THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1893. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

MR. HENDERSON ON FINANCE

Missouri's Ex-Senator Addresses Secretary Carlisle a Pertinent Letter.

MONETARY CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTRY

He Gives His Reasons for the Present Stringency in the Money Market—A Review of Legislation Bearing on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri, who has devoted long and careful study to matters of finance, has addressed to Secretary Carlisle the following communication:

"TO HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY: I promised to give you in writing the substance of my statements made to you in conversation touching the monetary condition of the country. I then expressed the belief that the present stringency is produced, not by any lack or insufficiency of our currency, but by the loss of confidence produced among business men because of the bad quality or inferior character of a large part of that currency.

Error of Common Prevalence.

"There is no error of more common prevalence than the abundance of money issue necessarily adds to the commercial or business energy of a people. Of course, a certain amount of money tokens are absolutely essential with which to effect the smaller exchange of commodities. These money tokens do not create exchanges, but the exchanges create a necessity for the tokens. Mere tokens do not grow wheat and corn, nor manufacture cloth, nor operate railroads nor sail ships. Labor and skill do these things; and among a people entirely civilized over 95 per cent of the exchanges necessary in these operations are consummated through the medium of bank checks. Experience demonstrates that this mode of exchange is more convenient, safer and less expensive, and experience also demonstrates that these bank facilities become enlarged or contracted as money tokens become scarce or abundant. This is a business law as inexorable as the laws of nature. Hence, there is less danger in limiting the bulk of circulating money than people generally imagine.

"The bank check is better for another reason, to-wit: That having performed its office, it ceases to circulate; it is removed from the volume of circulating money and is forever canceled. If the exigencies of business demand another check, it is issued anew, and it, in like manner, is destroyed when its object has been accomplished. We shall never have a perfect currency until every note used for circulation shall be destroyed on its return to the authority issuing it, and no new note issued except for value, and only at the call of business demands. England has come to this and America, with England's experience, will do likewise."

The amount of money in circulation per capita among the people of the United States on the first day of July from 1873 to 1893, inclusive, is then given. Continuing, Mr. Henderson says:

What the Figures Show.

"These figures demonstrate to the business man of a few years experience that neither individual prosperity nor commercial activity is absolutely controlled by the amount of circulating medium. The passage in 1875 of the act for the resumption of specie payments in January, 1879, put an end for the time being to our depreciated paper currency and from that time until the passage of the Bland-Allison act of 1878, we were, in fact as in theory, on a gold basis—having but a single standard of exchange and the beneficent effects of this single standard, giving assured confidence which can be based only on uniformity and permanency of value, lasted until increasing silver coinage, under the act of 1878, reached an amount which, in the declining value of silver, threatened permanently to unsettle the currency. I think I am safe in asserting that from July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1883, we enjoyed very great prosperity, individually and nationally. There was no lack of money. It sufficed not only to fill the treasury, but it abundantly answered the demands of commerce, and an extraordinary business activity was followed by very high prices. The average per capita circulation during that period was $20.61. From July, 1890, to the present, a period of great monetary stringency, shows an average per capita of $23.65. It is therefore apparent that in the common parlance, 'times' may be 'hard' and money scarce with the most abundant circulation.

Practical Examples.

"If, on a given day, the active business men of a community, for good reasons or bad, but satisfactory to themselves, resolve to make no further contracts, to quit all business transactions, a seeming scarcity of money is the result. Whatever the volume of the circulating medium, it does not impose itself on anybody. He who gets it must give an equivalent for it. If nobody wants his labor or his property, he can get no money. If he who has it refuses to loan it, in fear that the currency to be paid back at maturity of the loan will be less valuable, the condition is one of stagnation, and 'scarcity of money' is the consequence. The per capita circulation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain is now $19.34. Of this $14.49 is gold, circulating freely among the people. Of silver there is only $2.63, and of paper $2.24.

"The per capita circulation in Germany is still less, to-wit: $17.56. And yet in these countries, with their money interest and their vast commerce and manufactures, there is no dearth of money, and interest rules at scarcely more than half the rates prevailing in this country. England adopted the single gold standard in 1816 and has adhered to it ever since and by so doing has become the money center of the world. Germany adopted the single standard in 1872 and since that time she has been rapidly advancing in all the elements of national greatness.

"The per capita actual circulation in France scarcely exceeds that in the United States, and consisting, as it does, almost wholly of gold, the currency is reasonably permanent and reliable; and as France has now ceased to coin silver the financial situation there is not threatened as here by a change of standard.

Speculation and Overtrade.

