

A FINANCIAL FLURRY.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT FOR CALL FUNDS.

A Stringency in the New York Market Due to Uneasiness Over the Election—Increased Demand for Gold and Foreign Exchange—Talk of Clearing Certificates.

High Rates for Money.
NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Wall street today experienced an ante-election twist in the money market which precipitated lively selling of stocks and caused a loss of most of the advance in prices which has occurred during the past few days.

It has been evident for several days past that a good many people were taking steps to protect themselves against the effects of a free silver victory if Bryan should win in the election Tuesday. This tendency showed itself in several ways. There was an increased demand for sterling bills of London, a greater inquiry for "calls" on gold and a growing demand for gold to hoard. Bankers have felt this movement through a loss of deposits, and they have been compelled to withdraw more and more money from the call loan market. For several days call rates have ranged rather high. To-day they were bid up to 50 per cent, and later up to 100 per cent. There were no great amounts loaned at the high rates, and comparatively little excitement was stirred up by the advance, as it was in a measure anticipated.

There is more disposition now to hedge against a possible free silver victory than there has been at any time since last summer, when, as a result of the transfer of funds from this country to Europe, gold was going out in large amounts. The action of the syndicate of foreign bankers in attempting to stem that movement, and the favorable turn in the trade balances a little later, which brought large sums of gold to this country from Europe, had the effect of quieting people's fears, and since then, until this week, there has not been much uneasiness over the election. But the feeling has broken out again in the last few days. Bankers here anticipated it and prepared for it as well as they could. But bankers everywhere in the country did the same thing, and the withdrawal of funds from here by interior banks has prevented any great accumulation of cash here. It is well known that many banks in interior cities are carrying a cash reserve of fifty to seventy per cent of their deposits. This sort of thing has kept the cash reserves here at a very low point and compelled extraordinary conservatism on the part of New York banks. The drain of money to the country has been so great that practically all of the \$50,000,000 which have come from Europe have gone into the interior. Much of the gold itself went into the treasury, but the currency obtained in exchange went west and south.

The nominal broker's premium on gold to-day was $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A number of reputable firms are selling "calls" on gold, good thirty to ninety days, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent premium.

There was a good deal of talk on the street about a probable issue of clearing house certificates, but it does not come from an authoritative source.

STUDENTS' PRANKS.

Kansas State Normal School Painted by Mischievous Young Men.

EMPORIA, Kan., Oct. 30.—Every stone sidewalk, every entrance, the stone steps, even the famous Kansas World's Fair fountain, which sets in the campus of the Kansas State Normal school early yesterday morning were discovered to be decorated in two or three shades of paint.

Most of the decorations consisted of such phrases: "Hurrah for Bryan," "16, 2, 1," "McKinley's not in it."

A very well executed picture of a donkey, labeled "McKinley," occupied the entire walk in front of the main entrance. Who the artist, or artists, were, is a mystery.

The Bryan club boys say the McKinley boys did it in order to put the former in an embarrassing position.

H. L. Miller, president of the Bryan club, called a meeting of his club and had some resolutions passed denouncing the act of vandalism and pledging the aid of the society to discover the author and prosecute him to the full extent of the law. President Taylor says he will prosecute the guilty parties if discovered.

EGG THROWERS EXPELLED.

The Chicago Youths Who Assailed Democrats Must Stay Away From School.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Louis J. Hanchett and Clarence C. Foster were expelled to-day from the business college at which they were students. They are the youths who threw eggs at the Democratic escort of Mr. Bryan Tuesday and who were released by the police yesterday at Mr. Bryan's request. Neither of the students were present when Principal O. M. Powers formally announced the expulsion to the 250 students of the institution. The announcement was received in silence.

Robbery Leads to Suicide.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 30.—John B. Long, a cattle dealer and Mason of Pleasantville, Iowa, committed suicide in a room at the Oxford hotel yesterday by shooting himself in the head. In a note which he wrote to the clerk of the hotel, he requested that the police be notified that he had been robbed of three drafts of \$1,000 each.

