FINEST OF ITS KIND

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION AT KIEL PROMISES TO BE A SPLENDID AFFAIR.

SHOWING OF UNCLE SAM.

FIRST IN THE MATTER OF SPEED AND THIRD IN TONNAGE.

FORTY-FIVE FOREIGN VESSELS

In Addition to Germany's Fleet Will Participate in the Naval Parade.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The naval demonstration at Kiel on the occasion of the opening of the Baltic canal, according to the present programme, promises to eclipse anything of a like nature ever witnessed in Europe. A table prepared by the naval intelligence office shows that in addition to numerous fleets of Germany there will participate in the naval parade no less than forty-five warships from foreign countries, representing every type from the stately battleship to the little gunboat and torpedo cruiser. As might be expected, Great Britain easily takes the lead in tonnage, although Italy will send one more ship, the British fleet numbering eight ships, while the Italians have nine. The British vessels have a total tonnage of 69,310, as against 58,331 for the Italian ships. The British also have the largest vessels, sending four monster battleships, each of 14,450 tons, nearly 400 tons larger than our own fine battleships of the Indiana class. They are armed with 13½-inch guns, but two of the Italian ships exceed this battery, the Lauria and Doria carrying the largest guns afloat, of a caliber of seventeen inches. The British fleet will consist of the following ships: Battleships, Royal Sovereign, Empress of India, Repulse and Resolution; protected cruisers, Blenheim and Bellona, and torpedo vessels Speedy and Halcyon. The Italian fleet, next in strength, includes the four battleships, Sardegni, Re Umbert, Ruggeiro di Lauria and Andrea Doria; the protected cruisers, Strombolio and Etruria, and the torpedo vessels Aretusa and Partenope, and the royal yacht Sovia. Next to Italy and third in the list in tonnage comes the United States with the armored cruiser New York and the cruisers Minneapolis, Columbia and Marblehead, aggregating 25,039 tons. If Great Britain and Italy can boast the largest and most powerful ships, the United States can easily claim the championship in point of speed, for no foreign ship comes near the

PEERLESS MINNEAPOLIS,

with her record of 23.073 knots, even the fleetest torpedo vessel at the show, the Italian Aretusa, scoring but 20.7 knots at her best. Russia stands No. 4 in the list of tonnage with three ships, the battleship Imperator Alexander II., the coast defense ship Groziastchi and the armored cruiser Rurik, a total tonnage of 20,896. Of the great European naval powers France makes the worst showing, with only 18,798 tons, made up of the battleship Roche, the protected cruiser Surcouf, and the twin-screw armored cruiser Dupuy de Lome, celebrated for the great number of unsuccessful trial trips she has made in the effort to make speed, and now only rated at 20 knots. Spain presses France closely with three ships, the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, and the protected cruiser Marquis de Encenada, having a total tonnage of 17,822. Austria has four ships with a tonnage of 13,890, including the armored cruiser Kaiserin and Konigin Maria Theresa, the protected cruisers Kaiser Franz Josef and Kaiserin Elizabeth, and the torpedo vessel Trabant, the smallest in the parade, being of 530 tons. Sweden's representation will consist of three ships, the coast defense vessels Thulo and Gota and the gun vessel Edda. Norway sends two ships of 1,693 tons in all, the Viking and Slochner. Roumania is close behind with two ships of 1,653 tons, the cruiser Elizabeta and the training vessel Mircoa. Denmark will have two protected cruisers in line, the Hekla and Geiser, total tonnage, 2,600, and Portugal and Turkey will have only one ship each, the former being the armored cruiser Vasco da Gama, of 2,422 tons, and the latter the cruiser Heybot Nouma, of 1,960 tons.

PIRATICAL MOORS.

Story With Dime Novel Flavor From the Mediterranean.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Piracy in the Mediterranean sea almost within sight of Gibraltar is so unusual as to lead United States Consul Sprague, at Gibraltar, to transmit to the state department an account of the experience of the Dutch Brigantine Anna, off the Riff coast, on April 12. The vessel, laden with oil, was becalmed about seven miles off shore when a boat approached, manned by seven or eight savage looking Moors, stripped to the waist, with their heads shaved all except a long tuft of hair on top, and armed with breech-loading rifles and long knives. They hailed the Anna and ordered the captain to lower sail. Upon his refusal they began firing, and then boarded the ship. The crew resisted desperately, but, having but one revolver, were overpowered. The captain was mortally wounded and died last night, and the mate, after felling one pirate, was shot and wounded in four places. The pirates carried off everything movable, even the cabin doors. The affair has created a stir at Gibraltar, where it is held that such outrages almost within sight of Europe are a slur upon civilization, and the Dutch government is investigating the matter.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"
CURES RISING BREAST.

