# Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

## THIRD THIS TIME.

### Minnesota Juniors Again Race With the Seniors.

*A MISTAKE AT THE TURN*

### Gives Two Competing Crews a Winning Lead.

*NO DISGRACE IN DEFEAT.*

### The Minnesota Eight to Take Part Today.

*NOT CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.*

Special to the Globe.

LAKE GENEVA, WIS., Aug. 18.—In the international senior four race today the Minnesota junior four were beaten by making a poor turn. The crews lined up, the Minnesota juniors next the shore, then the Argonauts, of Toronto, who made such a gallant struggle with the Minnesota seniors at Detroit for the championship national then the Delaware senior four, and on the outside the Dons, of Toronto, who beat the Argonauts in the Canadian National. The crews got off beautifully together, making a splendid race to the turning flags, to which the Minnesota infants, to every one's surprise, rushed slightly in the lead. In clearing for home the Minnesotas started rowing too soon, and just escaped running on the shore, distant from the flag only a boat length. By stopping and backing off there they gave the Argonauts a lead of six lengths, the Delawares three and the Dons one. The prospect was discouraging, but the kinderg rtens gritted their teeth and went in. Every man rowed as he never rowed before. Gradually the Dons were left in the rear, and the red shirts were becoming unpleasantly lurid to the leaders when they crossed the line, Argonauts first, Delawares half a length behind and Minsotas lapping the Delawares, the Dons two lengths behind the Minnesotas. The Kindergartens are licked, but in defeat they do not feel disgraced, having shown that, barring accidents, they are the peer of any senior four crew in the country, save only their own beloved seniors. Naturally, they solace themselves with the reflection that if they had been able to row together oftener than three times in the past three weeks, they might not be wearing sackcloth and ashes to night. However, Edward Haulan says he never saw a gamer spurt than the boys made after getting off the shore, and the time made speaks for itself. Argonauts, 8:52; Minnesotas, 9:04.

The entire crew went out in the eight for the first time tonight, and the boat moved very nicely. The Minnesotas are not confident of winning tomorrow on account of lack of crew work, but they feel that if the Delawares win they will know that they have been in a boat race. An unpleasant feature of putting the senior and junior crews together in one boat is that Armstrong claims that Wann rocks the boat, and the bow of the juniors is disrespectful to the captain of the seniors in consequence. Wright and Halbert are endeavoring to settle the controversy without bloodshed.

#### The Other Events.

The only thing that marred the sport today was a misunderstanding between Commodore Crieger and Fred R. Pratt over the swimming race. The Iroquois had no trouble in taking the junior pairs of the Chicago navy from the Catlins. The senior single (international) was Hedley's race from the beginning, but it was nevertheless a spirited contest. A pretty start was made, the six getting away together. Hedley held the outer course. His work of yesterday had not affected his fine form, and his strong, sweeping stroke told effectively. Near the quarter mile he was well in the lead. He changed his course, crossing over and giving Henderson the outside. On the inside E. A. Thompson steered splendidly, and rowed with a steady, telling stroke. At the turn the shells were well spread out again, with Hedley in the middle and Thompson still holding the inside. They almost turned simultaneously, with the others barely four seconds behind. From this point to the quarter-mile each man was working with a will, Hedley about a length ahead of E. A. Thompson, McDowell being two lengths behind. A hundred yards from the finish Hedley put all his energy into a spurt, which landed him a winner by three lengths. Thompson was a length in advance of McDowell, who spurted with Henderson for third place, gaining it by half a length. The finish was excellent, and called forth cheers from the grand stand and crowds on the banks. Case and Terness, of Dubuque, were added to the starters in the senior pair (international) and the proved the winners. At the turn the Iroquois and the Catlins took Dubuque's water, and in the entanglement that followed the Catlins' boat sank. The Iroquois quit soon after. The Delawares had almost a walk-away for the four-oared gig race. The eight-oared match between the All-Universities and Pullman was among the best events of the afternoon. Both crews were in good form. While the Pullmans did excellent work, the Universities, though selected in a hurry, beat them by two lengths, in 6:30¾. The Pullmans maintained a short, quick forty-six, while their opponents contented themselves with a long and strong pull at thirty-eight to the minute. The cheering after this finish was the longest and loudest of the day. Tonight there was a general illumination, and the oarsmen had a parade and an informal reception and ball. A much larger crowd is expected tomorrow when the leading events will be the senior single, one mile international gig race, the final senior fours and doubles of the Chicago navy; the eight-oared shell (international) and the junior pair-oared shell (international). Commodore Cregier tonight gave his consent to have the swimming match over again tomorrow.

#### Summaries.

Junior pair, Chicago navy only, three-quarters of a mile and turn—Iroquois, F. Bender and Charles Kapp, first; time, 11:04½; Catlins, F. Whitman and F. Donohue, second; time, 12:04.

