

PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Silver Delegates Make Their Pathetic Pleas.

Want to Stay in the Party But With the Adoption of a Gold Standard Plank they Must Take Their Departure from the Present Republican Organization—The Full Resolutions Committee Overrides Them by a Vote of 41 to 10, and the Fight Will Now be Carried to the Convention Hall.

St. Louis, June 16.—The committee on resolutions was in continuous session today from 10 o'clock until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The report of the committee declaring for a gold standard was adopted by a vote of 41 to 10.

The feature of the day was the action of Senator Teller and other silver members of the committee on the financial plank. Senator Teller opened his opposition to the financial plank by referring to his amendment for the free and independent coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. At the defeat of this amendment Teller offered another providing for the coinage of the American product which met a like fate. The Colorado senator then took the floor to announce that he could not act with the party if the gold plank was placed in the platform. His speech was most affecting.

Teller's Speech.—The importance of this question must be my excuse for detaining the committee a few moments. I have given this financial question the most careful attention that any man can give it. I have given it great study and the best thought of mature years. I have been engaged all my life in service which I think fits me to judge rightly and correctly and to draw proper conclusions. Under such circumstances I have formed my convictions of the importance and character of this controversy. My convictions are of such character that upon me they force conclusions that amount almost to a verdict. I admit I may be wrong in every proposition touching this question that I may submit here today, but as I have said, I have formed my own judgment and have tried to reach an intelligent judgment on this financial question; and after such deliberation and thought I say here now, that in my judgment this question is the greatest question that has been presented to the American people in many years. Right or wrong, I have convinced my judgment, and I have done that, too, not from a partisan standpoint, not because the state of Colorado produces silver, but after a most careful investigation and painstaking research. If I had only my own judgment to depend upon I should be afraid to make such a statement to an intelligent committee like this, but I have back of me and agreeing with me and advocating bimetallicism, as against the gold standard, the intelligence of the world. Every political economist of Europe, with five or six exceptions, who is worthy to be named a political economist, is a pronounced and open advocate of political economy in any of the great European nations that does not declare for bimetallicism and condemn that which you have put in your platform and which you today say you mean to make the cardinal feature of faith of the Republican party. That is a gold standard. The greatest teacher of New England, a man who commands more respect than any other teacher in this country or in Europe, the only American whose text books have become text books of European colleges, has declared the question of international bimetallicism is a question of civilization.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this, and believing this as I do, I say it is not the prosperity of today or tomorrow that depends upon it, but this is a question which concerns civilization and morality; which concerns not the people of the United States alone, but the people of the entire world, and on a rightful solution of which their happiness and prosperity depend. Having thus formed my conclusions, after many years of public service and investigation, can I look any man in the face and tell him I believe this and then give my vote for a candidate who stands on a platform pledged to support a gold standard? Would you expect me to do it? Would you not despise me if I did? And what is more, should I not despise myself? If I am wrong (and of course I may be), the truth will some day be known. If I am right, you are entering upon a course that will, some day, and that too speedily, bring to this country great disaster and dire distress. If a partial acceptance of this financial system has brought the country to this condition it is now in, what shall be its condition when you have crystallized in laws the construction you are putting in this platform, that gold and gold only shall be the standard money of this land?

I do not intend to debate this question but am speaking now in explanation of my conduct when I shall declare publicly, as I shall when the platform is adopted, that I can take no further part in this convention and can no longer act with the Republican party.

Mr. Chairman, I shall break from the party of my youth and the party of my choice, and the party of my service, and the party that has given me honors as few men have been given honors, feeling as though I were going to my grave, as though I were burying my best friends, and nothing but a supreme conviction of the danger of the maintenance of the gold standard could induce me to make such a sacrifice; but a conviction is upon me that it is a duty not to my people alone, but to the people of Colorado alone, but a duty I owe to you and the whole world as well, that impels me to this step.

"I came to this convention little fearing this would be the result of your deliberations, and that I should have to go away having performed what is to me one of the most disagreeable actions of my whole life. And I repeat, I would despise myself, believing as I do in the supreme importance of this question, if I failed to make any sacrifice this cause demands, if I failed because of fear of taunts that will surely come to me, when I shall have done my duty as my judgment tells me to do it. I am going to fight for this principle, but I can no longer fight for it in the republican ranks with hopes of success. I had hoped the party which had done so much for the human race and for whose future so much was hoped, would come to the right view upon this question, and I still have a lingering hope that some day this party will reach a condition when it shall not take its declaration from Wall street or Lombard street, but from the honest sentiment of the great heart of the American people. When that is done the republican party will abandon the platform that is now about to be adopted, declaring for the gold standard.