I have been a midwife for years, in each case where **"MOTHERS' FRIEND"** was used it accomplished wonders, shortened labor and lessened the pains. It is the best remedy for **rising of the Breast** known, and worth the price for that alone.

MRS. M. M. BREWSTER, Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by Express or mail, on receipt of price, **$1.00 per bottle.** Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

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Newspaper Advertising,
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NEW FACES ALL ABOUT CHANGING the Features and Removing Blemishes, in 150 p. book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

Pensions for Vets.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Pensions—Minnesota, additional, Isaac H. Alcox, Stillwater; renewals increased, Archbald Curtis, Osseo; reissued, Austin Abell, Witoka; original widows, etc., minors of Arad Welch, Austin; South Dakota, original, Arthur Linn, Canton; North Dakota, original, George Enos, Reynolds.

Milestones on the Road

That leads to health are marked in the memory of those who, at regular stages and persistently, have been conveyed thither by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a potent auxiliary of nature in her efforts to throw off the yoke of disease. Malarial, kidney, rheumatic and bilious trouble, constipation and nervousness take their departure when this benignant medicine is resorted to for their eradication.

TO RESUME IN ST. PAUL.

Hearing in Oregon Short Line Cases Begun at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., May 23.—When the short line hearing was resumed today, Oliver W. Mink, one of the short line receivers, was placed on the stand. He stated that in October, 1894, the receivers filed an answer to the petition of John Dillon, in which they reported total receipts and net earnings to Aug. 31, 1894. He stated that they reported total coupons paid, as well as all features in connection with the accounting. In that answer they stated that the result of operations warranted the payment of all first mortgage interest in default at that time on the Utah Northern first mortgage and Oregon short line 6s. Under the orders of Nov. 16, 1894, the interest coupons were paid in part at the offices of the receivers in New York, Boston, London and Amsterdam. The interest on coupons due Aug. 1, 1893, has not been paid, or, rather, the interest on the interest, said Mr. Mink, although the court had made an order to that effect. He stated he had considered the rules as to the division of accounts under discussion, and they were, in his judgment, the only rules that could be made under existing circumstances. He stated that the letter in the first instance taking up this matter with the auditor had been written by him. He was asked if he could give the net surplus on the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern system from Oct. 13, 1893, to March 1, 1895, after the deducting of all interest payments to the latter date, which he stated to be $256,722.16. At this point the judge adjourned the hearing until May 29, at St. Paul.

WHISKY TRUST MUDDLE.

Sensation Is Sprung in Relation to Appointment of Receiver.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Application will be made to the United States circuit court tomorrow by Attorney Edwin Walker for the appointment of a receiver for the whisky trust in the bill filed by the Central Trust Company of New York to foreclose the $8,000,000 mortgage. This is the suit brought by the holders of $8,000,000 of the bonds and supposed to be in the interest of ex-President Greenhut, Nelson Morris and others. Application will also be made for an injunction restraining the sale of any of the trust's properties or distribution of any of its moneys. Mr. Walker made a sensational announcement in Judge Showalter's chambers today in the presence of the receiver of the trust and the attorneys for the receiver, and of the reorganization committee. He asserted his intention of questioning the jurisdiction of the court in the appointment of a receiver under the bill brought by Greenhut in the name of Olmsted and other stockholders. "I not only desire to say," said Mr. Walker, "that I shall raise the question of jurisdiction, but I desire that the court make no other order or take further steps in this litigation until he hears me on the matter of jurisdiction. I am ready to present the subject to the court at any time he may set. I should like to have it taken up tomorrow. I shall show to the court, and produce ample authorities, that there is no jurisdiction over the matter by this court and that every order and every petition and suit growing out of the receivership is void." Judge Showalter said he could not possibly hear any extended argument for the next two weeks. The statement made by Mr. Walker was called out in the proceeding before the court to grant an order permitting the receiver to investigate the books of Nelson Morris relative to the cattle feeding contract. The petition asking for the order set forth that the receiver had been sued by Morris for damages and that it was necessary to secure information from the books of accounts in order to fully answer that suit, and that the receiver desired information relative to the cattle feeding seasons of the last two years under the present contract.

AGAINST DENNIS RYAN.

The Well-Known St. Paulite Loses in a Mining Suit.

DENVER, Col., May 23.—In the suit over the Bassick mine at Quiruride, near Silver Cliff, Judge Riner has found for the plaintiff, James Staples, and held that the defendant, Dennis Ryan, of St. Paul, now in possession, was not entitled to hold the property. The mine formerly belonged to the Bassick Mining company. The last year it was in operation it produced over $900,000. The stockholders became involved in a row among themselves, and the result was that in 1887 the property was sold under executions. The plaintiff in this suit, James Staples, claims the property under one judgment, and the defendant, Ryan, now in possession, under another. Judge Riner's decision places the title in Staples' hands. The mine is now under about 1,200 feet of water, and it is estimated that it will cost to put the property in operation between $100,000 and $150,000. The decision leaves the property still in the hands of Mr. Ryan upon his filing a bond with the court, which will be done as soon as possible. The case will be appealed.