Senior singles (international), three-quarters of a mile and turn—Ed Hedley first, time, 955; E. A. Thompson second, time, 10:12; W. S. McDowell third.

Senior doubles, international, three-quarters of a mile and turn—Stars, of Buffalo, R. Curran and John Gray, first; time, 10:20⅘. Argonauts, of Toronto, R. G. Muntz and G. H. Muntz; time, 10:24.

Senior pairs (international), three-quarters of a mile and turn—Dubuques, Case and Ternes first; time, 11:07. Catlins, William and Max Lau, capsized. Iroquois, C. P. Essig and R. F. Powell, did not finish.

Swimming, 100 yards, central division A. A. U. championship—H. Graeser, Otter Swimming club, first, time, 2:25; W. R. Pearson second, Charles Eichsin third. V. M. Harding, Harry Cronin, J. R. Whittemore, Robert Sanger, Chris Hanson and S. Bachrach also took part.

Four-oared gig, Chicago navy, three-quarters of a mile and turn—Delawares, A. Reiner, J. Gillen, L. Zimmerman, J. J. Comiskey and A. Frantz, coxswain, first, time, 10:28; Evanstons, John Tiernan, E. L. Blossom, J. D. Gorham, Howard Throckmorton and F. W. Beiknap, coxswain, second, time, 10:39¼.

Senior four (international) three-quarters of a mile—Argonauts, R. G. Muntz, E. A. Thompson, F. H. Thompson and G. M. Muntz, first; time, 8:52. Delawares, W. N. Weinand, J. F. Korf, E. P. Vickers and J. T. Reedy, second; time, 9:01. Minnesotas, T. L. Wann, Leston Mabon, Percy Houghton and E. G. Halbert, third; time, 9:04.

Eight-oared match between All-Universities and Pullman, mile—University, E. D. Case, Ternes and Stapleton, of the Dubuques; Dale and Donohue, of Chicago; Curran, of Buffalo; Richards, of Lake Geneva, and C. C. Case, of Prairie du Chien, first; time, 5:50⅝. Pullman crew, Harry Madden, George Lorentz, Fred Knegles, Fred Dakin, F. Depuniack, William C. McLaren, John Allison, J. M. Price and D. Blakeslee, coxswain, 2.

Upset canoe (International)—J. H. Stauff, of the Delawares, paddled over the course.

Water polo, Chicago Athletic association—Team No. 1, Cronin, captain; R. Mulford, W. H. Thompson, A. G. Sager, Ben Connelly, E. E. Seixas and J. Williams, won first and third goals. Team No. 2, D. N. Harding, captain; H. L. Wood, N. C. Muntz, J. N. Sellers, H. O. Stickney, L. C. Moore and H. O. Matile, beaten.

Officers of the day: E. L. Kilby, of Ottumwa, Io., referee; judges at turn P. O. McDonald, George Andrin, Jr., and Charles Sullivan; Judges at the finish, J. L. Duetell, W. R. Cregier and A. J. Pederson; timekeepers, J. V. Keefe and F. J. Rinley.

### HONOR TO THE GALLANTS.

#### Citizens and Militia to Give the Minnesotas an Ovation.

The gallant crews of the Minnesota Boat club are expected to arrive home via the Omaha train at about noon Monday, and, as has been stated in these columns, the admirers of the prowess and success with which the young athletes have been crowned in their Detroit and Lake Geneva contests have arranged a royal reception. The details have not yet been perfected, but the members of the boat club, past and present, and the hundreds of friends and admirers, together with the national guard companies of the city, brass bands and all the embellishments, will meet the conquering heroes at the union depot upon their return and escort them in pomp and an elaborate pageant to the Metropolitan hotel, where a collation will be served and speeches and an exchange of the courtesies and compliments of the hour will be the order of things. The club has won more trophies than any other boating organization in the entire country the past and present seasons, and the people of St. Paul justly feel that they should be given a commensurate recognition upon their return from the scenes of so many valiant victories.

### SATOLLI'S VISIT.

#### Dr. Papi Explains Why the Delegate Went to Gotham.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—This evening a reporter called at the archipiscopal residence and asked to see Mgr. Satolli, who had on the day of his arrival announced that he would before his departure have something to say to the representatives of the press

"You cannot see Mgr. Satolli; he cannot talk to you," was the answer to the request.

"But his secretary, Dr. Papi, will speak with authority for him."