Land For Bryan's Campaign Fund.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—W. M. Hoyt, of the firm of W. M. Hoyt & Company, importers and wholesale grocers, presented to Mr. Bryan yesterday a house and two lots in Lincoln, Neb., in lieu of cash contribution to the campaign fund. In his letter, Mr. Hoyt scored the gold standard, and declared that although he is rich in real estate, he is poor in cash. Mr. Bryan turned the deed over to Chairman Jones, who will sell it and put the proceeds into the Democratic campaign fund. The property is worth about \$18,000.

DISMARCK MAY GO TOO FAR

The Prince Warned Not to Disclose Why He Was Dismissed.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that it is understood there that the proposed prosecution of Prince Bismarck's organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, for publishing state secrets, has been abandoned out of fear of the harm such a step might do to Germany's foreign policy. Should Prince Bismarck, however, publish the circumstances under which he resigned office, the government will, it is declared, be forced to act, and it is said will probably treat Prince Bismarck in the same manner that the latter treated Count von Arnim.

Count von Arnim was arrested in October, 1874, and confined in Berlin for refusing to give up documents sent to him as ambassador. On account of illness he was released on bail some three weeks later, but was again arrested, tried in December, 1874, convicted of making way with ecclesio-political documents, acquitted of other charges, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He appealed, was tried again in June, 1875, and a verdict was rendered confirming the sentence. In November of the same year it was rumored that he was to be prosecuted for treason in a pamphlet entitled "Pro Nihil" published at Zurich in January, 1869. In May, 1881, he died at Nice, as a result, it was said by Prince Bismarck's enemies, of the persecution to which he had been subjected by the chancellor.

FOR EGGING MR. BRYAN.

Two Students Arrested, but Released When Mr. Bryan Requested It.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Chauncey Fontes and L. J. Hanchett, two of the four students of the Metropolitan Business college accused of having thrown eggs at W. J. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan during the parade Tuesday, were arrested by Detectives McCaffrey and Fay, who were working on the case. The two boys are the sons of well-to-do South side families. Later in the day Foster and Hanchett confessed to Chief of Police Badenoch that they had thrown the eggs.

Thomas Gahan, chairman of the Democratic county committee, received the following letter from Mr. Bryan regarding the matter:

"Dear Mr. Gahan: I wish you would ask for the release of the boys arrested for throwing the eggs. I am sure it was an act of thoughtlessness, and their arrest has doubtless been a sufficient lesson to them and others. Yours truly, W. J. BRYAN."

Late in the afternoon the chief of police was compelled to release the two young prisoners, as after Mr. Bryan had written his letter asking for their release, it was evident that there would be no prosecution if the prisoners were arraigned.

Before the prisoners had been released, word was received from both of their families that the law could take its course, as no part in the defense would be taken by any of their relatives.

MESSAGE FROM M'KINLEY.

Upholds the Endorsement of a Gold Standard Democrat by Republicans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A message from William McKinley was read last night at the meeting of Republicans in support of the candidacy of John M. Mitchell, national Democrat for Congress. It read as follows:

"CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 30.—A most comforting reflection these exciting campaign days is the fact that as never before in years partisanship is hushed in the common cause to maintain the integrity of our financial system and to avert an overwhelming defeat even a suggestion of repudiation. I applaud the patriotic impulse animating those taking part in your meeting.—William McKinley."

FARMER'S DEED.

Domestic Troubles Cause a Serious Double Shooting and Suicide.

MCPHERSON, Kan., Oct. 30.—Sherman Rowland, a prosperous farmer who lived five miles south, quarreled with his wife till she came here to live. Whenever he came to town he would take his meals with her. Yesterday she said she was going into the country to visit relatives, but he objected, whereat she called in Marshal Wolf to protect her. Rowland opened fire and each of the others received a bullet in an arm. Wolf shot Rowland in the back, but the latter mounted his horse and started homeward. Three miles from town Rowland's corpse was found with a bullet in the head, which Rowland had put there himself.