In Effect May 19th.

Remember the new service on the Nickel Plate Road goes into effect May 19th. Afternoon train will leave Chicago at 1:30 p. m., arrive Cleveland 11:30 p. m., Buffalo 6 o'clock a. m.; evening train will leave Chicago at 9:20 p. m., arrive Cleveland 9:50 a. m., affording business men an excellent train service to those cities. Through trains between Chicago, New York and Boston without change. Superb Dining Cars. City Ticket Office, 111 Adams Street, Telephone main 389.

NO SPURIOUS RING.

Continued From First Page.

possible to establish and maintain a legal ratio corresponding at all times with the intrinsic or commercial ratio between the two metals contained in the coins, and because whenever either of the metals was under-valued relatively to the other in the coinage laws it was expelled from the country.

It would be a useless consumption of time to go into a detailed account of the monetary legislation of this and other countries, or to show at length how it affected the movements and use of the two metals by its repeated failures to conform the legal ratio to the actual commercial ratio between them. The great and important fact conclusively established by the history of that legislation and its effects upon the circulation of the coins of the two metals is, that whenever one of them is

OVER-VALUED RELATIVELY

to the other in the coinage laws, with free coinage or coinage upon equal terms, and both are made legal tender, the coins of the under-valued metal will be driven out of circulation and out of use as money in the country where the unequal valuation is made. The act providing for the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of legal tender treasury notes in payment for it was passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, and the purchasing clause of that act was repealed Nov. 1, 1893. While it remained in force, United States treasury notes were issued to the amount of $155,931,002, and there were many people who believed that this was making a material and permanent addition to the volume of our currency; but the official records show that during the same time the net exports of gold from this country amounted to $103,419,491, so that the real addition to our circulation accomplished by the issue of nearly $156,000,000 of new notes was about fifty-two and a half million dollars during a period of more than three years. The mere apprehension that the government would not be able to maintain the parity of the two metals under the policy inaugurated by that act, not only discredited the new treasury notes themselves, but the whole volume of our currency, and gold went out about as fast as the new notes came in.

In 1891, 1892, and part of 1893, I had the honor to serve on a subcommittee charged by the senate of the United States with the duty of ascertaining the course of

PRICES AND WAGES

of labor for as long a period as authentic records would enable us to embrace in our investigation, and, after a most thorough and impartial examination of the subject, a report was made which fills four large volumes and embodies a mass of information upon these subjects which cannot be found in any other official form. As to the course of prices and wages the committee was unanimous, though there were differences of opinion among the members as to the causes that had from time to time produced the changes.

In the first place, the committee unanimously selected 232 articles in common use which it was agreed constituted the great bulk of the consumption and expenditures of the people, and these articles were separated into eight classes or groups; that is, clothes and clothing, fuel and lighting, metals and implements, lumber and house-building materials, drugs and chemicals, house-furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities. It was found that the prices of articles used for food, taking them altogether, had fallen less than 10 per cent since 1873, while the prices of clothes and clothing had fallen 32 per cent; fuel and light, nearly 24 per cent; meals and implements, 35 per cent; lumber and building materials, nearly 20 per cent; drugs and chemicals, 31 per cent; house-furnishing goods, 27 per cent, and miscellaneous articles, 10 per cent. The prices for the year 1860 being taken as the standard were represented by 100, and increases and decreases were shown by deviations from that number, up or down, as the case might be. The investigation showed that at the time it was made articles of food stood at 103.9, or nearly 4 per cent higher than in 1860; clothes and clothing at 81.1; fuel and lighting at 91; metals and implements at 74.9; lumber and house-building materials at 122.3; drugs and chemicals at 86.3; house furnishing goods at 70.1, and miscellaneous articles at 95.1. These results of the investigation