Dr. Papi was very cordial in his greeting. When asked to tell how Mgr. Satolli happened to come to New York at this time Dr. Papi said:

"Some time ago, about six weeks, I think, Archbishop Corrigan wrote a letter to Mgr. Satolli, inviting him to come to New York in order that by his visit he might set at rest the rumors and even assertions that there was ill-feeling in this archdiocese against the representative of the pope. In that letter the archbishop intimated that Mgr. Satolli had perfect knowledge of the fact that the head of the archdiocese of New York thought as much of him as did anybody; that he would be glad to have him in New York, and hoped for the success of his mission just as any other prelate in this country."

When asked whether it was not the general opinion of the Catholic legation that the archdiocese of New York was more than all others opposed to the papal delegate and his mission, and whether it was not believed in this archdiocese more things were said and done to injure Mgr. Satolli's work than was done in all other sections of the country, Dr. Papi said:

"That may be true. Perhaps it is; but I will not say that I believe it, or that Mgr. Satolli believes it. My private opinion is that all these attacks on the delegate were made by irresponsible persons, who thought they were doing the right thing, and who seemed to think they were only expressing in writing the views of the head of the New York archdiocese."

#### A Late Arrest.

Charles Clark was arrested by Patrolman Meighen at 1 o'clock this morning for burglarizing a saloon at 497 East Seventh street.

#### Cleveland Fishing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 18.—The cloudy and threatening weather did not prevent the president and Dr. Bryant from taking their fishing trip down the bay. They were out till nearly sunset. Mrs. Cleveland drove to the village this afternoon.

#### Steamship Movements.

LONDON — Sighted: Umbria, New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Rugia, Hamburg.

## THE EAGLES COMING.

*OUR FINANCIERS DRAINING THE BANK OF ENGLAND.*

### THE MONEY MARKET SHIFTED

#### To Counting Rooms of Currency Brokers—Call Money Is Now Plenty—Another Half-Million Loan Certificates Issued—Gossip About the Northern Pacific Management.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Gold to the amount of £736,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England today for shipment to the United States; £60,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Toronto.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 18.—The Columbia, from Hamburg, sailed hence today for New York. She has on board $1,440,000 in gold for American houses. The Elbe will take $500,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Speyer & Co. will ship £60,000 gold, and the New York Produce Exchange bank £25,000 American gold coin on the steamship Campania leaving Liverpool tomorrow.

The steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived last night, brought $889,037 gold.

Kuehn, Loeb & Co. yesterday received £101,583 gold. This brings Lahn's total up to £812,050. The steamship Campania, sailing from Liverpool tomorrow, has $50,000 gold on board, consigned to Heidelbach, Ichelheimer & Co.

The Post says: "The day's news was not of an unfavorable character. It comprised the arrival of $4,200,000 gold and the engagement of $4,000,000 more at the Bank of England, largely, it seems, for the account of Canadian banks. The local stock market was too dull and too purely professional to merit detailed comment. It is hardly too much to say that the really active and variable money market has been shifted to counting rooms of currency brokers. The regular time money and commercial paper markets are practically closed. Call money is indeed abundant, and its abundance explains sufficiently the existing stock speculation, but this reflects merely the temporary use of credits based on the

#### Imported Gold.

"Probably today's revival of the premium on gold for future delivery was due to the peculiar needs of the cotton shippers, and it is precisely such out-of-town demands which render so uncertain the condition of the clearing house bank reserves. Nobody, except perhaps in the case of savings banks, bids a premium for gold unless he foresees the certainty of reimbursing himself. At ruling rates for time loans of all kinds it would not be hard for owners of gold to find such profit, and it is possible that our banks are using their own gold purchases privately for the accommodation of local borrowers. This has been openly done with Chicago's direct gold imports, and it was openly done here last week with part of the gold shipped against the deposit abroad of our own securities. But the question, nevertheless, remains whether the out-of-town demands upon our city banks have been great enough to absorb the new bank supplies, and this tomorrow's bank statement will show. It must not be forgotten that our heavy merchandise export movement is establishing credits here for interior institutions, and that these, directly or indirectly, are certain to be drawn upon."

#### Money on Call

remains about 3@4. Time money and mercantile paper are dull and neglected. The premium on currency was a shade higher this morning at 3 per cent. The continued scarcity of currency and gold and the prevailing high rates can only be accounted for in one way, and that is the gold must be going into trust companies and savings banks. Spot gold opened at 2½@3 per cent, and declined to 2 per cent on the heavy arrivals. Futures were quoted at 1½ for next week's delivery, and 101¼ for a longer period. The subtreasury had a debit balance of $107,534 at the clearing house and paid $95,000 of it in gold and the remainder in treasury and United States notes. The loan committee of the clearing house at its session this morning issued $500,000 additional certificates, making the total outstanding $37,800,000. Chairman Magoun, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe board, says: "The Atchison company has arranged for an extension of the guarantee fund notes which fall due in November. There are $9,000,000 of these notes bearing 6 per cent. The terms on which the extension has been made will probably be announced later."