"I beg the pardon of this committee for having spoken so long. I did not intend to detain you except with a simple statement of my earnest belief in the paramount importance of the principles for which I have contended so long in public and private life. It is my earnest belief that no question is of so vital importance to the people of the United States or deserving of more careful thought and careful attention than the financial question which is now pressed for our solution."

Lodge spoke briefly in a way personal to Teller. He spoke of the esteem in which the Colorado senator was held, and the respect felt for him, but said notwithstanding this feeling, it was impossible to follow his idea of a financial policy. To do so would be ruinous to the great commercial interests of the country. That the Colorado senator was honest in his convictions, no man could doubt, but that he was right did not follow. He regretted they had come to the parting of the ways, but the parting was not the seeking of the gold standard men, and if it could not be prevented it would have to be endured.

Senator Cannon, Utah, said there was no use in the republican party making an effort in his state this year under the millstone of a single gold-standard plank. He was severe in his charges against the money power and its dominance over this convention. He described the depressed condition of the country, especially his state, and gave notice that he and others would stand by Teller, who truly represented them.

Cannon's speech was pronounced most impressive and affecting. He pictured the hope raised in the breasts of the people of Utah and of the intermountain west by the promises of the republican party, told how the state had been redeemed from the democratic ranks and an overwhelming majority overcome, and all for what? Merely to have all the promises made in behalf of the republicans ruthlessly trodden in the mire and ignored at the time of their greatest need for a sustaining hand. This was, to them, a subject of amazement and deepest sorrow. He had hoped up to the latest moment this catastrophe should be averted, but if it could not be, he, too, deeply as the course pained him, must discontinue to act with his party. His conscience and interest and the convictions of the people demanded this course.

Lemmon of California advocated the Teller amendment strongly. He insisted that with the majority report as a declaration of the party, their plurality of 40,000 in his state would not only be wiped out, but the masses would be alienated from the party indefinitely.

While Mott and Lemmon were as vigorous as could be in protesting against "the pressure" of the gold standard, they did not state in their speeches they would go out of the convention with Teller. They did state, however, to the members of the committee afterward, they would all stand by Teller, and if defeated in the convention would declare themselves out of the party and do the best they could for their people hereafter.

Members of the committee who came out of the rooms said they never witnessed such touching scenes in politics. Some of the silver men shed tears while speaking. Senator Cannon wept, crying aloud as he pleaded for Utah. No funeral could be so sad to him. They loved the party that was about to smite them and cast them out.

Senator Dubois was most vehement in his utterances as to the result. He showed no emotion, but was firmly defiant.

After the Teller amendment was defeated by a vote of 10 to 41, the financial plank of the majority was taken up and the discussion resumed, the gold men having the floor. The silver members said they would proceed as courteously and regularly as possible, and not leave the party until they had appealed to the court of last resort. They justified their course by saying the party had left them, and they were no leaving the principles of the party. They said Secretary Carlisle, representing the Cleveland administration, in his Nashville speech was the first to come out for a single gold standard. The republican party had come to the democratic administration in its new departure. Cannon and Dubois severely criticized the inconsistency of the indictment against President Cleveland while adopting the cardinal principles of Cleveland's administration.

Dubois dwelt especially upon the service the west had been to the republican party, showing that that section never in the hour of the party's need had been found untrue to the party call. He dwelt especially upon the strength of the west in the senate and showed that to the votes of that section in the senate the republican party owed the maintenance of its protective policy and all other policies, often, when their own sectional interests were not involved. He asserted the intermountain states had been regular in supplying support for these lines of policy, while New York, with not one republican senator, and Illinois with only one, and the southern states with almost none, and Indiana, Wisconsin and other northern states, which had not been for years represented in the senate by a republican are inaugurating a contest which is not only ruinous to the west, but as he believed, the entire country—not only ruinous but unpatriotic and contrary to the principles of the party. In view of these facts, he, too, felt constrained to announce his intention of leaving the convention in case of the adoption of a gold plank.

