

OUR GOLD BASIS IN 1881.

Prevailing Monetary Conditions Previous to the Crime of 1873. If any of the sixteen to one silverites were actuated by a desire to arrive at the truth in regard to the conditions which prevailed previous to what they are pleased to call "the crime of 1873"...

At the date of the report silver was so much undervalued in comparison with gold by our coinage laws that the bullion in the silver dollar was worth several cents more than the face of the coin. Hence the mint could not afford to deliver a silver dollar for a gold dollar or to purchase silver for minting...

The gold dollar of the United States, conforming in standard value and decimal character to all the gold and silver coinage of the country, except the silver dollar, has been properly selected, and should be retained as the standard of value for all foreign coins used or employed in commercial or governmental transactions with other nations.

The silver dollar, as it now is, has actually three values: 1. It is, by law, a dollar simply, or 100 units or cents. 2. By the mint price of silver it is 403.38 cents, which is its true commercial value as compared with gold.

As the dollar, which is the unit of our money, is represented in gold coin, it would seem desirable not to have another dollar in another metal; but if this is inadmissible, and the silver dollar should be retained, then it should be reduced to eight-tenths of an ounce to be in true relation to our other silver coins.

Two reasons seem to have influenced congress in retaining the silver dollar at its present anomalous terms: First, that it preserves the old dollar, known from the beginning of our coinage, and often exactly stipulated for in deeds of rent charge, mortgages, and other money securities. To this it may be successfully replied that such payments are now always made in gold, because it is legal and usual tender for all sums exceeding \$5, and because silver dollars are no longer to be had, or are very rare.

The reduction of the standard value of all American coins except the silver dollar was made to check the export of specie from the United States; but the commercial character of specie, and the facility with which the coins of one nation can be converted into the peculiar and distinctive denominations of another, have prevented the realization of that expectation.

The free silver show advertisement mentions Richard P. Bland as a "presidential possibility." This is supposed to be Dick's strongest drawing card. Possibility in this connection is good. Galveston Tribune.

It is estimated that the gold product of Colorado for 1895 will show an increase of from three million to four million dollars, which means that the industrious and enterprising people of that state are materially assisting in the work of solving the silver problem by helping to increase the supply of a better sort of money.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The free silver blatherskites, abnormally excited, goaded to fury by the ebb of the tide of ignorance and prejudice—the mud tide—upon which they had launched their bark, see all things upside down. Calm, dispassionate, intelligent support is pure Greek to them. Nothing short of the howling of the dervish, the braying of the jackass, the prancing of the mad bull suits their excited craving for tomfoolery.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SNAGS FOR THE SILVERITES.

A Good Lesson for Them in the Nicaragua Loan Affair. A very interesting story from Nicaragua appeared recently in the press dispatches. All the Central American states have the silver standard, and their dollar is worth 48.6 cents in our currency.

Something over two years ago the government of Nicaragua, a country whose silver has never been "stricken down," wished to borrow 400,000 silver dollars. The loan was negotiated on the stipulation that the money furnished should be silver, but that it should be repaid in gold. The interest was to be 24 per cent. per annum.

There has, of course, been a revolution in Nicaragua since the loan was made, and the present government has refused to carry out its terms. It has decided that as the bonds were sold for silver they must be repaid in silver. The interest is also scaled to 15 per cent. The creditors have agreed to these terms, as well indeed they may, as they are still getting a rate of interest that ought to be highly remunerative.

The rule laid down in this settlement has a certain bearing upon questions that have arisen in this country. Last winter Secretary Carlisle had made a contract to sell a number of bonds for gold, but under the law he could only make them payable in coin. The president informed congress in a special message that if authority were granted to make the bonds payable specifically in gold a saving of sixteen millions of dollars in interest could be made.

The action of the free silver country of Nicaragua, though in its own interest, has laid down the same rule that was enunciated here last winter. The bonds, having been sold for silver, must be paid in silver, thereby plainly implying that if they had been sold for gold they would have been paid in gold.

The average price of silver for last year, 1894, was 63 1/2 cents per fine ounce, this corresponding to a ratio of 32.56 to 1, and giving 49.1 cents for the value of the pure silver contained in the United States dollars. The 69 1/2 cents per ounce at which silver is selling in New York is an advance of 6 cents per ounce from the average for last year, and corresponds to 53 1/2 cents for the intrinsic value of the silver dollar of the United States.