Bradstreet's review of the stock market says: The only event of importance during the week was the fall in

#### Northern Pacific

securities, followed by the placing of that property in the hands of receivers. Severe as was the decline in the Northern Pacific stocks and in the 5 per cent consolidated bonds of the company, it nevertheless had little effect, except on properties with which interests connected with Northern Pacific are identified, North American falling to what is termed a "receivership price," while the bearish attacks on General Electric were renewed with some success. Considerable criticism has been expended on the Northern Pacific management for disclaiming almost up to the moment the application was made any allegation that the intervention of the courts would be necessary, although the way the receivership was obtained demonstrated that the preparations therefor had been of the most elaborate kind. The security holders on the "street" at large were deceived by these denials, though it would appear that a section of the bear traders had shrewdly detected

#### Inside Selling,

and formed a correct opinion from the known facts of what had to come. With this knowledge the pressure on the general list was increased in the early part of the week, and a good many shorts put out, thereby increasing the already overgrown bear interest. The change in the general condition of the market was therefore the most apparent when the receivership was announced. Instead of demoralizing prices and forcing liquidation, as was the case with the Erie receivership, the bear party experienced difficulty in finding stocks to cover their shorts, and were forced for a time to bid up prices on themselves. At the same time the market reverts into dullness whenever the shorts cease to buy, and neither the public nor London can be induced to interest themselves speculatively as long as the action of congress upon the all-important silver problem remains in any doubt. The payment of a premium for currency had little influence, and falling off of the inflow of gold rendered that situation of less importance. The The fact that last week's heavy gold arrivals did not prevent the associated banks from showing a loss in gold in Saturday's bank statement had, however, an unfavorable impression, and creates some anxiety as to the nature of this week's averages. The market on Friday was accordingly dull and lifeless.

### MORE CERTIFICATES.

#### The Gold Movement Does Not Aid in Their Retirement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The clearing house loan committee issued $530,000 more loan certificates today, making the total amount now outstanding $36,880,000. It is believed by many that the strength of the stock market is largely due to the large amount of loan certificates outstanding. That opinion was corroborated by a member of the clearing house committee this afternoon. He said today that of the securities pledged by the banks for the loan certificates about 65 per cent consisted of bills receivable and the balance of stocks and bonds.

The half-million dollars of loan certificates issued today were for an uptown bank which has not heretofore taken any out. Wall street connected today's issue with a report of assistance to a very large retail dry goods house which it is known had to be assisted this week to the extent of $800,000 in order to prevent its suspension. The fact that the loan committee of the clearing house has not retired any certificates, notwithstanding the

#### Heavy Imports

of gold, has led to some comment. The impression prevailed that since round amounts of the certificates had been issued for the purpose of assisting the gold movement that upon the arrival of the metal the certificates should be retired. In answer to this criticism a member of the loan committee said: "I think it would be unwise at present to cancel any large proportion of the loan certificates outstanding. It can only be done eventually in one of two ways. Either by increasing deposits or contracting loans. At the present time a contraction of loans is not advisable. I regard the clearing house certificates now outstanding as the very opposite of menance to the situation. The move has enabled merchants of this city to carry on business and has enabled New York banks to finance a large portion of the country. In seventy or eighty days we have lost $60,000,000 of deposits and almost as much cash, and the certificates outstanding are less than $38,000,000. I am in favor of extending the issue as much further as may be necessary, and I see no danger therein, but rather an assurance of safety."

The maintenace of the premium for currency and gold is believed to be largely due to the necessity for making provision for moving the cotton crop and the continuance of the hoarding of money, not only by individuals of all classes, but by country bankers, and especially savings banks. As the reports of the condition of country national banks are received the fact is shown that all of them, as a rule, have much greater cash reserve than they are required by law to keep on hand. Chicago is conspicuous in this respect. The New York associated banks are doing business with an average cash reserve of 20 per cent, but the returns from Chicago show that the banks of that city on July had an average cash reserve of more than 31 per cent, and, judging from the way in which their customers (country banks) have appealed to New York for assistance, it is not believed that they have materially decreased their average percentage of reserve in the past month.

### ORDERED TO HONOLULU.

#### Navy Department Expects Trouble on the Island.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Orders were telegraphed today to Capt. Parker, commanding the cruiser Philadelphia, at Callao, Peru, to proceed at once to Honolulu to relieve the cruiser Boston. The Philadelphia carries orders to the commanding officer of the Boston to set sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the other vessel. For some time the navy department has known that the Boston was in a bad condition owing to the accumulation of barnacles and a foul vegetable growth on her bottom, and the delay in ordering her home for repairs indicates that the condition of affairs in Hawaii is considered so uncertain that the government deems it wise to protect American interests there by two vessels. The Adams, a wooden man-of-war, is now at Honolulu with the Boston, and from the present peaceable aspect of things it would seem that she is sufficient to meet any emergency; but the state and navy departments evidently have information that causes them to take a contrary view, or else they are determined to be on the side of absolute safety by taking no chances. The Boston will be docked at San Francisco, her bottom scraped, and necessary repairs made.