Big Audiences For Bryan.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Yesterday afternoon Bryan spoke to the ladies in Battery D armory. The crush was even greater than that of the noonday meeting and many women fainted. Thousands were unable to secure admittance. The nominee's appearance upon the stage was greeted with a mighty shout of applause. Hundreds of ladies in the audience had small American flags, and as they cheered they waved the flags in unison. Just as Mr. Bryan was about to begin his address he noticed a large number of men in the windows on the roof of the building, and fearing danger, he declined to proceed till the roof was cleared. His speech was on the lines made familiar by him on previous occasions, and was in the main a general discussion of the financial issue. He made in all ten speeches yesterday.

Blackburn Bitterly Attacks Carlisle.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Oct. 30.—Senator Blackburn, who is following Secretary Carlisle over the State, said here yesterday that Carlisle had declined to divide time with him, thereby proving the possession of more prudence than courage; that the Secretary did not even try to tell the truth, and that if the latter's statements had been true Carlisle should be in the penitentiary instead of at the head of the Treasury. The speaker said that the Congressmen of 1873 ought also to be in the penitentiary.

GUNS FOR THE NAVY.

Ordnance Bureau Reports Progress—Much Work Done.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The annual report of Captain Sampson, chief of the naval ordnance bureau shows that a great deal of work has been done during the last fiscal year toward the armament of ships of the navy. Up to date the bureau has built 450 guns of large caliber, has partly completed and has condemned only two. All of the six inch guns on hand are to be converted into rapid firing guns as soon as funds shall be available. The appropriation of \$250,000 for reserve guns is being utilized to construct two 8-inch, two 12-inch and two 15-inch guns and these, with those previously authorized, will supply the needs of the naval service for some time, leaving the only appropriation needed for guns to arm the auxiliary cruisers. Much difficulty has been experienced with brown powder in the large caliber guns and an escape from this by the introduction of smokeless powder of this type for the use of the smaller calibers is now being made and it will be issued soon for all calibers up to six inch.

A large number of five and six inch projectiles is still needed, and the bureau strongly urges that it be authorized to require a reserve store, as the projectiles improve by the lapse of time.

During the past year 2,262 tons of armor have been delivered, of which 681 tons were reformed plates. The deliveries under the old contracts have been completed and the makers are showing great activity in taking up the work on the new plates, so that it is predicted the construction of the new ships will not be delayed for want of armor. The two armor companies now claim a total annual capacity of 8,400 tons of armor.

The department has inspected and classified as auxiliary cruisers nineteen American steamers on the Atlantic coast and nine on the Pacific coast. These will require forty-six 6-inch guns, twenty-seven 5-inch, 104 of the 4-inch guns, fifty-four of the 6-pounders, eight of the 1-pounders and 112 machine guns. The estimates for the next year aggregate \$9,164,620, the largest item of \$7,730,736 being for the armament of vessels authorized.

FUSION IS OFF.

Washburn and Jones Have Quit Trying to Get Together.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—G. F. Washburn of the Populist national committee, who returned from Georgia yesterday, declared in an interview last night that fusion negotiations between Senator Jones and himself are off. He said: "There were a few States where fusion was pending and we were trying to consummate arrangements. When I visited Georgia I saw that it was vitally essential that all complications should be adjusted at once, that the solid vote of the middle-of-the-road Populists might be secured for Bryan. While we were arranging these matters, it was stated over the wires that the Georgia and Tennessee Democrats had rejected the overtures made by the Populists and adjourned without making a counter proposition. As these two States were involved in our arrangements this action rendered it impossible for us to continue negotiations."

Silver Drafts Unhonored.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Henry W. Cornell, a lawyer and a son of ex-Governor A. B. Cornell, has been arrested at Dolbs Ferry, charged with grand larceny. He says he was appointed, August 25 last, secretary of the New York State branch of the silver party, and called a convention of silver clubs of the State to be held in Buffalo. He says he drew drafts for \$425 to pay the expenses. These drafts were cashed by John J. Clary of Buffalo, and the proceeds were paid out for expenses. Clary found the drafts worthless and made the complaint against Cornell. Cornell says he will easily clear himself of the charge.

