IMMEDIATE REPEAL

Purchases of Silver by the Government Must Be Stopped Instanter.

SUCH IS THE DEMAND OF THE PRESIDENT

Congress Urged to Unconditionally Wipe Out the Sherman Law.

ACTION OUGHT TO BE TAKEN AT ONCE

Business of the Whole Country Urgently Calls for Relief.

IT'S A STANDING MENACE TO INDUSTRY

More Than Anything Else the Law is Responsible for Hard Times.

OUR MONEY MUST BE GOOD EVERYWHERE

In Order to Make it So We Cannot Use Silver Unless an International Agreement is Entered Into-Tariff in the Background.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- The president's message delivered to congress today is as

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress to the end that, through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged, the present evils may be mitigated and the" dangers threatening the future may be

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it trace able to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual in vitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and four have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand money they are usually auxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values sup posed to be fixed are fast becoming confectural; and losses and failure have in

vaded every branch of business. Hard Times Due to the Sherman Law, I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislationtouching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative. Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, forced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following the spasmodic and slight rise the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led

to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage. Meanwhite, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present lawconstantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects. This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals upon a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or

such ratio as may be provided by law. Bad Feature of the Law. This declaration so controls the action of

the secretary of the trasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly the refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing discrimination in favor of gold. Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in the payment of ailver bullion purchased to the amount of more than \$147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, notes of this kind issued in payment for ailver bullion amounted to a little more than \$54,000,000, and that during the same period about \$49,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has aiready been subjected to the payment of-new obligations amounting to about \$150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its creation been encroached upon.

It Caused the Drain of Gold.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we offered has not been neglected has been shown by the large

amounts of gold which have recently been drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1855, amounted to more than \$57,500,000. Between the 1st day of July 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than \$122,000,000 while during the same period the silver coin and builton in the treasury increased more than \$147,000,000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for gold in the government treasury, and that this must be fol-lowed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver. At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fail in the established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly preciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among the nations of the first class, por could our government claim the per formance of its obligation, so far as such obligations had been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best

and safest money. We Can't Force Silver on the World.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agree ment, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single-handed. The knowledge in business circles among our people that the government cannot make its flat equivalent to intrinsic varue, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which hey already have. It does not meet the situation to say that

the apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless, and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the puries or the power of the government prom s. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a monent to be disregarded. Possibly, if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of ecific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be esti mated and gauged; and perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon; but when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity a regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

Labor Suffers the Most. The people of the United States are entitled to some stable currency and to money recognized as such in every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and prac-tice of other civilized states, nor is it justiled in permitting an exaggerated and un reasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness o and ability to jeoparaize the soundness of the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally con-cerns every business and calling, and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like present when the evils finance threaten us, the speculator may an-ticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortimes of others; the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding, or may even find a profit in the fluctuation of values; but the wage earner, the first to be injured by de-preciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction, is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago, when a derangement of the currency

had caused commercial distress, said:
"The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers by mischievous legislation in monetary matters, is the man who carns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent now as the day they were uttered and ought to impres sively remind us that failure in the dis-charge of our duty at this time must es pecially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful

care of their government. Immediate Repeat Demanded.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually ex-isting. We may hope, too, that calm coun-sels will prevail, and that neither the capitalist nor the wage carner will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, of exargerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of thirps enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress, they may certainly demand that legis-lation condemned by the ordeal of three disastrous experience shall be reyears' moved from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it

Tariff Reform of Secondary Importance.

It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which a large majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect. and to the accomptishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent im-portance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honor-

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July i 4. 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and other legislative action that may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries. Groves Cleveland, Executive Massion, August 7, 1893.

CONGRESSMEN HEARD IT.