#### Several Postal Changes.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Among a large number of postoffice changes arranged for by National Committeeman Doran while here are the following, announced today: Grand Meadow, Mower county, S. Y. Paddock; Ghent, Lyons county, J. S. Letourneau; Good Thunder, Blue Earth county, Frank H. Griffin; Hitterdal, Clay county, S. S. Hanson; Loretto, Hennepin county, Nicholas Miller; Louisburg, Lac Qui Parle county, David Woulfe. With the exception of Lorette, all these appointments were made to succeed Republicans who had resigned.

#### Postmasters for Dakotas.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Joseph E. Lovett has been appointed postmaster at Shiloh, S. D; Norwegian, N. D., Philip E. Roe.

### CIRCULATING CASH.

#### Unions Withdrawing From Safety Deposit Vaults.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The cigarmakers' union today voted unanimously to withdraw $34,000 it had locked up in a safety deposit vault and deposit in four banks. It consisted of thirty-four $1,000 bills and was locked up a month ago. Three other unions decided tonight to do the same with their funds, aggregating $82,000. It is thought that by another week over $500,000 of union funds will thus be put into circulation again.

## NEITHER SIDE READY.

*SENATORS IN NO HURRY FOR A SPEEDY VOTE.*

### THE ISSUE OF BANK NOTES

#### Was the Subject of a Tiresome Debate in the Senate—Finance Committee's Bill Reported Favoring Repeal and Bimetallism—Silver Question Discussed by Members of Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The senate followed the example set by the house, and has transferred the finance contest from committees to the floor of the senate. The financial committee reported to the senate today the measure last night agreed upon, which is framed on the Hill bill, and which repeals the Sherman purchase law, but pledges the government to the policy and principles of bimetallism. At the same time the minority of the committee presented a minority report recommending a substitute bill, providing for absolute free coinage of silver at the ratio of twenty to one. It is impossible to predict when the senate will enter upon the discussion of these measures. Neither side appears to be in a hurry to force the question to a speedy vote, as each side is evidently uncertain of its numerical strength. The only significant development of the day was the arraying of Senator Voorhees on the side of the unconditional repeal men, but the Indiana senator explains his position by saying that he thinks unconditional repeal of the Sherman act will relieve the financial stringency, and that the battle for bimetallism can be fought out hereafter—in which contest he will be found on the side of bimetallism. The whole day was consumed in the senate in tiresome debate over the bill to increase the issue of national bank notes to the par of the bonds on deposit. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, the new Populist senator, made his debut as a speaker and

#### Made a Good Impression.

The senate was presided over today in the absence of the vice president by Mr. Harris, president of the senate pro tem.

A long communication from the secretary of the treasury on the subject of gold and silver payments was presented and read. It is therein stated that on several occasions recently gold coin has been presented at the treasury in exchange for silver dollars, and that the exchange has not been made because silver dollars were required to be held in the treasury to cover outstanding silver certificates and treasury notes; and that at present the department would not and could not exchange silver dollars for gold if requested to do so.

Mr. Voorhees reported from the committee on finance a bill to discontinue the purchase of silver bullion, and declaring it to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money.

Mr. Vest (Democrat Missouri), on behalf of the minority of the finance committee, presented a substitute for the bill. The substitute fixes the number of grains of silver in the silver coins of the United states—464.4 grains of pure silver per dollar, and proportionately for half-dollars, quarters and dimes. The bill and substitutes were placed on the calendar, and Mr. Voorhees gave notice that he would call up the bill and address the senate upon it on Tuesday next. The bill for the increase of national bank circulaion was then taken up; and Mr. Allen (Populist, Nebraska) advocated the adoption of the amendment offered by him last Wednesday—to suspend interest

#### On the Bonds

on which the increased circulation is based.

Nine-tenths of the people of Nebraska were, he declared, unalterably opposed to anything looking to the perpetuation of the national banking system.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, addressed the senate, and gave a history of recent developments in the silver question at home and abroad.

Mr. McPherson (Democrat, New Jersey,) a member of the finance committee, argued against the Allen amendment as calculated to defeat the whole measure.

Mr. Manderson (Republican, Nebraska) opposed his colleague's amendment and favored the immediate passage of the bill. Relief was demanded, and congress should be quick to act, rather than quick to debate. He totally disagreed with his colleague as to nine-tenths of the people of Nebraska being opposed to the national banking system, and he referred to the last report of the comptroller of currency, showing that there were in that state 130 national banks, with an aggregate capital stock of $10,000,000, and with deposits amounting to over $20,000,000.