Mistook Him for a Turkey.

EL RENO, Okla., Oct. 28.—N. G. Crump, association cattle inspector at Darlington, Indian agency, four miles west of El Reno, was accidentally killed by David Bruner at daylight this morning. Bruner and Crump had gone wild turkey shooting, and when the flock scattered Bruner shot at what he supposed was a turkey. It was the head of Crump, and the shot took effect in the center of the forehead. Death was instantaneous. Crump leaves a wife and six children.

Avenge a Daughter's Wrongs.

RICHMOND, Ky., Oct. 28.—Amanda James, the 16-year-old daughter of Charles James, a farmer, was lured from her home near here last night by Jake Garrison, a neighbor. The girls' father pursued the couple, and coming upon them in the woods, emptied the contents of a shotgun into Garrison's breast, inflicting a mortal wound. James then came to town and surrendered. All the parties are well-to-do people.

Talk to People of Missouri.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Arrangements have been completed by the Republican national committee with the different trunk lines running west from St. Louis to send special trains to-morrow for a tour of Missouri, under the management of the Commercial Travelers' clubs of St. Louis. Each train will have twenty men, selected from the clubs, and five speakers to make addresses at the appointed stopping places on the different routes.

Iowa Defeats Kansas.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Oct. 28.—The Western Intercolligate Football League season opened here yesterday, and the University of Iowa team defeated the Kansas university eleven by a score of 6 to 0.

Postmaster Short.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 28.—Postmaster Wesley Abrams of Marion, Kan., is \$37.65 short, the sum has been paid by bondsman and the office is in charge of Joseph Deal. It is thought that Abrams was careless rather than criminal.

Reward for the Bandits.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 28.—Governor Stone this morning wired his secretary, Kim Winston, to offer a reward of \$200 for each of the robbers who held up the Chicago & Alton train near Kansas City if sent to the penitentiary and \$300 each if sentenced to death.

THE CONDITION IN MEXICO.

"Silver is a rich man's money—that's my experience in Mexico."

The speaker was a well built man of middle age or slightly past, with a complexion which gave evidence of exposure to the sun. He spoke in a quiet tone, but in a voice which was decidedly positive. A News reporter drew his chair nearer to the cloud of smoke which hovered over the little party gathered in the office of the Grand hotel and was introduced to the speaker, who proved to be Captain F. A. Hyatt, a river and harbor contractor well known in the southwest. He has had five or six contracts at Sabine Pass in the last few years and also helped build the harbor at Tampico, Mexico. He came to Galveston from the City of Mexico a few days ago and, fresh from the land of silver, was being eagerly questioned by a little coterie of friends.

"I believe I heard you say that silver was a rich man's money?" half queried the reporter.

"Yes, sir," replied the captain, "that is my experience in the Mexican republic. The conditions in Mexico are very favorable for capital, but God help the moneyless man who goes down there as a wage earner. Several things now contribute to the prosperity of Mexico, but the foremost is the fact that they now have a stable government. Capital is going in there from all points of the world to develop her resources."

"You say stable government. What do you mean by that?"

"Why they used to have in the neighborhood of 100 revolutions a minute down there. Under Diaz, however, they are now peaceable and are developing their country by encouraging home industry through a high protective tariff. Capitalists are therefore willing to risk their money in permanent investments."

"If a silver country is so prosperous

told me that on an expenditure of \$22,000 he put out \$356,000 worth of silver. The highest wages paid silver miners is \$1 per day for experts. The average price is 50 cents per day. This is in the northern part of Mexico, where improved machinery is to be found in the mines.

"In the City of Mexico I found the best stone and brick masons getting \$1 for a day of twelve hours, and they have the finest sort of workmen down there in that line.

"Not one in ten among the laboring men sleeps on a bed. There is a duty of \$11 on a \$5 mattress."