THE CONVENTION.
C. W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis Temporary Chairman.
St. Louis, June 16.—Auspiciously and serenely, beneath a sky across whose arched dome not a cloud floated, the chiefs of the republican party, from the pines of Maine to the orange groves of California, from the everglades of Florida to the placid waters of Puget Sound, met in council today, and, in the presence of about 8,000 spectators, entered upon the work of selecting candidates and enunciating policies for the campaign of 1896. The first session of the republican national committee was brief and formal.

Chairman Carter, of the national committee, dropped the gavel at 12:20, and sixty minutes later an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow. There was not a jar to mar the proceedings; there were no sensational incidents to arouse, nor any demonstrations to thrill the vast concourse of people.

The temporary chairman, C. W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis, delivered his address, a strong, forcible statement in arraignment of the present administration and in definition of the issues; the committee selections for the various delegations were announced—that was all. Those who expected some allusion to McKinley which would loose bottled-up enthusiasm for the "little Napoleon," which has had no fight to uncoil it, or who imagined that, perhaps, some of the great leaders or orators of the party would be called to the platform to fire their imaginations or quicken their pulses, were disappointed. It was purely a formal session.

Bryan Appears.
St. Louis, June 16.—Ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan, the leader of the free silver wing of the Nebraska democracy, was one of today's arrivals. The appearance of Mr. Bryan in a hotel corner in consultation with several republicans from free silver states of the far west excited much comment.

In response to a question concerning his mission, Mr. Bryan remarked: "I have nothing to say now, except that these gentlemen and I will be found next November voting the same ticket."

DEMAND FREE COINAGE.
Idaho Democrats Convene at Pocatello.

Pocatello, June 17.—The Democratic convention assembled at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Fifty, out of a total of sixty-six delegates were present. Lincoln county was not represented. L. M. Earl, who holds a proxy as alternate for Thomas Kearns, will decline to use it, and Utah will therefore be represented in the convention after the departure of the delegation by Brown, McCornick, Trumbo, Rogers and Smith.

The entire Idaho delegation will leave. As they have nominated no National committee, it will remain for the convention to name him.

The scene attending the withdrawal of the free coinage republicans promises to be as dramatic as the scene in the committee on resolutions today when their intention was announced. It will fall to the lot of Senators Teller, Cannon and Dubois to make the statement of the reasons for their severance of relations with the republican party upon the platform which will be adopted.

With most of the men of National repute in the convention Senator Teller is on terms of intimate relationship. His great ability, his long experience in National councils, and his high sense of integrity are by all of them conceded.

Senator Dubois has shown himself during his career in both house and senate to be one of the ablest of the western members, and Senator Cannon, during the short time in which he has been in national public life, has made friends in the republican party by the score. There is nothing but universal regret expressed, even by those opposed to the financial question, to these gentlemen over the attitude which they feel themselves compelled to assume in order that they may represent their constituents, and may act in consistency with the course which they have steadily pursued in advocacy of free coinage, and what they consider to be the interests of the whole country.

The members of the committee on resolutions from the western states who read their declaration today in the committee, will present over their signatures a statement in the convention of their reasons for their withdrawal from the party.

Immediately after the silver delegates leave the convention, they will assemble in the rooms of the Idaho delegation at the St. Nicholas hotel for consultation as to their immediate future course. Representative Towne of Minnesota, who is not a delegate to the convention, and other republicans of national prominence favorable to the free coinage of silver, will join the conference.

There was a meeting of the Utah delegation held tonight in the room of National Committeeman O. J. Salisbury to consider the situation. As a result the indications point to Senator Brown, Mr. McCornick and Col. Trumbo remaining in the convention. Senator Brown felt that while repudiating the platform and candidate, the matter should be referred, as he said, to the people before final action was taken. Brown says that no re-

THE SILVER DELEGATES

The Programme to Walk Out of the Convention.

Utah's Delegation Divided—Half will go Out and Half Will Remain—Brown, McCornick and Trumbo Won't Bolt—But Brown Repudiates the Platform and the Candidate—Brown Says the Matter Should Be Referred to the People Before Definite Action is Taken, but Doesn't Say How.

St. Louis, June 17.—Today marked the beginning of the end of the struggle of the western republicans to retain their connection with the national organization. Tomorrow will witness the dramatic severance of the party ties by the men of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and Nevada, and by Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota. The scene in the room of the committee on resolutions when in a short but earnest speech the announcement of the inevitable was made, is described as once dramatic and pathetic.