ESTABLISH THREE FACTS

which have an important bearing upon the present controversy. The first fact established is that the prices of articles of food which are the products of the farms, gardens, orchards and dairies of the country, were about 4 per cent higher than they were in the year 1860, long before the silver legislation now complained of; the second is, that the fall in prices of these farm products since the year 1873 has been much less than the fall in the prices of the commodities the farmers have to buy; and the third is, that the reductions in prices have not been uniform, either as to particular articles or groups of articles, and therefore cannot be attributed to one and the same cause—to the appreciation of gold, for instance. The conclusion is inevitable that various influences have operated to produce these changes in prices, some affecting one group of articles and some another, and doubtless some affecting all, but to no one influence can the whole result be attributed. Cotton and wheat are the commodities most frequently referred to by those who contend that the fall in prices is due to the appreciation of gold, but there is nothing whatever in the methods of producing those articles, or in transporting or selling them, or in the character of the money received for them, which would make the appreciation of gold affect their prices more than it would affect the prices of other commodities produced by our people. In addition to the various causes which have more or less affected the prices of all articles, the prices of these two products have been seriously affected by the enormous increase in their production since the year 1872, which was the last crop year preceding the legislation in regard to silver. The production of cotton in this country in 1872-3 was 2,974,351 bales, containing an average of 439 pounds net weight, while the production in 1893-4 was 7,549,817 bales, containing an everage of 474 pounds net weight, or an increase of nearly 200 per cent in this country alone, besides the great increase that has taken place in competing countries; and in 1894-5 the production here was much larger, being nearly 10,000,000 bales. According to the statistics of the agricultural department, the production of wheat in this country in 1872 was 249,997,100 bushels, and in 1894, 460,267,416 bushels, or nearly twice as much, and there has also been an enormous increase of production in competing countries.

The one thing which has been less affected by the changes in the relation between supply and demand, by improvements in the methods of production and distribution, and by other influences which produce fluctuations in prices of commodities generally, is labor, and it is by far the most important single source of income possessed by our people, a much larger amount being expended every year in the payment of wages than for any other purpose.

THE COST OF LABOR

in the manufacturing and mechanical industries alone, during the census year 1889, was $2,283,216,529, which was nearly two and one-half times the value of all the wheat and cotton produced in this country; and if we add

to this the amounts paid for farm labor, for clerical and other work in mercantile establishments, for domestic service and for work on railways of all kinds, on water craft, on streets and other improvements in the cities, and in the many other occupations which give employment to our people, we would have a sum almost, if not quite, equal to the value of all our agricultural products. It is evident, therefore, that if the alleged depreciation of gold alone has caused a reduction of prices, the wages of labor, the greatest commodity in the market, should have fallen since 1873; but exactly the reverse is true. The investigations of this subject by the subcommittee covered a period of fifty-two years, and embraced all the occupations in which our people were engaged, and the fact unanimously found was that, although eighteen years had elapsed since the silver legislation, the wages of labor were higher than in 1872 and 1873. Wages were found to be nearly 61 per cent higher than in 1860, which was thirteen years before the silver legislation, and more than 8 per cent higher than in 1873, when that legislation was adopted. The gold in use as money amounts to $3,965,900,000, the full legal tender silver amounts to $3,435,800,000, and the limited legal tender silver amounts to $619,900,000. The policy of maintaining, or rather attempting to maintain the so-called double standard never succeeded in keeping so large an amount of full legal-tender silver in circulation in the world as there is at this time, and one of the principal reasons for this is that the effect of the policy was to drive first the coins of one metal and then the coins of the other into the coffers of the hoarders or into the melting pots, because they were undervalued in the coinage laws and would not remain in use as money.

OFFICIAL MONETARY STATISTICS show that in the gold-standard countries of the world the stocks of money are much larger per capita than in the silver-standard countries. Taking the large gold-standard countries and the large silver-standard countries, it appears that in 1894 the stock of money in the United States was over $25 per capita, in the United Kingdom nearly $20, and in Germany nearly $19, while in Mexico the per capita was $4.71, in Russia and Finland $8.32, and in China $3.26. The gold-standard countries use large amounts of silver as money, but the silver-standard countries use no gold as money, and cannot do so for the reasons I have already endeavored to explain. One of the most effective arguments made by the advocates of free coinage, in some parts of the country at least, is that the people are in debt, and that it is the duty of the government to relieve them by such legislation as will enable them to procure cheap money for the purpose of discharging their obligations, and in support of this argument the most exaggerated statements are made as to the depressed and suffering condition of our farmers, wage-earners, and other producing classes. This argument concedes that under the proposed system of free coinage at the ration of 16 to 1 all the various kinds of currency in use by the people, including the silver dollar itself, would be worth less than it is now, for, of course, if this is not to be the result money would be no cheaper than it is now. I deny that there is any such thing as a distinct "debtor class" in this country, for, while nearly every one owes some debts, large or small, nearly every one has also some debts owing to him; in other words, he is both debtor and creditor. The laboring people, as a general rule, owe very little at any one time, while their employers are always indebted to them, because wages are not paid in advance; and besides, many of them have small deposits in savings and other banks, in trust companies, in building associations, and large numbers of them have their lives insured for the benefit of their wives and children, and consequently they are creditors of the banks and the insurance companies. The savings-bank depositors in this country last year numbered 4,777,687, and the wives and children of the depositors who depended upon these accumulated earnings for the future support doubtless numbered 10,000,000 more. There were 1,925,340 depositors in the national banks last year, and 1,724,077 of them had deposits of less than $1,000 each, while state and private banks and loan and trust companies held deposits for 1,436,638 people. Our life insurance companies, to say nothing of companies insuring property against loss by fire and otherwise, had 7,505,870 policies outstanding last year, upon which the premiums had been paid, or were being paid, by the people, and the mutual benefit and assessment companies had 3,478,000 members. The building and loan associations had nearly 2,000,000 members, all of whom had paid their money in as required by the rules of the body to which they belonged. Here, then, are about 21,000,000 of our people, generally poor, or at least people of moderate means, who have given credit to these great corporations and companies, and in my opinion, it would be

