

CARLISLE'S SPEECH.

The Secretary of the Treasury the Orator at a New York Banquet.

He Says Legal Tender Notes are a Trouble, and Much of Our Financial Disturbance is Caused by the Uncertainty of the Policies of Political Parties.

New York, Nov. 20.—The 127th annual banquet of the chamber of commerce of the state of New York was held at Delmonico's last evening.

Leave but little to say this evening, and will take but little time to say it. Two years ago, at your annual banquet, I said that the disposition and ability of the government to maintain its own credit at the highest standard, and to preserve the integrity of all forms of currency in circulation among the people, could not be reasonably doubted.

No changes made in our currency system will afford relief unless it provides for the retirement of the legal tenders. The circulation of legal tenders has a tendency to drive out of use and out of the country the very coin in which the government is compelled to redeem them.

The theories that the government can create money by placing its stamp upon paper or other material that a legislative enactment can make 50 cents equal in value to 100 cents, that artificially inflated prices paid in a depreciated currency are better for the people than market prices, paid in a sound currency and various other vagaries now flowing like bubbles in the political atmosphere are all utterly repugnant to the long continued use of legal tender paper.

Stress is again laid upon the recommendation of the previous year for legislation which will secure for their maintenance to the wives and children of pensioners who unlawfully abandoned those dependent upon them a portion of the bounty paid such pensioner, and also for legislation which will remedy the evils arising from the manner of making the quarterly payments by checks direct to the agencies to certain weak and incompetent persons, who on such occasions are subject to schemes of the dissolute and induced to squander their pension money.

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Let us have no more ambiguous phrases, no more inconsistent and irresolvable clauses in party platforms or in public utterances, but let us make our meaning so clear and our purposes so plain that they can be neither misunderstood nor successfully misrepresented. If a majority of the people of the United States are in favor of the maintenance of the present standard of value, they ought to have an opportunity to say so. On the other hand, if a majority of our people are in favor of abandoning the present standard of value and establishing silver monometallism, they should have an opportunity to say that.

ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE. A Serious Street Railway Accident Occurred There Due to Fog. New York, Nov. 20.—A dense fog settled over the city and vicinity at daylight this morning, greatly delaying traffic in the city and the harbor.

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MR. WILSON'S REPORT.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Post Office Department During the Year. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Postmaster-General Wilson has made his first annual report to the president.

Concerning the abuses of second-class mail matter, Mr. Wilson says: "I can add little to the reasons given by Postmaster-General Bissell and Postmaster-General Wanamaker for amendments to the law as to second-class matter, imperatively needed to save the postal service from the enormous abuses and consequent enormous loss of revenue, which no regulation of the department or watchfulness of its officials can guard against.

Upon another feature of the second-class matter the postmaster-general says: "The volume of second-class matter passing through the mails increases rapidly, and has reached such proportions as to seriously retard the distributions of mails in the larger post offices and railroad post offices. The department, through its local representatives, has repeatedly urged publishers to separate their publications by states and routes where the quantity for any one state or territory is sufficient to justify it, before sending them to the mailing offices, and has endeavored to show them that their own interests would be subserved thereby."

Postmaster-General Wilson says the civil service rules should be extended wherever practicable.

PENSION CASES.

Judge Reynolds Reports on the Work of His Office. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Judge Reynolds, assistant secretary of the interior, in his annual report recommends legislation which will define with more certainty the pensionable right of minor children under the act of June 27, 1890, in those cases where the soldier dies leaving no widow surviving the construction of the act on this point now resting in much doubt and the title of such children being sustained only by implication.

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RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Statistics Showing the Number of Accidents During the Past Year. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The report of James White, superintendent of the railway mail service, shows that during the year 497 accidents occurred, in which seven clerks were killed and 178 injured while on duty.

It is shown that the service is becoming more and more efficient each year. Of the 10,377,875,000 pieces distributed and redistributed, but 1,195,682 errors occurred, being one error for each 8,895 pieces handed correctly, as compared with one for each 2,834 pieces in 1890, one for each 5,564 in 1892, and one for each 7,831 pieces in 1894.

Must Not Withhold Pension Money. MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Nov. 25.—An important decision has been rendered by Judge Hindman in the district court here. The court sustains and makes perpetual the temporary injunction issued last June restraining the Soldiers' home management from withholding any part of the pension money of inmates for the support of the institution.

Japan's Concession to Russia. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 25.—John Bradshaw, a well known character, walked into the Mississippi river in the presence of a hundred persons, who thought he was intending to bathe. He kept his head under the water until he was unconscious. When the body was taken out he was dead.

THE GOVERNMENT MINT.

The Director Submits a Report of His Department to the Secretary of the Treasury. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The director of the mint has submitted his report to the secretary of the treasury.

The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year was \$87,482,083, of which \$65,161,007 were original deposits and \$22,321,076 were redeposits.

The value of the silver deposited during the fiscal year was \$15,714,365, of which \$15,354,700 were original deposits and \$359,665 redeposits.

The coinage by the mints during the year was, gold, \$43,935,475; silver dollars, \$3,950,011; subsidiary silver coins, \$5,113,469; minor coins, \$712,594; a total coinage of \$53,715,549.

The total earnings of the mints and assay offices during the year was \$2,088,372, and the total expenditures \$1,185,435, showing the net earnings from all sources to have been \$992,937.

The estimate of product of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1894 was, gold, \$35,500,000; silver, 49,500,000 fine ounces of the commercial value of \$31,432,000.

The director says that the result of the currency legislation of the United States for over 100 years has been such as to leave an incoherent monetary system as inconsistent, illogical and expensive as can well be imagined, that inspires little confidence at home and is not conducive to our credit abroad, and its reform is one of the most important and urgent political and financial questions of the hour.