#### The Amount of Deposits

did not show that nine out of every ten depositors were opposed to the national banking system.

Mr. Wolcott (Republican, Colorado,) inquired what authority there was in law for the issue of clearing house certificates in New York to the amount of $37,000,000?

Mr. Manderson did not believe that there was any. The banks had been driven to it by the necessities of the situation.

Mr. McPherson explained that the clearing house certificates were not used as currency, but only to pay balances between themselves.

Mr. Peffer (Populist, Kansas) made a speech against the national banking system. As banks of issue, the national banks would have to go. Their usefulness had expired, and they should no longer cumber the earth. The people would be compelled to take the matter of issuing money into their own hands. He opposed the bill and suggested the issue of $100,000,000 in greenbacks, which would, he said, go far toward restoring confidence. After further discussion the vote was taken on Mr. Allen's amendment, and it was rejected; yeas 11, nays 39. There were a good many pairs announced. The senators voting for the amendment were Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Coke, Irby, Jones (Arkansas), Kyle, Martin, Mills, Peffer and Roach. Senators George, Pugh and Vest said they would have voted yea if they had not been paired. The next question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell (Democrat) for the redemption at their face value and accrued interest of such 2 per cent bonds as may be presented for redemption, and to issue greenbacks to

#### Pay for Them.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.), and by Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) The latter characterized it (as he had done the other day) as an unbusinesslike transaction. The government of the United States could not increase its demand liabilities. It would be unsafe to do it. He would rather vote for the redemption of the 4 per cent bonds—a proposition which would also be a wrong principle. The very fact that the government was increasing its liabilities by the purchase of silver bullion had caused the disturbance in London, on account of the fear (at one time the announcement) that the certificates would be paid in silver. That had caused distrust and doubt as to the purpose of the government to maintain all its money at the standard value.

Such a proposition would shake the foundations of the government's credit. Nobody doubted thrt the government was strong, rich, powerful, and able to maintain every dollar of its money and pay in gold and silver coin; but it was not able to assume new obligations now. What manufacturer, what banker, what citizen would now assume new obligations? Debts were perilous now. Mr. Cockrell replied to Mr. Sherman and advocated the amendment. He argued that there was no difference in the government liability between greenbacks and national bank notes, because the holder of national bank notes could demand greenbacks for them and could then demand gold for the greenbacks. It was a case of tweedledum and tweedledee. The question before the senate was whether the necesary increase of currency should be made by the government or should be percolated through the national banks.

After some general discussion, the senate, without taking action on the bill, proceeded to execute business, and at 4:30 adjourned until Monday.

### TALK IN THE HOUSE.

#### The Silver Debate Occupies the Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The silver debate was resumed immediately after the reading of the journal, and the floor was accorded to Sibley (Democrat, Pennsylvania), who is in favor of a bimetallic standard. He spoke in support of the proposition suggested by Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, providing that the holders of United States bonds might deposit their securities with the government, receiving therefor the treasury notes. The time had come when the clearing houses of the great cities should no longer dominate and control the policy of the 67,000,000 workers of this land. The bimetallists were as anxious as were the gentlemen on the other side to put a speedy end to the present depression; and this end could be attained here and now by enacting into law the Johnson proposition.

It was said that the Republicans were going to join with the Democrats in repealing the Sherman law. What Republicans and what Democrats? The Republicans of the East and the Democrats of the East. But in his opinion the salvation of the country depended upon the people who were living west of the Alleghenies and south of Mason and Dixon's line. [Applause.]

Mr. Sibley spoke for more than two hours, and not for a moment did he lack the attention of his colleagues, and in his maiden speech he took front rank with the orators and humorists of the house.

The debate was then suspended in order to allow Mr. Catchings (Democrat, Mississippi) to report from the committee on rules a motion authorizing the speaker to appoint additional members on some of the more important committees. The resolution was adopted and the silver debate resumed. Mr. Haines (Democrat, New York), taking the floor. He was amazed at the attacks made upon Wall street. They were pure demagogism; attacks on the financial system of the country. Wall street was the savings bank of the nation; it was to Wall street that the various sections of the country sent their loanable surplus, and from there that surplus was distributed throughout the country where capital was needed for the development of every industry.