"The panic of 1873 was, without doubt, the direct result of speculation and overtrading induced by the greenback era, beginning in 1862-63. Between 1863 and 1873, both, inclusive, the balance of foreign trade against us was $1,086,440,587—that is, we imported into this country during these eleven years, over and above our exports of merchandise, this enormous sum of over $1,000,000,000. This long and steady drainage, lasting, without a single intermission for eleven years, brought its legitimate fruit—a loss of a large part of the nation's wealth, and with it the country's entire stock of gold. The only currency left us was the greenback and the national bank note, which latter, being redeemable in lawful money of the United States, could not acquire any higher value than the greenback itself.

"Take the period of unbridled state bank issues of paper money between 1848 and 1857, both inclusive, and we find a similar result. In a total foreign commerce in these ten years of only $4,867,000, the excess of our imports of merchandise over exports was almost $347,000,000, making an average loss of about 8 per cent per annum. This drainage of wealth resulted in the panic of 1857, whose severity continued until the depreciated national bank circulation was destroyed and was substituted by the greenback currency which, at first, enjoyed the confidence of the people.

"The commercial conditions now existing are altogether different from the two periods named. It seems to me demonstratable, so far as a financial proposition can be logically demonstrated, that the present situation is not the result of speculation of overtrading or bad business methods, but that it is largely, if not wholly, produced by the silver legislation of congress.

Financial Failures.

"I have already shown that under the era of depreciated greenbacks the balance of trade was against us every year. State bank issues had been tried, but could not be kept at par with gold. United States notes had also been tried and though backed by the wealth and credit of the nation, they, too, had failed to preserve a parity with gold. The increasing production of silver, as compared with that of gold, had induced Germany to follow England and to discard it as a twin standard of value and the wisest and most considerate statesmen of the world were being rapidly driven to the conclusion that the highest and best political economy required and demanded a single standard of value.

"The American congress of 1873, actuated, no doubt, by these views and earnestly desiring to escape in the future evils that the least sagacious were now compelled to admit had followed the use of depreciated money, adopted, without dissent, the single gold standard. This was in reality no violent change from the long declared policy of the government. At the date of the creation of the greenback note, eleven years before, the pledge was given that they should be redeemed in coin at the close of the war and the obligation of that pledge was atill acknowledged by all political parties. So far as the silver dollar was concerned, its coinage had been free from the time of the coinage act in 1792, but during the eighty-one years that had now elapsed only about 8,000,000 of these dollars had been coined. It is true that half dollars, quarters, dimes and other subsidiary silver coins had been made at the mint, but, being a tender for only limited sums, the silver currency had never been an important factor in the business transactions of the people.

Resumption of Specie Payment.

"Two years after adopting the single standard, to-wit, in 1875, a measure was inaugurated and passed for the resumption of specie payments, to become operative on January 1, 1879. If these two measures had remained on the statute books inviolate and unamended there is no economical reason why the United States and its people should not today enjoy the most unbounded prosperity. We should have had the best and most abundant currency—a gold currency of universal value and of such volume as to force its circulation, as in England, France and Germany, into the hands of the people.

"To be assured of this fact it is only necessary again to examine the conditions of commerce for the last seventeen years. In the first six years of the time, ending June 30, 1881, we had already imported in gold over $102,000,000 more than we had exported, and, it must be remembered, that in 1881 we had been already for four years on our downward course toward a silver standard after the Bland law of 1878. Finally, after the passage of the Sherman law of 1890, which more than doubled the silver purchases, the remarkable fact is disclosed that no amount of exportation of merchandise could stay the shipments of gold from the United States. Although the excess of our exports of products in 1892 amounted to nearly $203,000,000, yet the almost startling fact appears that during that year we exported over $13,000,000 of gold, and now that the balance of trade has naturally turned against us the country is being drained of its remaining gold with alarming rapidity. If any gold be left in this country it is hoarded by the timid. It is completely absent from the circulation as if it had no existence. From January, 1889, to June, 1892, nearly $160,000,000 of gold and gold certificates were withdrawn from the national treasury.

Rapid Disappearance of Gold.

"The rapid disappearance of gold may be further determined by the fact that in January, 1891, 88.6 per cent of the customs taxes in New York were paid in gold and gold certificates, while in May, 1893, only one-tenth of 1 per cent was similarly paid. It only remains now briefly to state the character of the silver acts of 1878 and 1890, and to furnish you the reasons for believing that the overthrow of public confidence and the present depression in business are the legitimate consequences of those acts. The natural or normal results of this legislation would probably have followed much sooner but for the many abundant crops of this country and the numerous failures in that respect abroad.

"The act of February 28, 1878, known as the Bland act, was by title: 'To Authorize the Coinage of Standard Silver Dollars and to Restore Its Legal Tender Character.'