A GRIEVOUS WRONG

to adopt any policy which would deprive them of the legal right to demand and receive just as good money as they parted with when they made the deposits in the banks or paid the premiums on their insurance policies.

Mr. President, but little remains for me to say before bringing these remarks to a conclusion. We have an abundance of money in this country for all the purposes of trade, and the disturbances and hard times of 1893 and 1894 were not caused by a scarcity or contraction of the currency, but by a contraction of credit resulting from a loss of confidence in the stability and value of our currency. So far as the mere volume of our currency is concerned, we had then and have now an ample supply for all necessary purposes, but under the existing system it is not properly distributed and is not sufficiently elastic to meet all the changing requirements of business at different periods of the year. The United States should go entirely out of the banking business by the withdrawal of its arbitrary and compulsory issues of notes and afford the people an opportunity to supply their own currency based upon their own means and credit, thus enabling every community to utiiize its own resources when necessary and adjust the circulation from time to time to the actual demands of legitimate commerce. In what way this shall be accomplished is a question which has already engaged serious attention of the people and public authorities, and it will no doubt continue to be investigated and discussed until a plan is formulated which, if not perfect, will at least have the merit of being a great improvement upon the existing system. In the meantime our highest duty is to preserve the present standard of value, maintain the parity of the two metals, and keep all the money in circulation among the people, whether it be gold and silver coins, or paper based upon them, equal in purchasing power, so that no discrimination will or can be made between those who receive silver or paper and those who receive gold.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your polite attention and for the opportunity you have given me to say something upon this great subject to an audience of Southern men. We are all Americans, all citizens of the same great republic, and while it endures the fortunes of the North, South, East and West will be bound indissolubly together. There can be no antagonistic interest, no prosperity in one section at the expense of another, but we must all stand or fall together. So believing, I have spoken to you today without reservation or exaggeration in behalf of that policy which, in my judgment, will most certainly promote the welfare and preserve the credit and honor of our whole country.

At the conclusion of Secretary Carlisle's address there was another noisy demonstration, followed by cries for Congressman Josiah Patterson, of Memphis. The congressman acknowledged the compliment, congratulating the audience on the opportunity they had enjoyed to hear the able address of the secretary of the treasury, thanking the distinguished guest for the favvor conferred. On motion of Congressman Patterson the committee convention adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening.

When the convention reassembled at 8 p. m., Judge U. M. Rose, chairman of the resolution committee, presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted without debate:

The people of the Southern states believing the maintenance of a sound and stable currency to be essential to the prosperity of the whole country and welfare of the people in all the vocations of life, do, through their representatives in convention assembled at Memphis, on May 23, 1895, make the following declaration of their mature convictions:

CONVENTION PLATFORM.

First—Believing a uniform and certain standard of value necessary to the agricultural, commercial and industrial development and prosperity of our common country, we favor the maintenance of all our money, whether gold, silver or paper, on a parity, to the end that each dollar, whatever its composition, shall have equal purchasing and debt-paying power with every other dollar.

Second—Profiting by the experience of Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton, and the teachings of the great students of monetary science from the time when John Locke wrote to the discussion of the present day, we accept the truth of the principle now universally recognized and applied in the commercial world, that the bimetallic standard cannot be maintained where the ratio fixed by law for the free coinage of gold and silver does not correspond with the market ratio of the two metals; and that whenever the legal or coinage ratio varies from the market or commercial ratio to any appreciable extent, the dollar, whether of gold or silver, which thereby becomes more valuable as bullion than as money, will go to a premium and retire from circulation. We saw this principle applied in our own national experience when, under the act of 1792, which fixed the coinage ratio at 15 to 1, gold retired from circulation because of a slight decline in the price of silver in the open market, whereby the bullion in a gold dollar became worth a few cents more than the bullion in a silver dollar, and was therefore sold as a commodity, because it was worth more as bullion than as money, and again under the act of 1834, which fixed the ratio at 16 to 1, when silver coin retired for a like reason. We are, therefore, opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the market or commercial ratio is more than 30 to 1, and the difference between the bullion value of a gold and a silver dollar is about 50 cents, on the ground that such action, instead of restoring the bimetallic standard, would inevitably result in silver monometallism.