He says that on January 1, 1879, the date of the resumption of specie payment, the only currency, except coin certificates, required to be redeemed in gold coin, was the \$346,681,016 legal tender notes then outstanding, which the then secretary of the treasury was of the opinion that a gold reserve of \$100,000,000 would be sufficient to maintain, but the paper currency redeemable on presentation has been increased to the extent of \$155,939,000, issued in payment for the silver bullion purchased under act of July 14, 1890.

THE TURKISH TROUBLES.

It Is Asserted That a European Conference Is Indispensable to Settle the Question. LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says the opinion prevails in diplomatic circles that a European conference is indispensable for the settlement of the Turkish question.

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A SCHOOL-TEACHER HUNG.

A Georgia Mob Wreaks Vengeance Upon an Immoral Pedagogue. SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 25.—A special from Alley, in Montgomery county, reports a sensational lynching there. Prof. Perdue, a school-teacher, was held prisoner at Alley in custody of Sheriff McGregor on a charge of betraying Miss Willie Grady, an assistant in his school.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Three Negroes Lose Their Lives in an Incendiary Fire. BROWNVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—Three persons lost their lives in an incendiary fire in a cabin at Stony point, in this county. The cabin was owned by Gibson Armstrong, colored, who, with his wife and two daughters, and niece, Mollie Whitney, were asleep when the fire broke out.

FIREMEN KILLED.

Chicago Has Another Bad Fire in Which Five Persons Lose Their Lives. CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The second fire broke out yesterday in the seven story terra cotta Exchange building at Nos. 276 to 278 Market street extending in an "L" to Van Buren street.

The first and second floors were occupied by Stein & Beirs, clothing; the third and fourth by Henry Newmann, clothing; fifth, Amazon Clothing Co.; sixth, Fallows & Co., collars and cuffs; seventh, Townsend & Gale, clothing and dry goods and the National Thread Co. Each of the firms employed women and as soon as the presence of the fire was made known all were thrown into a state of great excitement.

The loss on the building and to the tenants is estimated at from \$350,000 to \$400,000. The building was valued at \$120,000. A few minutes before 1 o'clock the second and third floors fell, carrying with them the first.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Facts and Figures from the Annual Report of Superintendent Brooks. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—N. M. Brooks, superintendent of foreign mails, has made his annual report to the second assistant postmaster-general.

He says that on January 1, 1879, the date of the resumption of specie payment, the only currency, except coin certificates, required to be redeemed in gold coin, was the \$346,681,016 legal tender notes then outstanding, which the then secretary of the treasury was of the opinion that a gold reserve of \$100,000,000 would be sufficient to maintain, but the paper currency redeemable on presentation has been increased to the extent of \$155,939,000, issued in payment for the silver bullion purchased under act of July 14, 1890.

MEDALLION OF CARLISLE.

A Bronze Medal in Honor of the Secretary of the Treasury. New York, Nov. 23.—The Philadelphia mint has just struck off a bronze medal in honor of John G. Carlisle.

Every feature is accurately cut and altogether the face bears a most life-like appearance. Around it is his name, John Griffin Carlisle. The reverse contains a scroll with the following inscription: "Representative in Congress 1877-1890. Speaker of the House Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. Senator 1890-1893. Secretary of the Treasury March 6, 1893."

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THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

Products Are Much Lower, but Without Any Sign of Panic. NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Reaction in business there is none.

Products are lower without disturbance or sign of panic. The more sober estimates of wheat, months ago, rose 50,000,000 or more above the government and speculative guesses, and now a reputable estimate of 475,000,000 bushels excites little remark.

The demand for cheap boots and shoes is a shade better, but many shops are idle or working part time, and buyers generally hold off, although considerable reductions are now offered by manufacturers on men's split shoes, and on grain, oil grain, glove and buff polish and pilka shoes.

The failures for the week have been 320 in the United States, against 322 last year, and 42 in Canada, against 31 last year.

UNCLE SAM'S CASH.

Treasurer Morgan Makes a Report Which Shows That the Year's Receipts Exceeded Expenditures. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—D. N. Morgan, the treasurer of the United States, in his annual report on the operations and condition of the treasury, says the net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30 were \$313,300,075, an increase of \$15,668,055 as compared with the year before; net ordinary expenditures, \$356,195,298, a decrease of \$11,328,981.

Five Millions for Export Saturday—High Officials Say There Will Be No Bond Issue. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The treasury department was informed early this morning that \$5,000,000 in gold had been engaged for export to Europe on Saturday. Secretary Carlisle carried the information to the white house at 11 o'clock when he went over to attend the usual Friday cabinet meeting.

BURNED BY INSURGENTS.

Guinda de Mariana, the Most Important Town in Santa Clara, Destroyed. HAVANA, Nov. 23.—An insurgent force of 1,500 men has burned the villages of Guinea and Mirada near Trinidad, south of Sancti Spiritus, in the province of Santa Clara. Later details from Santa Clara show that the town of Guinda de Mariana, the most important in the district, has been entirely burned by the insurgents commanded by Roloff. A majority of the brick houses of the place and fifty palm huts were destroyed.

WANTS ANNEXATION.

Nothing Else Will Satisfy the Government of the Hawaiian Island. HONOLULU, Nov. 23.—Minister Cooper is authority for the statement that Francis H. Hatch, the new Hawaiian minister, does not go to Washington to ask for a protectorate. This statement is made to refute a well defined rumor. Mr. Hatch will use his best endeavors to bring the annexation question before the next congress and high officials state that nothing else will satisfy the government.

A Waller Report Denied.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Government officials yesterday absolutely and emphatically denied that there was any truth in the statement that the state department had decided that Waller had no case; that the department finds that his trial was fair and holds that the United States has no substantial grounds on which to base a demand for indemnity.