"It directed the secretary of the treasury to purchase monthly not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion, to be immediately coined into silver dollars of 412½ grains of standard silver, that is, 371¼ grains of pure metal, and these dollars, when so coined, were made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. The act further provided that the holders of these coins might deposit them with the treasurer or assistant treasurer of the United States and receive therefor certificates of not less than $10 in amount and these certificates were made receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

Provisions of the Sherman Act.

"The act of July 14, 1890, known as the 'Sherman law,' directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase each month 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion at the market value thereof, so long as silver was depreciated below the par value of gold, and to issue in payment therefor treasury notes of the United States in denominations of from $1 to $1,000. These notes were made a legal tender for all debts and receivable for all public dues and to be reissued by the government.

"The secretary of the treasury is required to redeem these notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion. To induce the national banks to accept them, they are authorized to count them as a part of their lawful reserves. Coinage of silver dollars was to continue, as provided by the Bland act, until July 1, 1891, and after that the secretary is required to coin any additional bullion that may be necessary to redeem the treasury notes issued for its purchase.

"Under the act of 1878 the government purchased 291,292,291 ounces of fine silver at a cost of $308,199,262, and coined it into silver dollars to the amount of $378,196,793. The profit of nearly $70,090,000 made by stamping a falsehood on the coins was covered into the treasury as so much profit. Under the act of 1890 the government, up to June 1, 1893, had purchased $145,361,857, and under the injunction of continued coinage for a year, under the act of 1890, there were coined additional dollars to the amount of $36,087,040. Adding to these amounts the recoinage of trade dollars into standard dollars, we had, on July 1, 1893, coined silver dollars amounting to $419,332,305.

Loss on Silver Purchased.

"If we take the market price of silver on June 1, 1893 (83 cents per ounce), the loss on this bullion so purchased by the government was on that day $88,518,628. On June 26, 1893, bar silver was worth only 73 cents per ounce, entailing upon the government an additional loss of $44,583,432 in less than a month. When we examine the financial history of the country and more especially the history of our coinage laws the new born zeal for the silver dollar, as developed in the act of 1878, is quite remarkable. At the time of its passage the dollar provided for was intrinsically worth only 89 cents as compared with gold—that is, the ratio of value as between this authorized dollar and the gold dollar was 17.94 to 1, instead of 16 to 1, as fixed by the coining act of January 18, 1837. Silver had then been constantly declining for several years and all Europe had closed its mints against its coinage, except into subsidiary coins, limited as to legal tender. Of this fact, the congress of 1878 was surely advised, because the second section of the act makes it obligatory on the president to invite the countries comprising the Latin union, which had been the last to reject the use of silver, and other nations of Europe to join us in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver and to secure fixity of value between the metals. To show beyond all cavil that the act of 1873, demonetizing the silver dollar as a tender for debt, was advisedly and considerately passed we need only examine the contemporaneous

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

FROM DAVY JONES' LOCKER

Survivors of the Victoria's Crew Who Returned from the Sea's Bottom.

MANY NARROW ESCAPES NOW REPORTED

Official Accounts of the Awful Disaster Corroborate the Reports Already Printed in the Bee—What the Ship's Officers Have to Say.

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MALTA, July 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The many wonderful escapes of the survivors of the Victoria are the chief topics of conversation. I have obtained many interesting details from the survivors themselves. Staff Captain Smith was on the bridge with Admiral Tryon when the Victoria capsized, both entering the water, or rather being engulfed, at the same moment. Smith struck out from under the ship and reached the surface, but was sucked down by the ever-widening whirlpool. Finally, however, he came to the surface again, utterly exhausted and was picked up. Captain Smith says Admiral Tryon was seen by no one after his first disappearance. This fact is now settled.

Flag Lieutenant Lord Gifford went down the second time. This was caused by drowning men seizing his legs, but the upward rush of the loosened spars and deck fittings brushed the m en off and Gifford rose to the surface and was saved. Loose spars both killed and saved many.

When the Victoria listed the screw jammed the rudder. This caused her to describe a complete circle aimlessly instead of proceeding toward the shore, as Tryon intended.

About £12,000 of public money went to the bottom with the Victoria, together with all the fleet's papers and accounts and the fund collected on the fleet to purchase a wedding gift for Princess May. Spectators on the Edgar say that the scene was distinctly dramatic, as the other ships formed in a circle, like an amphitheatre, and from their decks the writhing movements and final plunge of their flagship were watched.

MARKHAM'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Dispatches from the Camperdown's Commander to the Admiralty Board.