Third—At this time there is no country in the world which maintains the bimetallic standard, and neither is there any country where the free coinage of silver obtains which is not on a silver basis. Each country, on account of its inability to adopt independently any bi-metallic standard, must elect for itself which it prefers, the gold or silver standard. We therefore favor, in the absence of international co-operation, the retention and maintenance of the existing gold standard, because a change from the gold to a silver standard would have the effect to repudiate all public and private obligations to the extent of the difference between the bullion value of the gold and silver dollar; because whenever such change should be seriously threatened, it would cause an immediate attempt at a collection and liquidation of all debts in anticipation of the result is would produce; because such transition from the gold to the silver basis would destroy public and private confidence, and would involve the country in such confusion and distress that the products of agriculture and the wages of labor would be unremunerative, the business of commerce would become unprofitable and our people engaged in industrial occupations would be thrown out of employment; because there is not a progressive, an enlightened country in the world which has not elected gold as the preferable standard; because gold standard countries retain silver in their circulation on a parity with gold, whereas there is no silver-standard country which can utilize gold as money; because there is not a silver country on the globe where the wages of labor are sufficient to sustain the working classes in comfort and independence; and, finally, because the high destiny of the Uuited States demands for the use of the American people that money which experience has taught mankind to be best suited for commerce, the development of manufactures, the encouragement of labor and the advancement of civilization.

Fourth—We would rejoice over the adoption of real bimetallism, but in view of the continual fluctuations in the price of silver in the open market, we realize that it is impossible for the United States independently to adopt a bimetallic standard, and we deem it unwise and hazardous to the best interests of its people for this country to attempt its establishment. We favor the policy of this country standing in the attitude of readiness at all times to co-operate with the other powers in any effort they may inaugurate looking to the adoption of true bimetallism, but in the meantime and until successful co-operation is assured, to maintain inviolate its existing standard of value.

Fifth—We favor the retention as part of our money of the silver now coined, and in order to give a wider field for the use of silver, we favor the coinage of money other than silver and silver certificates below the denomination of ten dollars into higher denominations, so as to make our entire circulation below the denomination of $10 either silver or silver certificates, and to this end the secretary should be authorized by law to coin from time to time, as the people may require them, silver dollars, until the demand of commerce for money below the denomination of $10 is at all times satisfied.

Sixth—We realize our national banking system was adopted during a time of war and that it is not adapted to existing conditions. We, therefore, favor such legislation as will insure to the people a system of banking surrounded by such safeguards as will at all times furnish them a safe, elastic and sufficient currency for the transaction of their business.

Seventh—We can but commend the unflagging courage and steady patriotism of President Cleveland in his efforts to protect the national honor and to maintain the public credit during a period of great financial distress and under conditions which threatened danger to both; and we congratulate him and the entire country on evidences of returning prosperity.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by applause.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the work of the reform committee on sound currency of New York, urging the organization in the Southern states of sound money clubs to carry on the campaign begun at this convention. In response to numerous calls, Congress-

PACKING YOUR TRUNK.

A Few Things a Summer Pilgrim Can't Get Along Without.

Make a list of the things you think you ought to take on your summer holiday trip and you will be startled at the result. You wonder if you will have to hire a special baggage car. Now, strike out every article not imperatively necessary and you will find that a trunk of modest size will answer every purpose even of a long trip.

Travelers in making up their lists of indispensables should not forget that a change of drinking water after the heat and fatigue of a journey is likely to make them sick. To remedy this evil, or what is better, to prevent it, the pilgrim takes a supply of that sound and wholesome stimulant, Duffy's Malt Whiskey. A little of this whiskey in the water not merely kills the germs that would make mischief in the stomach and bowels, but it tends directly and strongly to revive a nervous system exhausted by long continued mental application, pressing anxiey or physical labor.

Make room in your gripsack for a bottle of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey and use it when you are worn out with the heat—for there are fearful days even in the country. Reinvigorate your sluggish body with this prince of stimulants, and in the sense of strength and well-being that follows you will be glad that in making up your list of absolutely needful things you did not overlook Duffy's Malt Whiskey.

man Patterson made a speech on the work of the convention.

At the conclusion of Col. Patterson's remarks a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of one delegate from each state represented to superintend the distribution of proper literature coming under their control, the chairman of the committee to be a resident of Memphis. The convention then adjourned sine die.

Cash for Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 23.—It is supposed that Colonial Secretary Bond has secured the promise of a loan from New York. Premier Whiteway informed the legislature this afternoon that it was probable that the colony will be able to meet its liabilities in full by June 30, and afterwards moved an adjournment until Monday when a declaration of the future policy of the government is expected.