It is reported that the silver democrats of Ohio intend to wage a fight for the white metal during the present state campaign in spite of the state convention in favor of the single gold standard.

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BLOOMER GIRLS RACE.

An interesting contest stopped by a New York Policeman. An unappreciative policeman stopped an interesting race on the Riverside drive, New York, the other day, thus giving great dissatisfaction to a number of spectators. The contestants were Miss Hilda Johnson, astride of a horse, and Miss Lucy Pearson, astride of a wheel. The girls are fellow members of a bicycle club, and on the day before had been discussing the question whether a wheelman could beat a horse on the public highway.



THE GREAT RACE.

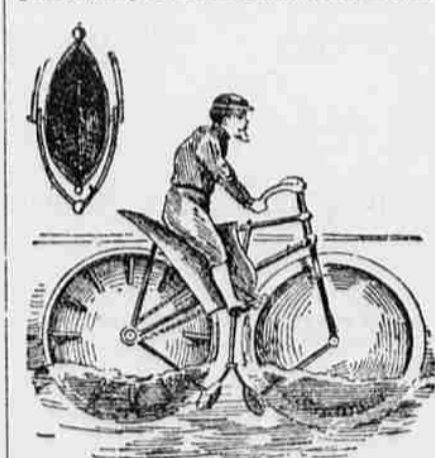
started her horse at a gallop and was joined by Miss Lucy Pearson, the chosen member of the club, on a wheel. They passed Eighty-fourth street at a breakneck speed, and thence down the drive to Seventy-second street. For the first six blocks neither had the advantage, but gradually Miss Johnson took the lead. At Seventy-second street she was three good horse lengths in the lead. It was the intention to turn here and return to Eighty-fourth street, but the interference of a policeman prevented. He ordered them to stop, and when they did so, threatened both with arrest if they did not decrease their speed.

The suit which Miss Johnson wore was of seal-brown broadcloth. The bloomers were rather more on the knickerbocker order, while the coat was long, covering the hips entirely. It was lined with a striped silk of light shade, which showed when it blew back. Her limbs were covered with a pair of leggings of the same shade and material. The collar of the coat was quite deep, and was cut low so as to display a wide expanse of white shirt front. A red necktie was the only color, except that in her cheeks. Asked what she thought of the advantage of riding astride over the old method, she said:

"There is every advantage. It gives the rider a freer and easier mount. There is not that cramped feeling that comes with riding side-saddles. When I first began to ride, before I took to the wheel at all, I rode side-saddle and was thrown. That unnerved me, and I abandoned it and took up cycling instead. In the country, lately, I was induced to put my wheel against the fence one day and mount a horse astride. I was so well pleased that I practiced every day."

FOR LAND AND WATER.

New Idea in Bicycle Construction, Patented a Short Time Ago. The illustration represents a bicycle construction designed to travel with equal facility on land and ice and in the water. The improvement has been patented by Evaristo Fernandez, of New Orleans, La.



A MARINE AND LAND BICYCLE.

The wheels are preferably of copper, their side plates inclosing a large central air space, as shown in the sectional view. The rear wheel, forming the drive wheel, has on its sides lateral blades to engage the water when the bicycle is so used, and its felly is toothed to enable it to take hold of ice when the rubber tire, which is only designed for land use, is removed. To hold the bicycle upright when used in the water side weights are connected by suitable balls to the wheel axles, but when the machine is used on land these weights are raised by chains which pass through a tube depending from the frame bars, links of the chain engaging a stop or pin to hold the weights raised. The saddle of the machine is of a form designed to prevent the water from splashing up against the rider, and has at its rear end a lateral mud and water guard.

Rich young women in search of a title will be edified to know that in Warsaw alone, with a population of 509,000, there are 30,726 persons belonging to the hereditary nobility and 9,257 "personal nobles." There are as many princes in Poland as in Russia, according to late census returns, and as for the numerousness of the Russian princes it may be said that there are now living nearly 1,000 princes and princesses Galitzin.

FOR SOCIAL PURITY.