LONDON, July 2.—A midshipman from the Victoria arrived at Calais early this morning with Rear Admiral Markham's dispatches concerning the collision off Tripoli. He was brought by special steamer, the Maid of Kent, to Dover and was conveyed at once by special train to London. He drove directly to the Admiralty office, where the Admiralty board, notified in advance of his coming, received the dispatches. The board decided to publish the dispatches in full. The first dispatch was dated from the warship Camperdown on June 22. It says:

"It is with the most profound regret that I have to report the total loss of her majesty's ship Victoria, involving the irreparable loss of the commander-in-chief, Vice Admiral Sir George Tryon, twenty-two officers and 336 men under these circumstances. The squadron, consisting of her majesty's ships, Victoria, Camperdown, Nile, Dreadnaught, Inflexible, Collingwood, Phaeton, Edinburgh, Sanspareil, Edgar, Amphion, Fearless and Barnham, left Beyroot about 10 o'clock this forenoon for Tripoli. Shortly after the squadron formed single columns, line abreast, and proceeded at the rate of about eight knots an hour. When about five miles from the anchorage off Tripoli, the signal was made at 2:20 in the afternoon to form columns of divisions in line ahead, disposed abeam to aport—the columns to be six cable lengths apart. We proceeded in this formation until 3:28 when the signal was made from the Victoria to the first division to turn sixteen points to starboard. As the columns were only six cable lengths apart, it was not, therefore, in my opinion, possible, within the maneuvering distance, to execute such an evolution.

Signals Were Misleading.

"I directed the flag lieutenant to keep the signal which we were repeating at dip, as an indication that the signal from the Victoria was not understood. I then directed him to signal with the semaphore: 'Do I understand it is your wish for the columns to turn as indicated by the signal now flying?' but before my order could be carried out, the commander-in-chief semaphored me to know what I was waiting for. It then struck me that he wished me to turn sixteen points as indicated by the signal, and it was his intention to circle round the second division leaving them on the port. Having the fullest confidence in the great ability of the commander to maneuver the squadron without even risk of collision, I ordered the signal hoisted as an indication that I understood. When the signal was hauled down the helm of the Camperdown was put hard aport. At the same time the helm of the Victoria was starboarded. I watched very carefully the helm of the Victoria, as indicating the purpose of her signals, as the two ships turned toward each other, and seeing that the helm of the Victoria was still starboard, I directed the captain of the Camperdown to go full speed astern with the starboard screw in order to decrease our circle of turning.

When the Collision Came.

"Seeing that a collision was inevitable, I then ordered him to go full speed astern with both engines, but before our speed could be materially checked the stem of the Camperdown struck the Victoria on the starboard bow about twenty feet before the turret, and crashed into the ship almost to the center line, the fore and aft lines of the ship, at the time of the collision, being inclined toward each other at an angle of about 80 degrees. It was, I think, quite two minutes before the Camperdown was able, although going with full speed astern with both engines, to get clear of the Victoria. The watertight doors of the Camperdown had been closed by my orders before the collision occurred. Seeing the critical condition of the Victoria, which seemed to be settling down by the head, boats were immediately prepared and the boom boats were got ready to be hoisted out, when the open pennant was hoisted by the Victoria and the signal was made not to send boats. A very few minutes later she keeled over to starboard, and, turning bottom upwards, disappeared. The time that elapsed between the occurrence of the collision and the disappearance was only about thirteen minutes.

Saving the Sailors.

"Shortly before the Victoria turned over the men were seen jumping overboard. Observing this, I immediately ordered the signal made to send all boats to the rescue and directed the Barnham and Fearless to close in at once to save life, steaming up in the Camperdown at the same time to succor the officers and men struggling in the water. The combined efforts of the squadron resulted in the saving of twenty-nine officers and about 292 men, but I regret that no less than twenty-two officers and about 336 men, the majority of whom were in all probability below at the time, were lost.

"The sea was smooth and there was only a light breeze at the time of the accident. The injuries to the Camperdown are serious, but I hope that with the assistance of the artificers of the squadron, they may be temporarily repaired so that she may be sent to Malta and docked."

[Here Rear Admiral Markham gives a detailed and technical description of the injuries sustained by the Camperdown.]

All the Records Lost.

"I regret that the ship's books of the Victoria were lost. In fact nothing of importance has been recovered so far.

"For some time after the sinking of the Victoria the water remained agitated over the wreck. The screws were revolving as she sank. I remained in the vicinity of the catastrophe with the squadron until 5:30 o'clock, when, as the Camperdown was making water, I deemed it advisable to anchor the ship off Tripoli. The Amphion, Barnham and Fearless remained until after dark, but did not recover anything of importance.

"I cannot express the deep grief and sorrow felt on account of this lamentable catastrophe by myself, the captains, the officers and the men of the Mediterranean squadron, sorrow that is very materially enhanced by the great and irreparable loss which the navy and the nation have sustained in the death of our beloved commander, Sir George Tryon, whose kindness of heart, no less than his signal ability in the profession of which he was such a distinguished ornament, had endeared him to all who served in his command. A. MARKHAM, Rear Admiral."