Important Change of Time.

The new service on the Nickel Plate Road goes into effect on Sunday, May 19th. Three trains will be run in each direction, leaving Chicago, going East, at 8:05 a. m., daily except Sunday, 1:30 and 9:20 p. m. daily. No change of cars between Chicago and New York in either direction. Also through sleepers between Chicago and Boston. Superb Dining Cars are a feature of the new service. Rates always the lowest. City ticket office, 111 Adams Street, Telephone main 389.

Henry Villard Interested.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Henry Villard is said to be taking an active interest in the Oregon Improvement contest on the side of the present (Starbuck) management, and there are indications that the latter is trying to strengthen its position by purchases of stock in the open market, it being unlawful to vote upon the actual certificates under the laws of organization.

HEART DISEASE

STATISTICS show that one in FOUR has a weak or diseased heart. The first symptoms are **short breath, oppression, fluttering, faint and hungry spells, pain in side, then smothering, swollen ankles, dropsy (and death)**, for which **DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE** is a marvelous remedy. "I have been troubled with heart disease for years, the slightest excitement would always weaken my nerves and heart, and a fear of impending death stared me in the face for hours. **DR. MILES' NERVINE AND NEW HEART CURE** are the only medicines that have proved of any benefit and cured me."—L. M. Dyer, Cloverdale, Md. They contain no opiates or dangerous drugs. **Dr. Miles' Liver Pills** are a sure remedy for **Billiousness and Torpid Liver, 50 Doses, 25 Cents.**

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Fine book on Heart Disease, with wonderful cures, **Free** at druggists, or address

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhardt Indiana

Excelsior Beer

DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED

A beverage far above criticism.

A tonic of superlative merit.

Holds all the nutritious, stimulating, properties of the choicest hops and malt.

At popular prices.

Ask for it and get it.

Hamm's Brewery

Telephone 985-2.

SOO LINE

ST. PAUL UNION DEPOT.

Daily as follows:

	Leave
Boston, Montreal and New England points	5:45 p. m.
Dining car attached to above train out of St. Paul and Minneapolis.	
Vancouver, N. Whatcom and Pacific coast points	9:05 a. m.

For further information and time of local trains call at ticket office or consult folder.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION of Dams and shore protections on Upper Mississippi River.—U. S. Engineer Office, Rock Island, Ill., April 27, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 2 p. m., May 27, 1895, and then publicly opened, for: 1. Construction of dams and shore protections between Genoa and Prairie du Chien, Wis.; 2. Construction of dams and shore protections between Dubuque and Clinton, Iowa; 3. Construction of dams and shore protections between Hamburg, Ill., and Cap au Gris, Mo.; 4. Construction of dams and shore protections between Cap au Gris, Mo., and mouth of Illinois river. All information furnished on application.

The "GLOBE" BUILDING.

Best Office Rooms in the City.

Also Houses, Stores, Flats All Parts of the City.
Rents to Suit the Times.

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Taylor's Renting Agency

Room 16, Globe. J. W. Taylor, Mgr.

DR. FELLER,

180 E. Seventh St., St. Paul Minn,

Speedily cures all private, nervous, chronic and blood and skin diseases of both sexes, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. NO CURE, NO PAY. Private diseases, and all old, lingering cases where the blood has become poisoned, causing ulcers, blotches, sore throat and mouth, pains in the head and bones, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder are cured for life. Men of all ages who are suffering from the result of youthful indiscretion or excesses of mature years, producing nervousness, indigestion, constipation, loss of memory, etc., are thoroughly and permanently cured.

Dr. Feller, who has had many years' of experience in this specialty, is a graduate from one of the leading medical colleges of the country. He has never failed in curing any cases that he has undertaken. Cases and correspondence sacredly confidential. Call or write for list of questions. Medicine sent by mail and express everywhere free from risk and exposure.

VITALIS

Produces the Above Results in 30 Days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost strength and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using **VITALIS.** It quickly and surely restores Lost Vitality, Lost Power, Failing Memory, etc., and is a positive cure for Nervousness, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of indiscretion. Wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having **VITALIS,** no other. Can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, **$1.00** per package, or six for **$5.00,** with a **Positive Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money** in every box. Circular free. Address

CALUMET REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

For Sale by Lathrop Mussetter, Fourth and Wabasha.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

C. St. P. M. & O. RY.

Thro' Trains Lv U'n Depot. *Daily. +Ex. Sun.
Chicago, Milwaukee *8:00 am +6:30 pm *8:10pm
Su. City, Omaha, Kan. City +8:40 am *8:15 pm
Duluth, The Superiors *10:55 am *11:00 pm
Ashland +10:55 am: Mankato Local +12:25 pm
Office—Robert and Sixth Sts. Telephone 480

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul RR

	Le.—St. Paul—Ar	
Chicago "Day" Express..	+8:05 am	*10:45 pm
Chicago "Atlantic" Ex..	*2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Chicago "Fast Mail".....	*6:55 pm	*2:00 pm
Chicago "Vestibule" Lim	*8:10 pm	*7:50 am
Chicago via Dubuque....	+4:10 pm	+11:00 am
Dubuque via La Crosse..	+8:05 am	+10:45 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City..	*8:35 am	*6:25 pm
Milbank and Way......	+8:20 am	+6:30 pm
Milbank and Aberdeen..	*5:15 pm	*8:10 am

*D'ly. +Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon.
For full information call at ticket office.