Great Gathering at Baltimore of Bitter Foes to Vice. Many Delegates in Attendance at the National Purity Congress—An Outline of the Objects of the Organization.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 15.—The most influential movement ever organized in this country for the abolition of the social evil was formally inaugurated Monday evening when the national purity congress, comprising representatives of all Social Purity, White Cross, Moral Education, Women's Temperance union organizations, all churches and other religious bodies and philanthropic associations in sympathy with the objects of the congress, met at the Park Avenue Friends' meetinghouse in this city. The congress includes many of the same women who will attend the national convention of the W. C. T. U. which will begin Friday.

Conspicuous among the early arrivals at Monday night's meeting were Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the first woman in the world to be ordained as a minister of the gospel; Mrs. Charlton Edholm of the Florence Crittenden home for the rescue of erring girls; Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, around-the-world missionary; Dr. Mary Wood Allen, national purity superintendent of Michigan; Mrs. Dora Webb, of Ohio; Mrs. Isabel Wing Lake, of Chicago; Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Anthony Comstock, Elbridge T. Gerry and Theodore Roosevelt. The opening address was delivered by President Aaron H. Powell, of the American Purity alliance. He reviewed the status of the social problem in the leading cities of Europe and America and referred to the work to be accomplished in this city. He made special reference to the continued existence of licensed and state regulated vice in Europe, a system which, with the increased volume of foreign travel, is a standing menace to purity in America and is largely responsible for the efforts recently made in New York to secure the passage by the legislature of a bill to license and legalize vice in certain districts of the city. In the same connection similar movements which have recently been inaugurated before the legislatures of Massachusetts, Missouri and California and in the cities of Louisville, Ky., and Houston, Tex., were cited.

Mr. Joshua Levering, president of the Baltimore Young Men's Christian association, and gubernatorial nominee on the prohibition ticket, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Y. M. C. A., as did Mrs. Alice C. Robinson, president of the local W. C. T. U. Rev. W. T. Sabine, New York, and Rev. Antoinette Blackwell responded. Rev. S. H. Virgin, D. D., New York, read a paper on the religious aspects of the movement. The congress at 10 o'clock p. m. adjourned until morning. (The American Purity alliance, in its present form, was incorporated under the laws of New York state a few months ago for the purpose of fighting a bill to regulate vice which was before the Albany legislature. Being successful therein, the membership was increased, and now includes persons actively interested in purity in many states.)

The specific objects of the alliance are stated to be the repression of vice, the prevention of its recurrence by the state, the better protection of the young, the rescue of the fallen, the extension of the White Cross among men and to maintain the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women.

HIS ULTIMATUM.

Governor of Arkansas Will Either Prevent the Big Fight or Resign.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 15.—The United Press correspondent found the governor Monday morning thoroughly determined to prevent the prize fight at all hazards. He says that the action of the circuit judge and the sheriff of Garland county makes it now a matter of state concern, and renders him primarily responsible for its suppression. He is still hopeful that those in charge of the prize-fighting enterprise will abandon all further attempt to bring it about here. If, however, this does not prove the case, their efforts can only be interpreted to mean that they intend to resist with force the efforts of the officers to prevent it. In this aspect of affairs the prize fight will drop out of view and the contest will be one between the power of the state and that of the invading forces of the prize-fighting contingent. The governor has no doubt of the result of a conflict between these. That the authority and dignity of the state will be maintained goes without saying. If this should not prove to be the case and the prize fight take place in spite of the efforts of the officers and the people, the governor says he will resign his office and in future leave the enforcement of the laws and resistance to invasion to more competent hands.

SUPREME COURT.

Attorney General Harmon Introduced by Secretary Olney.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The United States supreme court reconvened at noon Monday, with all the members of the court present. There was a fair attendance of attorneys and spectators. Proceedings of the day were brief, consisting of the hearing of unimportant motions, the admission of half a dozen attorneys to the bar and the introduction of Attorney General Harmon by his predecessor, Secretary Olney.

Evangelical Conference.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 15.—Bishop Rowman presided Monday over the general Evangelical conference. Among the new measures introduced was one asking that a text book on systematic theology be issued within the next four years, and that Bishop Escher be requested to prepare the work. It was referred to the proper committee.

Fate of a Miner.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 15.—Edward D. Gibbons, aged 52 years, one of the best-known miners in the Wyoming region, was killed by a fall of coal in the Delaware mine at Mill Creek.