Captain Hyatt employed 1,500 men at Tampico for several months and is in a position to know what he is talking about. During that particular period, which was in about 1891, silver went up to 92 cents owing to legislation in the United States, but declined before he completed his contract, and he made his profit on the decline. The fluctuating currency made contract work quite a speculation.

"How about hard in Mexico?" was asked.

"The Mexican government has sold one hundred millions in gold bonds, but is now issuing all its bonds in silver and on a silver basis. Five per cent thirty-year bonds now bring 75 cents. At one time they were up to 85 cents. Why they have fallen I do not know."

"The Mexican government is holding a high protective tariff partly for revenue and partly to encourage manufacturing in their own country. A concession which was recently granted shows the progressive spirit of the government, and I am glad to say that I had something to do with it. Any head of a family going into Mexico who takes with him \$500 or over in Mexican money can take all his farming implements,

be worth just what the silver dollar is worth. But we are told by the Bryanites that we will have both gold and silver in circulation under free coinage. This is simply an assertion without a particle of proof. They do not refer to past history to sustain this assertion. There is a good reason for not doing it, for history does not furnish such proof. Fifty-one years of free coinage in this country has proven that both metals will not circulate side by side. We had silver monometallism from 1792 to 1834 and gold monometallism from 1834 to 1873—because the silver in a silver dollar was worth less than the gold in a gold dollar from 1792 to 1834 and because the gold in the gold dollar was worth less 1834 to 1873 than the silver in a silver dollar, the cheapest dollar in each case being the only money in circulation. With all this past experience, with the experience of the world against gold and silver circulating side by side under free and unlimited coinage, the Bryanites assert that the impossible will happen. Do you believe the best interests of the people of this country demands that we should adopt this wild theory, that experience for hundreds of years past has proven to be absolutely false? Do you want to debase our currency, destroy the credit of this great nation, and take a backward step instead of going forward to greater prosperity and civilization? If you do not, then vote for McKinley, protection and reciprocity.—Benton (Ill.) Republican.

Bryan Buttons.

If the sale of campaign buttons is any criterion, it is safe to predict that this city will be overwhelmingly in favor of McKinley in November. In years gone by, the difference between the sales of republican and democratic buttons has been so slight as to be scarcely noticeable. This year it is different. "It hardly pays to keep the Bryan ones," said a button vender when asked for a report of his sales. "Just watch the people come along now, and you'll see for yourself."

Just then a customer stopped in front of the little easel on which the buttons were displayed and began making

MR. BRYAN—"WHY DON'T YOU FELLOWS HELP?"



I suppose you are a free silver man?"

"Not on your life," came the reply so quietly that the reporter was staggered for a minute. "Let me explain," he continued. "Last year over 55,000,000 ounces of silver were mined in Mexico, but a large proportion was shipped in bullion and sold in foreign countries for gold. The government imposes a tax of 4 1/2 per cent on all silver mined, that is, 4 1/2 per cent of the output of Mexican mines goes to the government. After this 4 1/2 per cent is paid, coinage is free at the Mexican mints, but the bullion is now worth more than the silver after it is coined.

"The decrease in the price of silver has not perceptibly changed wages in Mexico, so you see it is the laborer who pays for this reduction. He gets the same number of dollars and cents, but the purchasing power of these dollars and cents has visibly decreased. The profit on all products raised for sale in foreign countries is greater than before by reason of the labor which produces it being paid for in silver, while the product is sold for gold. Do you see the point? It is this difference between the cost of the labor in silver and the return from the foreign market in gold that puts money in the pocket of the capitalist.

"Now see how the wage earner is affected when it comes to imports; an article is imported by a merchant at a cost of say \$1 in gold. That article sells for \$2 in silver plus the profit which the dealer puts upon it as his commission for the handling. The wage earner thus pays double what he would pay were he receiving his salary on a gold basis."

"And wages—how do they compare with wages in the United States?"