From the Victoria's Captain.

Hon. Maurice A. Bourke, captain of the Victoria, sends to the Admiralty a letter, dated H. M. S. Nile, June 23. Captain Bourke recites technically his orders up to the point of making the turn, and goes on:

The signal was hoisted for the first division to alter course sixteen points to port and the second division to alter course sixteen points to starboard, the leaders together, the rest in succession. The flagship Barnham was put hard to starboard and I directed a midshipman to observe closely the distance of the Camperdown. I reported to the commander that it seemed to be too close and asked permission to reverse the port screw. This was done and just before the collision both engines were going at full speed astern. The ship had turned twelve or thirteen points when the Camperdown struck the Victoria, the starboard bow, about ten feet abaft the anchor. The Camperdown's bow came right through into the ship and burst in the bulkhead between the fore mess deck and the stoker's mess deck. When the collision was seen to be inevitable, orders were given to close the watertight doors. I called 'round and asked if everything was tight and was answered with "Yes," but by whom I could not say. I then heard the order for every one to go on the deck, and the men in the flat where I was, on the starboard side, all went up. Then I went up on the mess deck aft, and down into the starboard engine room. The engines were being worked and I heard the gongs telegraph. There was no water in the engine room. I then went to the after bridge where all were at their stations to get out the boats. The ship's company in great numbers were on the port side of the upper deck. I then went along the port fore and aft bridge to the admiral, the ship having a heavy list to the starboard. Just as I reached the cutter's foremost davit on the port side, the ship gave a great lurch starboard and I clutched at the rail. I found myself sucked down, but I came up to the surface again amongst the wreckage. I, with many others, was picked up by the Nile's boats. The conduct and steadiness of all at their stations was beyond praise. There was no panic of any sort or description.

He Gave the Signals.

Lord Gifford, flag lieutenant of the Victoria, reported the admiral wished the distance between columns to be six cables. He said:

About 3:15, the admiral came on deck and after a few minutes on the after deck went forward. About 3:25 I hoisted by the admiral's order, the signal, "Second division, alter course in succession sixteen points to starboard, preserving order of fleet; first division, alter course sixteen points to port, preserving order of fleet."

While this was flying the admiral ordered the following signal to be got ready: "Columns to be two cables apart and all ships will turn together with their guides as the guide of the fleet turns."

The last ship to answer the above signals, as far as I could see, was the Camperdown. About 3:30, as soon as she had answered, the signal was hauled down by order of the admiral. Thereupon the Victoria put her helm hard to starboard and the Camperdown put hers hard aport. I ordered three midshipmen to watch the speed and helm signals of the Camperdown, Edinburgh and Nile. No alteration, however, was reported to me other than that the Camperdown's speed was being put hard over. On the signal being hauled down and a collision appearing likely with the Camperdown, the port engines were reversed and almost immediately afterward the starboard engines also. I reported to the admiral that the Dreadnaught was lowering boats. He thereupon made a general signal to annul the sending of boats.

After the collision the admiral remained on deck. He asked the staff commander in what water we were and the staff officer replied: "Deep water, seventy or eighty fathoms." The helm was put hard starboard, and both engines went full speed ahead. The ship gathered headway, swinging slowly to port. A minute afterward the steering gear broke down, the quartermaster reporting that he was unable to move the wheel. During this time the ship gradually heeling more and more to starboard and the water rising rapidly over the forecastle, the admiral ordered me to go down and ask the captain if the ship was making any water aft.

In endeavoring to carry out the admiral's orders Lord Gifford was washed away by the rising waters and when he came to the surface caught sight of the Victoria sinking, bow first.

PATRIOTIC SUNDAY.

Exercises at the World's Fair—Governor Altgeld Scored.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Governor Altgeld was rather severely scored at the Patriotic Sunday exercises at the World's fair this afternoon for his recent action in discharging the Chicago anarchists from the Joliet penitentiary. The ceremonies were conducted in Festival hall, under the auspices of the Regular Army and Navy union. Scarcely a thousand people were in attendance. Prayer had been said and several patriotic hymns had been sung when Commander J. H. Campbell of the union, the principal speaker of the day, was announced, and he it was who scored the governor for pardoning anarchists.

"It is eminently fitting," he said in opening his remarks, "that the Regular Army and Navy union should observe Patriotic Sunday here today, because the governor of this state has recently shown that he would be willing to supplant the flag of freedom for the red flag of anarchy."

When he had finished the sentence, he mused for a moment, and for a moment the audience was silent, and then it gave vent to a most vigorous applause of approval. The speaker continued his address, but made no further reference to the governor or the anarchists. He talked of Patriotic Sunday and told of the good effect it would have upon the rising generation to observe it.

