's dead body has now been found in the forest near Lubeck and that it is evident that he had been murdered.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Columbus, O., Visited by a Disastrous Fire—Two Theaters and a Hotel Burned—Both Theaters Delivered of Their Audiences Without Confusion—The Hotel Guests Saved Sans Baggage—A Stage Hand Burned to Death and an Actor Missing.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 25.—Fire broke out in the new Henrietta theater, corner Spring and Front streets, at 8:15 last evening, and in less than an hour and a half this elegant play house, the Chittenden hotel and Auditorium and Park theater were in ruins.

Felix Morris, in the "Paper Chase," was at the Henrietta theater, and the orchestra had just finished the overture when the manager, Albert Evans, appeared on the stage and informed the audience that there was a small blaze in the rear of the theater, and suggested that they leave the building. As no flames were to be seen and the audience was small, they did so in order.

The members of the company were dressed for their parts, and, as they were assured the theater was fireproof, made no effort to remove their wardrobes. In a few minutes the flames, which first appeared in the large auditorium adjoining the theater and which was unfinished, broke out in the rear of the stage. Almost instantly the whole proscenium was ablaze. The members of the company fled in their stage clothes. The manager said to the United Press reporter that he had saved almost nothing.

A high wind was blowing from the west, which fanned the flames so that when the fire department arrived the theater was doomed, and the Chittenden hotel, adjoining on the east was burning.

A man, who was recognized as Andrew Armstrong, a stage hand, and who worked above the scenery, appeared at a fourth-story window of the theater and cried for help. He was told not to jump and he would be saved. He disappeared from the window and was not seen again. The walls of the theater fell in soon after.

So far as now known this was the only life lost. The guests of the Chittenden hotel had ample time to escape, but few of them saved any property. Steadily the flames worked away at the fine hotel, the fire department being apparently helpless. In an hour after the fire broke out in the Henrietta the hotel was fast falling into ruins.

Just north of the hotel, on the High-street front, stood the Park theater. Gray & Stephens, with their trained dogs and ponies, were giving an exhibition there. The curtain was suddenly rung down, and the audience was informed that the hotel adjoining was on fire. So far was the audience from being panic-stricken that they refused to go out, and demands were made that the performance proceed. They finally went out slowly. A half hour later this theater, which was a frame building, was in ruins. Here also the company lost their properties but saved their animals.

The Henrietta had just entered upon its second season. This theater, the Auditorium adjoining, and the Chittenden hotel were built three years ago by Henry T. Chittenden and were owned by him. The Henrietta was supposed to be fireproof. The Park theater was owned by a stock company. The loss on the Henrietta theater and Auditorium is about $600,000; that on the Chittenden hotel, including furnishings and property contained, about $400,000, and the Park theater $10,000.

There were also in the buildings the Ohio savings bank, the Star shoe store, Rice's drug store and Goodman's clothing store. The losses on these will aggregate $50,000.

There was insurance on all the buildings and property burned, the exact amount of which could not be learned in the confusion last night.

Gov. McKinley lived at the Chittenden, but both he and Mrs. McKinley are in the east now. The private property of value that the governor had in his apartments was saved by Capt. Heistenden, of the regular army, who happened to be in the hotel.

The fire destroyed the whole square bounded by High, Spring and Front streets and the first building north of Spring street. It is not known how the fire originated, but it was probably from a defective flue in the theater.

The engineer of the theater, a man named Thompson, is missing, but his duties kept him in the basement. It is not likely that he has been burned. The stage of the Henrietta was one of the largest in the country, and the theater was elegant and modern in construction.

Julia Marlow opened the house the first week in September, 1892. Stewart Robson was billed to play there next Monday night. Messrs. Dixon & Talbot, lessess of both theaters, claim that an actor named Howard, with the Felix Morris Co., has not been seen since the fire, and fear he is lost.

Mysterious Crime of a St. Louis Bartender Committed While Drunk.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Annie Naesens, 18 years old, a domestic in the family of Emil Albin, who keeps a saloon at 7001 South Broadway, died at the city hospital last night at midnight, having been shot through the head by her accepted lover, James Fitzgerald, aged 27, a barkeeper in Albin's saloon, who is locked up in the Carondelet jail, still protesting his innocence. The cause and the manner of the shooting remain mysteries.

The Brazilian Cruiser America.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Brazilian flag was unfurled on board the steamship formerly known as the Brittania, and the vessel was christened "The America" by Miss Mendonca, daughter of the Brazilian minister, at 4:05 p. m. yesterday.

The ceremony took place in that portion of New York bay where Miss Liberty lights her torch at night and overlooks by day. The steamer was towed from the Morgan iron works dock to an anchorage between Bedloe's island and Robbin's reaf light early yesterday morning.