Mr. Everett (Dem., Mass.), in an old-fashioned and courteous Puritan manner, raised his voice in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law. He said the Democratic party was called upon to meet a great crisis. Mr. Cleveland was a great leader, and he was ready to support that leader. [Applause.] He did not care who was responsible for these present difficulties. When a great city was on fire no one cared whose old woman's cow had kicked over the lamp. Every one wanted to put out the fire. The responsibility to extinguish the fire rested with the Democrats. If the Republican party chose to help them, if it was willing to come forward on the ines which Mr. Cleveland had indicated, they would accept that help and would be grateful for its support. If it shared the risk it would also share in the glory.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) spoke in favor of free coinage. He severely criticised the Democratic party for its absolute uselessness. Who ever heard of the Democratic party repealing a law or making a law? [Laughter.] The Democratic party was not a party of progress. [Republican applause.] There was no Democratic party any more; it was President Cleveland's party. [Laughter.] He also paid his sarcastic respects to the Republican party, and charged the present depression of business to Republican legislation. Before Mr. Simpson had concluded his remarks the house at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to the debate on the silver bill.

There were about 125 members present when the house met at 8 o'clock after the recess. Mr. Simpson, resuming his remarks, denounced the gold standard and predicted that such a standard would produce a revolution that would shake the government to its very foundation. He was opposed to a compromise on any ratio. Compromises were dangerous. The men of the South and West woule not stoop down to any aristocracy, and especially they would not stoop down to a moneyed aristocracy.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Missouri) advocated the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.) appealed to the representatives of the people to lay aside all party politics and to act as one man for the benefit of the country. He appealed to them to give to the people the free coinage of silver.

He was ready to stand by the free coinage plank of the Chicago platform, as he was ready to stand by every plank of the platform upon which he had been elected. The Sherman act was a makeshift, but it was a quinine pill that would do good temporarily, but would not be of any permanent benefit.

At the conclusion of Mr. Talbert's remarks, the house, at 10:45 p. m., adjourned until tomorrow.

### TREASURY NOTES.

#### Secretary Carlisle's Communication Concerning Their Redemption.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Carlisle sent to the senate today the following communication in reply to a resolution passed by the senate Wednesday, requesting certain information as to the redemption of treasury notes issued under the Sherman act:

"In response thereto, I have the honor to say that during the present month treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, amounting to $714,636 have been redeemed by the government in silver dollars. While I do not pretend to have knowledge of the degree of information possessed by the holders of the notes so redeemed, I am of the opinion that they were fully advised at the time of such redemption that they could have gold instead of silver if they so desired. I base this opinion upon the general publicity which has been given to the terms of the act, no less than upon the instructions of this department to the treasurer and assistant treasurer of the United States, which has been to the effect that such notes are redeemable in silver dollars at the option of the holders. I am also supported in my belief by the fact that in the circular of this department issued to the public for their guidance in their dealings with the treasury, and containing the regulations which govern the issue of redemption and exchange of the paper currency and the gold, silver and minor coins of the United States, there is a paragraph which reads as follows:

"'Gold coin is issued in redemption of United States notes, in sums less than $50, by the assistant treasurers in New York and San Francisco, and in redemption of treasury notes of 1890, in like sums by the treasurer and assistant treasurers.'

"In further response to the resolution, I have to say that recently gold coin has been presented at an office of this department and silver dollars asked in exchange therefor, and that the exchange was not made for the reason that all the silver dollars in the treasury at the time were required under the provisions of the laws relating to the currency to be held in the treasury to cover outstanding silver certificates and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890. At present the department would not and could not exchange silver dollars for gold coin if requested to do so by holders of gold, for the same reason; but if the conditions of the treasury were such as to afford a margin of silver dollars in excess of silver certificates and treasury notes outstanding, such exchange would be made."

### DORAN'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

#### They Do Not Include Twin City Postoffices.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The report that National Committeeman Doran made an effort to secure the removal of Postmaster Castle at St. Paul and Maj. Hale at Minneapolis when he was here is incorrect. Up to the present time no candidate has appeared from the Saintly City. Mr. Doran did made recommendations for several land office positions, among which are Col. Folsom for register at Taylor's Falls, and Judge Theodore H. Bruener for register at St. Cloud. On the latter recommendation he does not agree with Maj. Baldwin, who today filed the papers of Frank Ellenbecker, auditor of Morrison county, for the place. Mr. Doran made this recommendation on the ground that one-half of the St. Cloud land district lies outside the Sixth congressional district, and therefore that one of the two places fairly came under the head of a state appointment. Before Mr. Doran left for home he and Maj. Baldwin appeared before Secretary Smith and made their arguments, leaving it to him to make the final decision. Had it not been for this disagreement Secretary Smith stated today that he would have recommended changes in both St. Cloud offices at once. There is no opposition to Editor C. F. MacDonald for receiver. Maj. Baldwin today indorsed J. R. Ryan, of Duluth, for receiver of the land office to succeed S. L. Fraser.

#### McCleary Is Bright.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Congressman McCleary did a piece of clever work questioning Sibley, of Pennsylvania, to day. Mr. Sibley referred to Ernest Seyd's utterances on silver, and the Second district man asked if this was not the same Seyd charged all along by the silverites with having secured the demonetization of silver in 1873 by bribery. Sibley admitted this, and then McCleary showed that Seyd had always been a friend of silver. So much for the conspiracy of 1873.