FARMERS AT QDDS.

Split in the National Congress on the Silver Question.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—Soon after the Farmers' National congress, which met here last week and has been holding daily sessions since, resumed its sitting Monday morning a sensation was sprung in the form of a fight on free silver, which resulted in the complete defeat of the 16 to 1 forces. By a vote of 251 9-14 to 104 5-14 the congress refused to insert the words "at a ratio not to exceed 16 to 1" in a resolution asking congress to use both gold and silver on a parity, and calling for an international conference on the monetary question.

The resolution was one which had just come from the committee on resolutions and was reported favorably. It was offered by Mr. J. G. Offut, a prominent delegate from Indiana. In substance it deprecated the present condition of finance in this country, and called upon the president of the United States to call an international congress of all nations willing to unite in the equal use of both gold and silver. Then the free-silver delegates wanted the paragraph changed so as to read "willing to unite in the equal use of both gold and silver at a ratio not to exceed 16 to 1."

Numbers of delegates jumped to their feet, and it was soon evident that the congress was opposed to the amendment. The question was first put viva voce, and the nays had it evidently. A vote by states was called for and resulted in the rejection of the amendment by a vote of 251 9-14 to 104 5-14.

Georgia's delegation was divided. The states known as the silver states favored the amendment and the east, the north and the south voted almost solidly against it. The fight was made squarely on the merits of the question and the issue was in no way clouded with parliamentary technicalities. Those delegates who favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 voted for the amendment and it was lost by a majority of 147. The victory of the "sound-money" element in the congress was emphasized later in the day when a resolution declaring opposition to the further issue of interest-bearing treasury bonds or notes under any circumstances was lost. A resolution favoring congressional enactment against the beef trust was adopted.

STORY WRITER DEAD.

Clara Doty Bates Passes Away at Chicago After a Severe Illness.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Clara Doty Bates, the well-known authoress and writer of children's stories, died Monday morning at the Newberry flats. She had been given up by the attending physician several days ago.

Mrs. Bates was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., December 22, 1833, and was the daughter of Samuel Rosecrans Doty, a cousin of Gen. Rosecrans, who traced back his ancestry through Ethan Allen to the first Doty of the Mayflower. On her mother's side she was descended from the Lawrence family of Virginia, and she inherited the sturdy moral fiber



MRS. CLARA DOTY BATES.

of the Puritan with the graces of person of the cavalier. She was married in 1859 to Morgan Bates, a well-known trade paper publisher, and since 1877 they have made their home in Chicago.

Mrs. Bates was always a close student of the best literature and a continuous though not a voluminous writer of poetry and of stories and sketches, chiefly for the young. Her first verses were published before she was 8 years old, and since then she had written constantly for the best publishers. It is said of her that since the death of Louis M. Alcott she had a wider circle of friends and admirers among the young and among mothers who have grown up to rear their children on the stories of hers that they read "happily in childhood than any other woman in America."

A DOZEN DROWNED.

Collision at Sea Causes a Loss of Twelve Lives.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A collision, resulting in the loss of twelve lives, has occurred off Dudgeon. The steamer Emma, bound from Rotterdam for Boness, ran into and sank the French bark Pacificque, from Shields for Valparaiso. The bark foundered so quickly after being struck that she took down with her her captain, pilot and ten of the crew. The Emma rescued the others and landed them at Hull.

GLAD IT IS ENDED.

Defaulter Taylor Will Be Taken to the Penitentiary Tuesday.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 15.—The supreme court on Monday morning sent down the remitter in the Taylor case and a commitment was made out on Monday. Taylor will start for the penitentiary Tuesday morning, and expresses himself as glad that it is ended. This closes the main case, and leaves but the conspiracy cases and the civil suit against the bondsmen to be tried in the November term of court.

Resigns His Office.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 15.—The finance committee of Pittsburgh councils met at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning to hear the report of the sub-committee concerning the investigation of the city attorney's office. The report of this sub-committee was very long, covering in detail the numerous discrepancies already made public.

Under the fire of the present investigation into his official conduct, W. C. Moreland, city attorney, resigned. The committee immediately elected Clarence Burleigh, ex-district attorney, to the office thus vacated.

TO CLOSE NEXT WEEK.