Senator Cannon's appeal to the committee not to drive from the party those who had fought for it and loved it, was made with tear-dimmed eyes and a voice trembling with emotion.

Senator Dubois gave clearly, but with deliberation, the reasons which made a bolt certain, and Senator Teller made the announcement which everyone anticipated.

Even those who stood in opposition to the silver senators on the committee recognized the unselfish motives, based on honest convictions, which dictated their course.

Tomorrow's roll call on adopting the majority report of the resolutions committee will witness the departure of the delegates who will follow Senator Teller's lead. Senator Teller will be recognized for his statement of the reasons which compel him and his associates to sever their connection with the party. He will be followed, in all probability, by the entire Colorado delegation, by the Utah delegation, with the exception of Senator Brown, Mr. McCornick and Isaac Trumbo, by the entire Idaho delegation, and by at least Representative Hartman of the Montana delegation, with Senators Carter and Mantle still wavering, but who will probably accompany them.

The severance of relations will be open and manly, in the face of the public.

The announcement of what the republican delegates felt must be done, was received today with the greatest consideration by their associates in the committee on resolutions, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts declaring that had a free coinage plank been adopted he and his associates would have taken the same course, and following his statement to this effect with a warm eulogy on the honesty and integrity of the silver state delegates.

Senator Brown, Mr. McCornick and Isaac Trumbo will remain in the convention. Lindsay Rogers and Joseph A. Smith of Logan, will take the vacated places as alternates.

L. M. Earl, who holds a proxy as alternate for Thomas Kearns, will decline to use it, and Utah will therefore be represented in the convention after the departure of the delegation by Brown, McCornick, Trumbo, Rogers and Smith.

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placates the convention and candidate, but Lindsay Rogers says he will vote for McKinley.

COLORADO DELEGATES.

Unanimous Determination to Bolt the Convention.

St. Louis, June 17.—The Colorado delegation held a meeting tonight and decided in positive terms to leave the convention in a body upon the adoption of the platform containing a declaration for a gold standard. It has been frequently announced that they would pursue this course, but there has really been more or less doubt up to tonight that they would, one or two members of the delegation being in doubt as to the wisdom of the course. Senator Teller was present and told the other members of the delegation that he appreciated to the utmost the gravity of the step, and that notwithstanding their instructions to be governed by his opinion, he felt that the occasion was one in which every man should be guided largely by his own opinion.

The decision to go out of the convention was unanimous.

The Idaho delegation as a body, a majority of the Utah and Nevada delegations, and a part of the Montana and North Carolina delegations will go out with the Colorado men.

Will Nominates Teller.

St. Louis, June 17.—When the silver delegates walk out of the convention tomorrow it is their purpose to hold a convention of their own, at which they will probably place Senator Teller in the field as a candidate for the presidency on a free-silver platform.

A number of populist leaders, including Chairman Taubeneck and Hon. J. M. Patterson of Denver, are in the city, and it is understood they will endorse the selection on behalf of that party, in a public address. The only obstacle standing in the way of this course is the fact that Mr. Teller has not yet given his assent.

Utah Delegation.

St. Louis, June 17.—At a meeting of the Utah delegation tonight, Delegates Cannon, Allen and Kearns announced that they go out of the convention with Senator Teller. The other three delegates, Senator Brown and Messrs. McCornick and Trumbo announced that they would remain in the convention. Alternates Rogers, Green and Smith were present at the meeting, and announced that they would take the vacant seats and abide the results of the convention, so that the Utah delegation will be fully represented in any event. National Committeeman Salisbury and Judges Miner and Barch of the Utah Supreme court were present, and strongly advised against any bolt.

CLEVELAND BECOMES ALARMED.

The President Needs the Silver Hand-writing on the Wall.

Washington, June 16.—In reply to a request from the New York Herald for a statement concerning the democratic situation, President Cleveland tonight sent the following to that newspaper:

"I have made no figures as to the probable action of the delegates already chosen or to be chosen to the democratic national convention; but I refuse to believe that when the time arrives for deliberate action there will be engrained upon our democratic creed a demand for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver.

"I cannot believe this, because I know the Democratic party is neither unpatriotic nor foolish, and because it seems so clear to me that such a course will inflict very great injury upon every interest of our country which it has been the mission of the Democratic party to advance, and will result in lasting disaster to our party organization. There is little hope that as a means of success this free silver proposition, after its thorough discussion during the political campaign, will attract a majority of the votes of the country.