#### To Aid Settlers.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Maj. Baldwin and Senator Washburn will work together to secure relief for the Mille Lacs settlers. Today the senator introduced a joint resolution in the senate, and as soon as the silver debate is out of the way the Duluth member will bring it before the house. The resolution is for the relief of settlers who were forced to relinquish after the land had been opened for settlement.

#### Whitney Wall's Sit.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. — Whitney Wall was today appointed special inspector of customs for the port of St. Paul. Mr. Wall is a brother of Chairman E. C. Wall, of Wisconsin, who is now in the city, and who is credited with a very strong pull with the leaders on account of his brilliant work in the last two campaigns in the Badger state.

#### Wants $10,000 for Smith.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. — Senator Washburn today introduced resolutions of the Mankato board of trade calling for the repeal of the Sherman act, and also a bill to pay Christian Smith, of St. Paul, $10,000 for injuries received by an accidental shot on the Fort Snelling rifle range in July, 1892.

## ONE ROBBER CAUGHT.

### Chicago Yields Up the Merchants' Bank Thief.

*GAMBLING WITH THE PLUNDER.*

### His Identity Fully Established by a Globe Portrait.

*LITTLE MONEY ON HIS PERSON.*

### Willing to Return Here Without a Requisition.

*BANK OFFICIALS MUCH ELATED.*

Two of the men who took part in the robbery of the $5,000 bag of gold from the messenger of the Merchants' bank Monday are under arrest, and by this noon it is confidently expected the other two will be in custody. As soon as the officials of the bank learned of the robbery the case was placed in the hands of the Pinkerton agency, and the results thus far show this move was an excellent one.

Supt. Weber, in charge of the Pinkerton agency in this city, received a telegram yesterday morning from W. A. Pinkerton announcing that Thomas Fleury, one of the four men concerned, had been arrested in a gambling house in Chicago. The publication of the likeness of Fleury in the GLOBE Wednesday, together with an excellent description of him and the others, assisted materially in the capture. Fleury, or Harvey, as he is known to the Pinkertons, was arrested in a gambling house by the well-known thief-taker, W. A. Pinkerton, and, although he had made a great change in his appearance since the robbery by shaving off his beard, he did not succeed in fooling the detective.

No money was found on Fleury except some small change, and so confident does the prisoner feel that he cannot be identified that he signified his willingness to come to St. Paul without requisition papers.

When the telegram was received yesterday morning the services of Assistant County Attorney Donnelly were at once secured, and nearly the entire day was spent in preparing requisition papers with which to bring Fleury back to St. Paul. F. A. Seymour, cashier of the Merchants' bank, was much elated over the capture and was profuse in his compliments to the skill of Mr. Pinkerton. It was decided that as an officer from the city force would have to go and bring Fleury back, Chief of Detectives McGinn should be sent. McGinn having been long in the employ of the Pinkertons, and knowing the methods of the agency so well, readily consented to make the trip.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, and just after McGinn was about to start for the depot, a telegram was received from the Pinkerton agency in Chicago announcing that Fleury had consented to come without requisition papers, and would start from Chicago with an operative of the agency at once. Owing to this, the trip planned for McGinn had to be abandoned, but the chief and the entire force will be at the depot this morning to meet the prisoner on his arrival.

The story of the robbery as told by Renaldo Lares, the bank messenger, is now known to be not at all borne out by the circumstances which actually occurred. The money was not missed by the messenger for several minutes after it was taken, and his statements about chasing the thief to the bank door with a revolver is not credited by the detectives. The only means of identifying the man who took the bag of gold will be furnished by an employe of the First National bank who saw him a moment after he had grabbed it. Shown the pictures of the four men who had been arrested and photographed in Minneapolis on the Friday before the robbery the bank man at once identified Fleury as the person who passed in front of his window a few minutes before the robbery occurred. It was understood that this person was to go to Chicago to identify Fleury in case any trouble should arise about the right to bring him back without proper identification, but as the prisoner has decided to return without the formality of papers the trip will not have to be taken.

While the Pinkerton agency is entitled to a deal of credit for the capture of the thieves, some credit should be given to the man who tipped the thing off. About ten day's ago J. W. Campbell, an elderly man, was arrested by Detective McGuiggan, charged with attempting to pass a forged draft for $18 at the Adams Express company's office. He was locked up, and when searched had in his pockets a number of blank dratts and checks from various banks throughout the country. He was directed to leave the city after being arraigned in the police court on a charge of vagrancy and having sentenced suspended. The draft on which he had obtained a loan of $2 from the cashier at the Adams express office was returned by his paying