Democrats Applaud the Message and Republicans Smile Over Tariff Reform. Washington, Aug. 8 .- After the reading of the journal the house took a recess till 12:45 p. m. pending the receipt of the president's message, the joint committee of the two houses having unavoidably been delayed in the business of notifying the chief magistrate that congress was organized and ready to hear from him. When the house reconvened the president's message was read. The reading was listened to with intense interest and in dead silence. There were a number of broad smiles on the republican side at the president's allusion to tariff reform as a secondary issue at this time. At the conclusion of the reading the clusion of the reading the message was loudly applauded by the democrats.

When order had been restored Mr. O'Fer-

rall called up the case of Richardson and Belknap, both claiming to have a "prima facie" title to a seat in the bouse from the

facie" title to a seat in the house from the Fifth Michigan district. Mr. Burroughs presented the case of Mr. Belknap and contended that the certificate which Mr. Belknap had was one of the best ever presented to the house. Mr. Weadock presented the claims of Mr. Richardson, stating that the action of the supreme court of Michigan was clearly without jurisdiction.

Mesars, Springer, Brown of Indiana, Heard

and O'Ferrail also maintained the legality of Richardson's claims, and Mr. Dalzell

Oates suggested that the whole question be referred to the committee on elections when appointed.

Unseated the Republican, of Course, Mr. Dingley moved the matter be referred to a special committee of five members, with instructions to report within ten days. Mr. Dingley's motion was lost—yeas, 138; nays, 194. The following democrats voted with the republicans in the affirmative: Bower, Cobb, Cummings, Hall of Minnesota, Harris, Harter, Hayes, Martin of Indiana, Oates and Tracy. The populists voted with the democrats.

Then came the vote on the republican resolution declaring Belknap entitled to his scat on a prima facie case, and it was de-feated—yeas, 114; mays, 198. O'Ferrall's resolution for the immediate swearing in of Richardson, was agreed to without division, and Richardson came for-

ward and qualified. ward and qualified.
On motion of Mr. Catchings, a resolution was adopted authorizing the speaker to appoint the committee on rules, accounts, en rolled bills and mileage, with the member ship to which they were entitled in the Fifty-second congress, referring the rules of that congress to the committee on rules. Mr. Reilly announced the death of his col-

league, William Mutchler, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the use adjourned till Thursday. At the close of the day's proceedings in the house, Mr. Bland sent to the clerk's desk and had read a call for a caucus in the hall of the house at 12 o'clock tomorrow of "all members in favor of the free coinage of

RUSH OF BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Hill Introduces the First Measure and Stewart Follows with Free Coinage Ideas. Washington, Aug. 8.—The proceedings in the senate today were of great public interest. In the first place the president's message was read and listened to with marked attention on both sides of the chamber. The message was "referred to the committee on finance and its immediate printing was ordered. Then the floodgates of legislation were thrown open and a current of bills on financial and other subjects was admitted. Mr. Hill of New York was the first senator to get in a bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Mr. Stewart of Nevada followed with two other bills (and a speech) on the same subject. In the speech he declared himself against the repeal of the Sherman act and said such re-peal would destroy silver coinage forever. A resolution was offered by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts directing the committee on finance to report a bill for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act and pro iding for a vote on the passage of such bill by the 22d of August, if not sooner reached. This resolution was supplemented by another, offered by Mr. Hale of Maine, fixing the hour of meeting of the senate from and after Thursday next at 11 a. m.
These resolutions precipitated a discus sion, in which several of the leading senators on both sides of the chamber participated They went over without action, and will be

laid before the senate tomorrow. In the course of the discussion Mr. Sherman declared himself in favor of a full and fair debate, without limitation or cloture, and Mr. to an end in thirty days, or even in sixty After the morning routine, the senate took a recess till 12:45 p. m. to await the arrival of the president's message. On reconvening the message was read. Seldom in the history of the senate has a message been listened to with such close

attention. Every senator seemed on a nerv Referred and Ordered Printed.