"Well, the common day laborer gets from 35 to 50 cents per day in silver. On many of the haciendas or sugar plantations the pay is 25 cents per day and the laborers feed themselves. The foreman or manager of a sugar plantation not far from Galveston gets \$225 per month on a gold basis. I was on a hacienda where the foreman has 300 men under him and he received 75 cents a day on a silver basis—this when 75 cents in silver is required per pound for ham and when bacon sells for 55 cents per pound. Why, I took a meal with an American holding a responsible position down there and when his wife served me with ham and eggs she commented on the fact that she was giving me a great luxury for Mexico.

"Did you see anything of silver mining down there?"

"A little. I talked with an American superintendent of a silver mine. He

household goods and stock for his farm free of duty, and he will be exempted from state and federal taxation for ten years. The object of the concession is to get American farmers down there who will teach the people of Mexico to farm."

"To what do you attribute the so-called prosperity of Mexico?"

"It is due to the liberal inducements to foreign capital and to giving them an assurance of good profit at the expense of labor. Silver is a speculative commodity. It is the rich man's money because the wage earner can never get enough of it to speculate with."—Galveston News.

THE SITUATION.

Labor is one of the best measures of value. From 1860 to the panic (democratic free trade panic) of 1893 wages in this country have advanced 58 per cent and their purchasing power about 72 per cent as measured by a gold basis. If gold has advanced as claimed by the Bryanites, one hundred per cent, then wages have advanced one hundred and fifty-eight per cent. Gold has not advanced. It has been more stable than any other commodity. It is the best money metal the world has ever produced. All the leading nations of the world have so declared.

The people have been solving the money question for over 600 years and they have settled it in favor of gold as the basis, because two metals cannot be used at the same time, and gold is preferable to silver because the people prefer it, and they prefer it because its value fluctuates less than silver, because it is over thirty-two times lighter than silver and therefore thirty-two times more convenient than silver as a basic metal. To change this you must change the minds of the people of the leading nations of the earth, and that is a bigger job than the Bryanites can possibly perform. With gold as the standard we can use a large amount of silver, as we are now doing and make them both circulate side by side as they are now doing and as they will continue to do under our present financial system which the republican party is pledged to maintain.

With silver as the basis, we could use no gold, as the history of all nations prove, and our silver dollars of 412 1/2 grains standard silver would have a purchasing power according to the present market on silver of about 50.12 cents and all paper based thereon, as all paper money would be based on silver if that was the standard, would

an examination of the different varieties.

"That's the one for me," he said, dropping a nickel in the vender's hand and picking out the little American flag which is seen in so many button-holes.

Shortly after another purchaser sauntered up and picked out a gold bug.

"That's the way they go," the vender continued. "I haven't sold a Bryan button to-day. Generally I sell ten McKinleys to one Bryan."

"What's this the emblem of?" asked a man who had just stepped up. The button at which he pointed had a large rose painted on it. The salesman gave one short glance at the questioner, and then said: "That Oh, that's the Prohibition emblem."

"That's my button," said the man. And he bought it on the spot.

"I only said that," the button man continued, "because I wanted to make a sale. The button he bought just now really means that the owner's on the fence. It'll just suit a Prohibitionist. Doesn't pay to keep their buttons."

The button business has been profitable this year because of the recent craze for the motto buttons. This, to all appearances, is dying out, and the vendors are looking forward to an increased sale of the campaign buttons. The favorite one of these seems to be the little flag, but the gold bug also comes in for a considerable share of popularity.—New York Sun (Dem.).

The Boomerang Man.

O, there was a little man
For the Presidency ran,
And his speeches they were very full
Of lead, lead, lead;
And he took his little mouth
Thro' the East and West and South,
And he shot his little speeches from his
head, head, head.

And the speeches made a hit,
There is no denying it,
For they flashed around the earth, they
did, alack, lack, lack;
And, returning, smote the man
Who for lofty office ran,
In the middle of his pretty little back,
back, back.

And they took him to his tomb
In the midst of awful gloom,
And a deep and solemn dirge his party
sang, sang, sang;
And the world said, "There's no doubt
He has knocked himself right out
By his careless handling of his boom-
harangue, rangue, rangue!"
—John Kendrick Bangs, in Harper's
Weekly.