When he had finished the choir sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and as they sang the last refrain, the American flag, which hung behind the speakers' stand, was drawn aside, and there upon the wall hung the union jack, draped in mourning, and underneath in large letters was written, "In Memoriam, H. M. S. Victoria." The effect was pleasing indeed, and it was made more so as a sailor in uniform from the United States navy stepped forward and hung a laurel wreath above the flag, while a bugler sounded "Taps."

It appears to be pretty well demonstrated that Sunday opening of the World's fair is a success, so far as the attraction of visitors goes. The crowd was much larger than last Sunday. The Illinois Central railroad inaugurated its through train service to the terminal station and thousands of visitors who came over the line experienced the novelty of being landed well inside the grounds.

It is observed that as the heat of summer approaches, the steamer route is becoming more popular, and although from thirty to forty minutes are consumed in reaching the grounds by water, the steamers today were all well crowded. The huge whaleback steamer, with its capacity for 5,000 passengers, is an object of curiosity and wonderment to most of the World's fair visitors and a brief passage to the exposition on this leviathan of the deep is a novel experience to all.

Socialists in Session.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The eighth annual convention of the Socialist Labor party of the United States opened today. A business session occupied the morning, and in the afternoon a majority of the delegates went to visit the graves of the anarchists. The convention will last five days, during which time the fifty propositions submitted by the various sections of the organization, regarding a change in the party's platform and a remodeling of the constitution will be discussed.

IT'S EX-MINISTER EGAN NOW

James D. Porter Reaches His Port of Duty at the Capital of Chili.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF PLEASURE

Delight of the People at the Change of United States Representatives Vociferously Manifested—President Saenz Pena in Tight Quarters.

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), July 2.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—James D. Porter, the new minister from the United States, arrived in Valparaiso yesterday, and proceeded this morning to Santiago, accompanied by Secretary of Legation McGarr. Minister Porter was met at the railway station in Santiago by the officials of the foreign office and escorted to the hotel in the government carriage. This was an unusual honor to a newly arrived representative of a foreign nation. Before leaving Valparaiso Mr. Porter was serenaded at his hotel by the garrison band, and cheered by thousands of citizens in the streets. No other representative from a foreign nation has been so cordially received by Chilians in recent years. His welcome has been so enthusiastic as to surprise even the Chilians themselves, who have adopted this method of showing how pleased they are that another representative from the United States has come to take the place of Patrick Egan.

Were All Glad to See Him.

The warmth of the reception given Mr. Porter in Valparaiso and Santiago was only a repetition of the feeling displayed at the coast cities of Chili. The captains of Chilian war ships and the governors of the several states displayed great rivalry in paying attention to the new minister. Some of the Chilian newspapers publish long articles welcoming the new minister and declaring that Chili breathes easier now that Mr. Porter has arrived. In several of the papers is published a letter written on April 8 by Minister of Foreign Affairs Errazuriz, in which he speaks in complimentary terms of Mr. Egan. This letter is commented upon unfavorably and declared to misrepresent the sentiment of Chilians, who from the president and members of congress to the humblest peon, are declared to be at a loss to understand how such a letter could have been given to Egan, a recognized enemy of Chili. Minister Porter will probably be formally received by President Montt on July 4.

Pressing President Pena.

There is great excitement in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, over the political situation. The Herald's correspondent telegraphs that the chiefs of the various political factions have advised President Saenz Pena to resign, and adds that his retirement is regarded as inevitable. A conference which lasted all night was held by President Pena, the members of his cabinet and leaders of various parties, including Mitre and Roca. It was generally believed that the president would be asked to resign on account of his unpopularity. The report that this would be done caused great crowds to gather in front of the president's palace to await the result.

During the conference the president declared that in the reorganization of the cabinet he had done all he could to satisfy the public and the politicians, but the circumstances were against him.

Mitre replied that he could give no counsel relative to the continuance of the president in office.

Roca and Pelligrini made similar statements, plainly intimating that the longer continuance in power of President Pena was impossible.

The president again declared that the last cabinet was organized with the hope that through it congress might be induced to support his administration, but in this his expectations had not been realized.

The conference ended without having accomplished anything favorable to the president. Indeed it made more clear the opposition of political leaders to Saenz Pena. Their advice that he resign showed that he need expect no support from them. It is believed that the president is trying to influence public opinion against his political opponents by giving them a chance to support his policy and restoring tranquility. The members of the cabinet are still in conference with the president in the palace. It is believed he will be forced to resign within a few days.

The Herald's correspondent in Rivera telegraphs that the Brazilian revolutionists have blown up the bridge across the Rio Negro near Bage. The Castilhistas, he adds, are badly demoralized.

Minister McKinney Arrives.