As soon as it was ended, Mr. Voorhees o Indiana moved that it be printed and re-ferred to the committee on finance, "Better let it lie on the table," said Mr. Stewart of Nevada; "we may want to make some remarks about it." "If any semator makes that request," Mr

Voorhees replied, "of course I will not insist Mr. Voorhees-I suppose that any senato can address the senate on the subject of the message just as well after it is referred as If it was on the table. The usual course is to order a message to be printed and re

ferred to a committee. Mr. Stewart—Very well; let it go.
The message was thereupon referred to the committee on finance with orders that it be printed immediately. Mr. Dolph of Oregon gave notice that h would, after the morning business, address the senate on the subject of finance.

A large number of petitions for and

against the repeal of the Sherman act were presented and referred. Then it was announced that the introduction of bills was

in order. First Blood for David B.

The first bill of the session was introduced by Mr. Hill of New York, its title being "To Repeal Certain Sections of the Act of July 14, 1890." It was referred without reading to the committee on finance. The next two bills were introduced by Mr. Stewart of Nevada. Their titles were: "To Restore the Right of Coinage," and "To

Supply the Deficiency in the Currency. The latter bill was read in full. It directs the secretary of the treasury to issue silver certificates equal in amount to the silver bullion in the treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, in excess of the amount necessary, at its coining value; to redeem the treasury notes issued under that act and to use the same to provide for any deficiency in the revenues of the government, the sur olus of such certificates to be used in the purchase of 4 per cent bonds at their marke price, not exceeding 12 per cent premium. Mr. Stewart said that he desired to call

the attention of the finance committee to the latter bill. Its purpose was to give immediate relief. His bill provided, he said, for the issuing of \$100,000,000 of treasury notes to pay for bonds to be deposited b banks as security for the notes. The That would give about \$150,000,000 of in-crease in currency and would give immediate relief. The senate should not delay as the country was in such state of panic. It would be unpatriotic for any man to get up a discussion now. But the silver men did not believe that they could allow the Sherman act to be repealed, because they believed that would be the end of silver coinage for ever They could not agree to that and they could not be expected to agree to it. But they did not want to be put in the position of contending against what was ibsolutely necessary at the present time He was in favor of any temporary measure that would give relief, and in the meantime the discussion of the whole financial quer

tion could go on.
At the close of Mr. Stewart's remarks his bills were referred to the committee or

Hale Urged Early Sessions.

Mr. Hale of Maine offered a resolution fixing the hour of daily meeting of the sen ate after tomorrow at 11 o'clock, said that the president had very a and in no uncertain terms given business to the senate and to the house to attenu to, and had quoted the maxim: He gives twice who gives pulckly." His object in offering the resolu-ion was to strengthen the president's hands by increasing the length of the working day and thus decreasing the number of days that must clapse for the adoption of the legislation which the president recommended. There was no senator on eithe mended. There was no senator on either side who did not desire, so soon as his duty could be performed, to avoid the heat this (it might be pestilential) city and

interest of the country that did not command, (as the president said) swift legislation. If the senate were to take a vote on this important matter on the 22d of August, as proposed by Mr. Lodge, and which he thought that two-thirds of the republican senators would favor, 10 o'clock would be a better hour to meet then 11 o'clock. He was willing to modify his resolution accordingly. He did not propose to have a vote taken upon it now, but he thought he would move its reference to the committee on finance. He knew that the chairman of that committee (Mr. Voorhees) had been always sound on the money question, and that soundness was supposed to have been recently strengthened if that were possible. He could get his committee together tomorrow and could report tomorrow a joint resolution repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman act, and the senate could get to work upon it on Thursday and set itself seriously to the business of the country. The president, he added, had made a perfunctory allusion to the tariff, but there was not a senator present who did not know that the democratic party would no more dare to at-tack the tariff question that a same man would dare to grasp a wire charged with electricity. Congress was in session for the sole purpose of considering the financial question. Senators on the republican side wanted immediate action. They wanted the senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorbees) to report a bill in accordance with the patriotic suggestions of the president, so the senate could get to work on Thursday morning. Such a measure could only be passed in one way-and that was by the senate sitting day

and night and Sundays. Gorman Deprecates Haste.