"It must be that many of the illusions influencing those now relying upon this alleged panacea for their ills, will be dispelled before the time comes for them to cast their ballot, which will express their sober second thought. The adoption by the democracy of this proposition would, I believe, give to our opponents an advantage both in the present and the future which they do not deserve.

"My attachment to true democracy is so strong that I consider its success as identical with the promotion of the country's good. This ought sufficiently to account for my anxiety that no mistake be made at our party convention. In my opinion, no effort should be spared to secure such action of the delegates as will avert party demoralization. There is time for consultation and a comparison of views; and those democrats who believe in the cause of sound money should be heard and be constantly in evidence. A cause worth fighting for is worth fighting for to the end. If sound money democrats waver in their support, there is danger of a mistake being made. Such danger should stimulate their activity in averting it, instead of creating disquieting. I am very far from arrogating to myself the controlling influence upon the policy of my party, but as an unflinching democrat who has been honored by his party and who desires hereafter no greater political privilege than to occupy the place of a private in its ranks, I hope may not be blamed for saying this much at this time. In the interest of our grand old organization, so rich in honorable traditions, so justly proud of its achievements, and also undaunted and brave in its battles for the people's welfare."

"Your wife seems to be in a bad humor this evening," said a New York gentleman to another, at a social gathering.

"Yes; she started out to match a piece of ribbon this morning and found it the first store she struck."—Texas Sifter.

MR. CARLISLE AND BONDS

Secretary Appears Before the Committee.

Tells the Story Why and How the Late Bonds were Issued—Other Interesting Testimony.

Washington, June 16.—Secretary Carlisle was examined under oath today by the senate committee appointed to investigate the recent bond issue. The hearing was held in the rooms of the senate committee on finance, Senators Harris, Waltham, Jones and Platt being present. Chairman Harris explained that the committee had decided to take all the testimony under oath, and did not wish to make discriminations.

Mr. Carlisle responded that he expected and desired to be put under oath. Mr. Vest began the examination, asking for a fuller explanation of the first bond contract with the Morgan syndicate that had been given in Mr. Carlisle's written statement.

"My main purpose," said Secretary Carlisle, "was to prevent shipments of gold from this country." Mr. Vest asked who made the first suggestion as to the protective clause in the bond contract with the Morgan syndicate. The secretary answered that the first draft was made in his private office and then taken to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, after which some changes were made. This was the Mr. Stetson, the Secretary explained in response to an inquiry, who had been a law partner of the president.

Mr. Vest asked why the contract had been given to the syndicate, to which Mr. Carlisle replied with lengthy explanation of the great emergency existing, which would not permit a delay for the usual formation of a bond sale.

"You never had negotiations with any other bankers outside of the Morgan syndicate?" asked Mr. Vest.

There was some inquiry, but no negotiations were opened," said the secretary. Carlisle went on to explain that the president was kept apprised of all phases of the negotiations.

To Vest's question as to why the public bond sale was resorted to at a later date, when an earlier sale by private contract, Mr. Carlisle said the first move was due entirely to emergencies existing and to disturbing reports which were without a shadow of foundation, and that the government had long contemplated a bond issue.

Vest's questions turned to Graves' bid, which was rejected, the amount of Graves' award, \$4,500,000 of bonds being given to the Morgan syndicate. The senator asked why, after Graves' bid was rejected, the government did not receive the benefit of the rise which had occurred in the price of bonds instead of the benefit going to the Morgan syndicate under their blanket bid.

Mr. Carlisle said this was a matter of opinion, and in his opinion Graves' bid was a nullity, after which Morgan's bid, which was the next highest, took the bonds. His action, he said, was taken after consulting the law offices of the government. He would have taken the same course if the price of bonds had fallen.

"Is it not a fact," asked Vest, "that because the syndicate had carried out the protective clause you were inclined to favor them?"

"Not in the least," declared the secretary, emphatically, "I am not conscious of any such feeling."

"But you and the president were pleased with the manner in which the protective clause had been carried out," inquired Mr. Vest.

"Yes, but I am not conscious of the remotest feeling in favor of the result."

"I suppose you never contemplated paying in silver?" inquired Vest.

The secretary replied that the present policy of paying in gold had been followed so long that he did not consider it expedient to depart from it in times of emergency.

Platt inquired as to current reports that Carlisle at one time had contemplated paying in silver, but that it had come to the ears of the president, who said it must not be done.