PANAMA, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.), July 2.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Luther F. McKinney, the new United States minister to Colombia, has reached Bogota.

There is a marked falling off in the number of cases of yellow fever in Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Newspapers published in Guayaquil, which have just been received here, denounce as cowardly the shooting of General Varea by General Semenario. Varea is said to have had no means of defending himself.

The British steamer Eliza Edwards has been purchased by the Nicaraguan government. She will be armed for use on the Pacific coast by the republic.

Francisca Medina, a Nicaraguan millionaire and financial agent of the government, will sail tomorrow from Panama for Europe.

Pierola's Movements.

The story that General Pierola has landed at Chala, Peru, and is organizing his followers for a revolution has no foundation. Pierola is not in Peru. The story that he had landed was brought here by mail, the letter being dated at Lima on June 17. Pierola did not reach Guayaquil from Guatemala until June 18, and he sailed from there on June 23 for Valparaiso. His arrival in Valparaiso has been announced.

Financial Circles Excited.

There has been a heavy fall in the price of silver and a commercial panic and many failures are expected. New York exchange has increased from 85 to 120.

LIMA, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), July 2.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Excitement in financial circles has almost disappeared, owing to the fact that reassuring news has been received in London and New York. Exchange is 25 to London and 100 to New York.

Death Roll.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 2.—Georgia Drew Barrymore died suddenly this morning. She came here three weeks ago for her health and had improved considerably. She was t[illegible] with hemorrhage about noon and died s[illegible] after. Her daughter Ethel was with h[illegible]er husband, Maurice Barrymore, the[illegible], is in New York.

AFTER [illegible]RNING BRANDS.

Opening of the [illegible]ion of Mercy in the B[illegible] District.

Down in that p[illegible] of the city known as the "burnt district," there was inaugurated last night a movement that is more than likely to be productive of great benefit to the unfortunates whose betterment it comprehends.

Under the leadership of Rev. T. J. Mackay, rector of All Saint's church, a number of good people who have the welfare of womanhood, as well as that of manhood, at heart, gathered at the mission house on North Tenth street to take part in the services incident to the opening of the new house of refuge on Dodge street, next to the Clarkson Memorial hospital. Bishop Graves and several clergymen attended the services, and quite a number of those for whose amelioration the movement was begun were present.

Rev. Mackay preached from the text, "What Shall it Profit a Man if He Gain the Whole World and Lose His Own Soul?" Rev. Mackay said that this is a commercial age, that everything, nowadays, is weighed in the balance of intrinsic values. He argued that a precious human soul was to be valued above gold and jewels and that no effort tending to the salvation of a soul should be spared by any one calling himself a Christian. Speaking further, Mr. Mackay strongly deprecated the double standard of morality upheld by civilized nations, urging that the libertine is entitled to no more consideration than the fallen female, from a moral standpoint. He further urged that it was the duty of every Christian to use every effort to extend a helping hand as much to the erring daughter of Eve as to the prodigal son.

It is the object of those in charge of the movement to carry on practical Christian work in the ranks of the erring, and by this is meant that the milk of human kindness will be used to soften the bread of charity, and sectarianism will be a matter entirely aside. It is their purpose to provide a home for all who desire to reform and to find honest employment for all who show themselves anxious to enter into a better and a useful life.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Markets Affected by the Calling of an Extra Session of Congress.

LONDON, July 2.—Discount rates hardened during the past week under the influence of the increased demands that usually come at the close of the half year, together with the lowness of New York exchange. A strong belief prevails that as soon as the Sherman act is repealed gold will be shipped hence to the United States. In spite of Saturday's general recovery on the stock exchange the feeling of distrust has not yet passed away. Consols closed with a week's decline of ⅛ of a point. There was a general decline in foreign securities, Mexican bonds falling 10 points, Chilian 2½ and Argentine funding loan 3¼.

American railroad securities rallied slightly, but most of them closed lower on the week. The week's declines include: Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 9 points; Central Pacific, 3¼; Denver common, 2½; Union Pacific, 2; Northern Pacific, Wabash debenture and Norfolk & Western, 1 each; Lake Shore, 1¾; Wabash preferred and Ohio & Mississippi, ¾ each; Atchison, Erie and Louisville & Nashville, ¼ each; Canadian Pacific, ½; Illinois Central, closed 1½ higher on the week; Grand Trunk guaranteed and second preferred, 1 higher, and Grand Trunk first preferred, 1¾ higher.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

Their Settlement Complicated by the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The fact that the senators from the northwestern states are not unanimous on the silver question and that some of them will probably vote to repeal the Sherman silver purchasing law seems to lend interest to the contest which was pending when the senate adjourned in extra session in April last on the cases of senators from Montana, Wyoming and Washington. In all three of these states the legislators got into a prolonged debate and adjourned without electing a senator to fill the vacancies that were to occur on the 4th of March. These three contested cases will probably bring on a bitter and protracted preliminary fight before the senate can settle down to the business for which the extra session was convened.