Mr. Gorman of Maryland resented Mr. Hale's remarks as being made to gain parti-san advantage. It was "small politics," he said, that had suggested the resolution. The senate dare not (as the senator from Maine knew and as the country knew) dispose of such a question in haste. Senators on both sides were divided in opinion as to the proper remedy to be applied. He trusted that all senators would arise above mere partisanship and would arise above mere partisanship and would settle the question in the interest of the country, and he hoped nothing would be done on the republican side of the chamber to excite party feeling on the democratic side. He trusted from this time on it would be thoroughly under-stood that senators were to serve their country; that there was an awful condition of things existing; and that they would come to the consideration of the question deliberately and calmly with a view of the perfecting of some legislation that would give relief.

Intended to Support the President,

Mr. Hale-My proposition is a serious proposition. It is made with the view of strengthening the hands of the president. If there is any one thing in the president's message that he brings out in no uncertain tones, it is the appealing cry for immediate action. The senator from Maryland will not, by charging us with seeking party advantage, deter this side of the chamber from standing up to the president's suggestions.

Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, said that the committee would be convened day after day. Several Republicans—Why not tomorrow

Sentiments of Senator Voorhees.

Mr. Voorhees-I shall issue the call tomor row for the committee to meet Thursday to take up the great question, as it must be taken up far away from the speeches of cheap demagogues, such as we have been listening to. The idea of dealing with the questions in the hop-skip-and-jump style suggested by the senator from Maine is amazing in the senate of the United States—particularly in the case of a senator who is now forward to undo what he has helped to do. The senator from Maine for-gets that every curse of the Sherman law comes home to roost on that side of the chamber, not on this. Not a single vote on our side was given for that miserable act. I never believed in it and do not now, but the dea of the senator from Maine appealing me to make haste and undo the infamy and fraud which he himself voted to fasten on this country is about the most refreshing that I have witnessed in thirty years of public life. [Laughter and handclaps on the floor and in the galleries, the galleries being reproved for their share in the demonstra tion by the presiding officer, Mr. Blackburn Kentucky.]

In the course of further colloquy Mr. Voorhees said the matter should be ap proached in a becoming spirit, not in the spirit of jockeyism. This 'jockey move ment' of the senator from Maine he hoped

would meet no imitation hereafter. Senator Sherman Explains. Mr. Sherman said that the act which was now sought to be reversed had been caused by the imminent danger of the two houses Mr. Sherman went into some detail which have been frequently published, and said that his friends on the other side of the chamber were responsible for the Sherman act. He added, however, that every prov sion of it was wise, conservative and just except the purchasing clause, for the repeal of which he would now vote with the great-est of pleasure. "I wish to see the broades: discussion and will vote for no measure of extreme urgency to press a decision of the

Mr. Vest of Missouri said that a partisan liscussion at this time was to be deplored. but the senator from Ohio had made an ex ordinary statement, which, in justice t all democratic senators, ought to considered. The senator had stated that the Sherman act had been enacted in order o prevent the passage of a free silver bill. Mr. Sherman-To prevent a greater Mr. Vest-Is that a correct statement

Mr. Sherman-The house provided for th monthly purchase of \$4.500,000 worth of sil ver, which would now buy 6,500,000 ounces To defeat that measure and also to prevent the passage of a free comage bill as passed by the senate, this compromise was agreed

Mr. Vest-That extraordinary statement implies that President Harrison would have signed a free coinage bill; for nothing is better known than that it was impossible for such a bill to pass over the president's

To this Mr. Sherman retorted that he trusted the time would never come when congress would either compel or induce the resident to save it from the consequences

f its own action.