Tuesday Set for Adjournment of the Episcopal Triennial Council.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 15.—The subject of church unity came to the front almost at the opening of the session of the Episcopal house of deputies Monday morning. Dr. Huntington, of New York, from the committee on constitutional amendment, submitted an amendment to article 8, a provision allowing any bishop to take under his spiritual jurisdiction any body of Christians deserving to enter into communion with the church and providing the method through which such body of Christians may come into the communion. He moved this amendment to be made the order of the day when the present order has expired. A minority report of great length was made by Dr. Faude, of Minnesota, and read declaring any amendment to the said article at present inexpedient. The report and the amendment were ordered printed and made the order of the day when the present order expires.

Dr. Davenport, from the committee on canons, offered an amendment which served to settle the title of "assistant bishop," making the official title "bishop coadjutor" instead of assistant bishop. The amendment submitted was adopted.

Dr. Beatty, of Kansas, from the committee on unfinished business, reported as to the day of adjournment that this convention adjourn sine die on Tuesday, October 22—one week from Tuesday. Adopted.

The only other feature of the morning session was the effort to reintroduce the titles of "primate" or "presiding bishop" into the constitution. The house was as firm on this point, however, as it was a week ago, and reaffirmed the designation "presiding officer of the house of bishops." Another effort to give the delegates from missionary jurisdictions the right to vote was also defeated, although the clause as finally passed confers upon them all other rights and privileges enjoyed by regular delegates. Just before adjourning in the afternoon the bishops agreed to erect a new missionary jurisdiction in northern Minnesota, to be presided over by a "bishop of Duluth."

The opposition to revision in the house of deputies made another strenuous effort to lay over the new constitution and canons for three years, or until the triennial convention at Washington. Debate upon this proposal, which occupied the entire afternoon session and was unfinished at adjournment, was precipitated by two propositions, one referring back the revision to the joint committee that brought it into existence for further consideration and for amendment, and the other referring the bishops' revision of the commission's revision to a special committee with instructions to report at the next conference. Of the score or more of speakers not a voice was raised in favor of the proceeding farther with the revision at this convention, the one prevailing sentiment being the desire to so shelve the matter as to avoid giving offense to the bishops, who have been industriously laboring upon their own revision for nearly two weeks, and have looked for prompt action on the part of the house below as each section was sent down. The deputies may find a way out of the dilemma today by adopting both resolutions which will mean two reports for the conference of '98 and will put off a final vote to the triennial of 1901.

Bishop Davies, of Michigan, has issued a call for a convention at Marquette on November 14, to organize the newly-created diocese in northern Michigan. The convention will choose the name "Marquette" for the diocese.

Result of a Scientific Investigation of the Cause. CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—It is now determined that seven of the victims of the Sabula (Ia.) poisoning horror died and some are still suffering from the deadly trichina infection. Dr. E. R. Le Count, of Rush medical college, has prepared specimens from the portions of the walls of the intestines sent Prof. Haines for examination, and has made a careful diagnosis of the causes which led to the seven deaths of the guests at the wedding of John W. Taplin and Anna Gage, September 11. Nearly eighty people have been suffering since the wedding feast. Dr. Le Count's decision in the matter as to the cause of the deaths and infection settles beyond doubt, that the ham, hastily cooked for the wedding supper, caused all the suffering. A great number of people believed that it was a case of malicious poisoning.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Capture of a Post Office Robber in Ohio—Badly Hurt by Dynamite.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 15.—A special from Blakeslee, O., says: Frank Fisher, who appears to be a professional crook, was caught red-handed Monday night in the act of robbing the post office. He used dynamite to blow open the safe door and in careless handling of the explosive he had part of his left arm blown off and his face badly disfigured. Despite this he made an effort to get away with the \$150 in money the safe contained, but weak from loss of blood he was compelled to desist, and was caught before he escaped.

Jockey "Helmont" Kills Himself.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Charles Patterson (colored), aged 30 years, better known as "Helmont" because he was formerly employed by August Belmont in the latter's stables, shot himself in the right temple Sunday at his home, No. 69 Baxter street. His dead body was found in bed at 2:30 o'clock Monday morning and the police were notified.

Mme. Patti Recovered.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Mme. Adelina Patti has fully recovered from her recent attack of laryngeal catarrh and sang at Newcastle Monday night.