Great Northern Railway.

SHORTEST LINE TO SPOKANE AND PUGET SOUND.

Tickets, 199 East Third St. and Union Depot.

TRAINS LEAVE UNION DEPOT FOR	
Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Kalispell, Great Falls, Helena and Butte,	7:45 pm
Crookston, Grafton and Winnipeg.	7:45 pm
St. Cloud.	8:30 am, *4:00 pm, 7:45 pm
Anoka, Elk River—	*8:50 am, *4 pm, 7:45 pm, 11:20 pm
Sauk Center and Fergus Falls—	8:30 am, 7:45 pm
Wadena and Park Rapids.	*8:30 am
Fargo, Grand Forks—	*8:05 am, 8:30 am 7:45 pm
Breckenridge, Wahpeton, Casselton, Sioux Falls, Sioux City, Huron, Watertown, Aberdeen and Ellendale.	*8:05 am
Willmar.	*8.05 am, *4.00 pm, 4:50 pm
Excelsior and Hutchinson.	*4:30 pm
Minnetonka Beach and Spring Park.	4:45 pm, +9:35 am
Osseo Line.	8:30 am, *4:00 pm

TRAINS ARRIVE from Seattle and Butte 6:15 pm, Winnipeg 7:15 am, Breckenridge division and Branches and Mayville Line *7:00 pm, Wilmar local 9:30 am, Willmar via St. Cloud *10:55 am, Hutchinson & Osseo lines *11:55 am.

All trains daily except *daily except Sunday, +Sunday only.

EASTERN MINNESOTA RY. TO DULUTH & WEST SUPERIOR.

Tickets: No. 199 East Third Street and Unio Depot.

Leave.	St. Paul Union Depot.	Arrive.
a 8:50 am b 11:20 pm	Anoka, Elk River, Hinckley, West Superior and Duluth....	b 7:35 am a 6:55 pm

a, Daily, except Sunday; has Buffet Parlor Car and makes the run to Duluth in 5 hours 10 minutes.

b, Daily; has first-class Sleeping Car, which may be taken at depot at or after 9 p. m.; arrives at Duluth at 7:05 a. m.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

The Dining Car Line to Fargo, Winnipeg, Helena, Butte and the Pacific Northwest.

Dining Cars on Winnipeg and Pacific Coast Trains.	St. Paul Lve.	St. Paul Arr.
Pacific Mail (Daily) for Fargo, Jamestown, Livingston, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.....	4:15 p.m.	5:55 p.m.
Dakota and Manitoba Express (Daily) for Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Crookston, Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Moorhead and Fargo......................	8:00 p.m.	7:10 a.m.
Fargo Local (Daily except Sunday) for St. Cloud, Brainerd and Fargo..................	9:00 a.m.	5:30 p.m.

Pullman Sleepers Daily between St. Paul and Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Fargo, Helena, Butte and Spokane.

Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleepers, also Free Colonist Sleepers are run daily on hrough Pacific Coast Trains.

C. E. STONE, City Ticket Agent, 162 East Third Street, St. Paul.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

Trains leave St. Paul 12:35 p. m. and 6:50 p. m. daily for Milwaukee, Chicago and intermediate points. Arrive from Chicago 8:25 a. m. and 3:45 p. m. daily. Dining car service "a la carte" on all trains. City ticket office, 373 Robert Street.

Burlington Route

Leaves Union Depot for Chicago, St. Louis and down-river points 7:30 a. m; Arrives from Chicago 2:30 p. m., except Sunday. Leaves Union Depot for Chicago and St. Louis 7:40 p. m; Arrives from same points 7:45 a.m. daily.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

Trains leave Union Depot. City Office, 364 Robert Street, Corner Fifth. Telephone 150. Vestibuled Compartment Sleepers. Dining Cars a la carte.

*Daily. +Daily Ex. Sun.	Leave	Arrive.
Chicago Dubuque Night Ex	*7:30 pm	*3:30 pm
Chicago, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Waterloo, Cedar Falls..	+8:06 am *7:30 pm	+10:50 pm *:35 am
Dodge Center Local	*3:35 pm	*10:10am