Carlisle said he had heard of these rumors and the statement that the president had overruled him had not a word of truth in it.

"Don't you remember," said Vest, "that in that conversation with me you said that in the event of reaching the limit of the gold reserve you had one remedy available, namely, to use the option to pay in silver and that you would do it if it was not for the provision as to maintaining the parity?"

Carlisle said he thought this view as to parity expressed his views, although he could not recall the exact conversation.

"Then at that time," pursued Vest, "you did not claim that gold payments were in pursuance of the policy established by Secretary Foster?"

"Do you remember another conversation," continued Vest, "in which you told me that you had seen the president and that he felt that when the holder of greenbacks demanded gold he was entitled to it?"

"I recall no such conversation," said the secretary.

"And that," continued Vest, "the president had called a cabinet meeting for the next morning?"

Carlisle said it would be no violation of cabinet confidence to say that the question never came up at a cabinet meeting.

After further examination Carlisle was excused and the committee took a recess until 3:30 when the assistant secretary was examined.

Assistant Secretary Curtis was examined rapidly and pointedly by Vest. Curtis said he had gone to New York by direction of Carlisle before the syndicate bond contract was made to ascer-

tain the temper of the situation. He had visited bankers, officials, etc.

"Did you expect to get the temper of the situation from bankers?" asked Mr. Vest.

The assistant secretary replied that he had talked with men at clubs and with Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Stewart. His first specific instructions from Mr. Carlisle were "Go and see Mr. Belmont." The secretary desired him to see what could be done to get gold abroad, but authorized no proposition to be made.

Mr. Belmont showed him unfavorable cablegrams from Europe.

Mr. Vest's questions indicated surprise that Belmont should be negotiating with Europe before Mr. Curtis had arrived. Subsequent testimony showed Belmont's view was pessimistic as to getting gold abroad. Morgan promised to do the best he could. At a later meeting at Morgan's house, arranged by telephone message between New York and Washington, two gentlemen told him they could get gold abroad and sell fifty millions of bonds there at 3% (meaning the interest rate). There was no definite proposition. It was understood Mr. Curtis would telephone Morgan from the treasury at 3 o'clock next day as to whether the general plan had been approved. He telephoned Morgan that a messenger would carry a letter to him that night. The letter, which was from Carlisle, said the interest rate was too high. The two financiers then came to Washington, Belmont calling on Mr. Carlisle and Morgan on witness. Morgan said it was urgent for the government to act quickly in order to be able to continue its policy on gold payments. Mr. Stetson came over with Mr. Morgan. Thursday morning Morgan, Stetson and Curtis drew a contract, witness dictating and Morgan and Stetson making occasional suggestions. It was then submitted to Carlisle and Olney who made some changes, after which it was signed. The right to sign the contract and Rothschild names was called from Europe. The provision that the syndicate would protect the bonds was suggested by Mr. Olney.

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"Then at that time," pursued Vest, "you did not claim that gold payments were in pursuance of the policy established by Secretary Foster?"

"Do you remember another conversation," continued Vest, "in which you told me that you had seen the president and that he felt that when the holder of greenbacks demanded gold he was entitled to it?"

"I recall no such conversation," said the secretary.

"And that," continued Vest, "the president had called a cabinet meeting for the next morning?"

Carlisle said it would be no violation of cabinet confidence to say that the question never came up at a cabinet meeting.

After further examination Carlisle was excused and the committee took a recess until 3:30 when the assistant secretary was examined.

Assistant Secretary Curtis was examined rapidly and pointedly by Vest. Curtis said he had gone to New York by direction of Carlisle before the syndicate bond contract was made to ascer-

Both Dead.
Birmingham, Ala., June 16.—Merrill Jackson and J. W. Vest, prominent populist politicians, had an affray at Lartelle, Ala., last night which resulted in the death of both. Jackson was in Vest's saloon at Lartelle, a champion. Their discussion of political matters offended Vest, who was drinking, and wound up in his ordering the men out of his place. He followed them to the street and the quarrel between him and Jackson was renewed, when Jackson drew a knife and Vest his pistol and the two attacked each other. Jackson was shot through the body at the thigh and above the right nipple and in the back bone. Vest was cut in the body in several places. Both men finally fell to the ground exhausted from loss of blood and died in an hour afterward. Jackson leaves a widow and ten children. Vest leaves a widow and six children.