There are also the unacted upon resolutions of in restigation in the case of Senator W. N. Roach of North Dakota, upon which a hot and protracted partisan debate is inevitable.

Heavy Rain and Hail.

HASTINGS, July 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The record for rains was kept up here, one last night being the fourth in four successive days. About 5 o'clock a regular cloudburst began which lasted for an hour. In that time fully two inches of water fell, a high wind driving it into sheets which thoroughly drenched everything exposed. At Kenesaw, fourteen miles west of Hastings, the storm was terrific. Hail stones of a large size fell with great force, breaking the windows on the north side of nearly all the buildings in town. Crops around Kenesaw are reported as very much damaged, if not ruined.

Movements of Ocean Steamers July 2.

At New York—Arrived—Pennland, from Antwerp; Circassia, from Glasgow.

At Philadelphia—Arrived—Ohio, from Liverpool.

At Havre—Arrived—La Touraine, from New York.

At Moville—Arrived—State of Nebraska, from York.

At Southampton—Arrived—Trave, from New York.

Western Pensions.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Nebraska: Original—Bernard Caffrey, Marion McManimie. Reissue—William Powers.

Wyoming: Original—Edward Alton.

North Dakota: Original widows, etc.—Benjamin A. Lowell.

South Dakota: Reissue—Joseph Willett.

Iowa: Increase—Henry C. Camy. Reissue and increase—William A. Millsap. Original widows, etc.—Ellen Cullin.

Valuable Manufacturing Plant Destroyed.

KEOKUK, July 2.—The Empire Manufacturing company, manufacturers of agricultural implements, lost its extensive plant by fire this forenoon, entailing a loss of $60,000 with $33,000 insurance. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. The fire department could not get water to the flames, the plant being out of the fire limits.

Epworth League.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—The great international conference of the Epworth league closed tonight. This morning there was a sunrise prayer meeting, a love feast and reunion of the founders, and services at all the Methodist churches. There were mass meetings this afternoon and again this evening.

Murder and Suicide.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., July 2.—After great deliberation and preparation, Alexander Carey White, a coal miner, killed his wife and then himself at noon today. Difference about some money owned by his wife moved the coward to do the deed.

Drowned in the Des Moines.

OTTUMWA, Ia., July 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—George Steele, a prominent young man of this city, was drowned in the Des Moines river today. He was boating and the boat capsized.

Killed for Love.

BELTON, Tex., July 2.—Because she refused to marry him, Lee Henderson shot and killed Leona Wilson, and then committed suicide.

IN MEMORY OF THE HEROES

New York Remembers Her Dead Who Are Buried at Gettysburg.

DEDICATION OF THE STATE MONUMENT

Eloquent Tributes to the Heroism of the Brave Who Sleep Beneath the Blood-Stained Sod of that Historic Field.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 2.—With bright sunlight above and the field on which Gettysburg's decisive battle was fought, stretching out below, New York state's monument to the heroes who fell there was dedicated today. It was the great day of the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the three days fight. Rev. O. W. Severson of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York volunteers, opened the proceedings of the morning with a prayer. The veterans then sang "America."

Major General Henry W. Slocum made an eloquent address and was followed by General Greene and Governor Flower.

There were loud shouts for General Sickles as Governor Flower took his seat, and the general was given a hearty cheer as he stood, with the aid of his crutches, and delivered his address.

This afternoon the space surrounding the monument was completely filled with people, fully 10,000 people being present.

General Sickles called the multitude to order. Rev. W. B. Derrick, the colored veteran preacher, then offered prayer.

General Sickles' Address.

General Sickles, as president of the Board of Gettysburg Monument commissioners of New York state, delivered the introductory address, as follows:

Comrades, and Ladies and Gentlemen: My colleagues have requested me to preside on this occasion. It is my agreeable duty at the outset to extend to the guests of the state of New York who are present a cordial welcome. Conspicuous among these for their numbers and their claims upon the public gratitude are the 7,000 veteran soldiers of New York, participants in the battle of Gettysburg, who have availed themselves of the invitation extended to them by our legislature. They are present here today to take part in the ceremonies for the dedication of this imposing column, and the many beautiful regimental and battery monuments erected by a grateful commonwealth, to commemorate the heroic services of the sons of New York on this battlefield.

New York Day.

The legislature of New York, at its recent session, designated this, the thirtieth anniversary of the battle, as "New York Day." The monument near which we are assembled stands alongside of the plot in which 1,200 New York soldiers, killed in this battle, are buried; and as