Mr. Teiler of Colorado closed the discussion. He said the clamor for the repeal of the Sherman act did not come from the productive agencies, but from the money cen ters. There would be time enough, Mr. Teller added, for the discussion of the subject The discussion would not be closed on the 22d of August. It would extend beyond that, not on account of delay on the part of those opposed to the repeal of the Sherman act, but occause a question of so much importance could not be nameled and disposed of properly in thirty days nor in sixty days.

The discussion here closed, Mr. Hale's resolution and Mr. Lodge's resolution both lying on the table until tomorrow, when they will be again laid before the senate. After a set speech on the financial ques tion by Mr. Dolph, the senate adjourned

Colorado People Ses Little Consolation in

the Message-Other Comment. DENVER. Aug. 8. - After showing at considerable length that the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law would not have any effect to prevent the depletion of the gold reserves of the treasury, because greenbacks could be used for that purpose as easily and as effectively as the treasury notes of 1890, the Denver Republican closes its leader on the message as follows:

"Taken as a whole, the president's sage will prove a greater set-back to the advocates of the single gold standard than to the uphelders of himetallism. It recommends the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, but it does not contain a single valid argument to prove that the existing ment to prove that the existing financial stringency could be re-lieved in any way by cutting off the only means now available for an increase in the aiready too limited circulation of the counhie him home. There was no great business | try. It makes no reference to the incalcula-

ble injury that would be done to the country by paralyzing its silver mining industry which is capable under favorable condition of adding from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 an nually to the permanent wealth of the world lt expresses no regret for the misery and loss which would be entailed upon more than 90 per cent of the people of the nation by the evils of a shrinking money supply, falling prices, unprofitable farms and plantations, and idle mills and factories. It will be hailed with delight in Lombard street and Regent street and by the holders of fixed debts wherever American securities are held, but it will sound like a death knell to all debtors all over the land."

Doesn't Suit the News, Speaking editorially of the president's mes-sage, the Rocky Mountain News will tomorrow morning say: "The live is drawn. On one side is Grover Cleveland and all the power of his administration to force the country, at whatever cost, to the gold stan-dard. On the other are the people with all heir vast interests, strugging to restore the bimetallic standard and thus save them-selves and their country from utter business ruin. Mr. Cleveland maintains that our present unfortunate financial plight is principally chargeable to the Sherman net. argument upon this proposition leads to the conclusion that it is the interpretation which the treasurer places upon the clauses of the act defining his duties and limiting his discretion that produces that very unfortunate financial plight As it is, the secretary in violation of the plain letter of the law, with the president's approval, has made two government obliga-tions payable in gold alone, and has thereby established a clear discrimination in favor

In conclusion the editorial says: "In the face of his facts, deliberately dismembered, his logic based upon half-told tales, his con-cealed hostility to silver as money, except used in a menial service, his open solicitude for foreign bondholdors that they shall be paid gold, and nothing but gold, for the bonds they purchased at half their face, and which, under the law, are payable in greenbacks and by a resolution of congress, in either gold or silver, what he says will have no weight with intelligent and unbiased men and will meet the approval of those only whose interests lie in the impoverishment of the masses of the country for the carichment of the classes, foreign and American, who own the money and are, therefore, advantaged by the lessening values of all the other assets of the world.

Prudent Politics Only. San Francisco, Aug. 8.—The Evening Post, independent democrat in politics, says editorially: "The words in which Mr. Cleveland has transmitted his message to congress are those of a prudent politician, whose intellectuality is under the strict repression of a myriad of conflicting interests. His document is, therefore, a serious disappointment. Mr. Cleveland is no longer a statesman; he has become a diplomat."

Indianapolis, Aug. 8.—The Sentinel (democratic) says: "Mr. Cleveland cuts away from all side issues and possible problems of the future in order to deal with the great land has transmitted his message to con

the future in order to deal with the great problem of today. It is to be hoped that congress will follow his example."

New York Press Comments. NEW YORK, Aug. 8.-The following are ex-

dent's message which will appear in the issues of Wednesday morning:
The World: "It is a characteristic docu ment: plainty spoken, honest, terse and patriotic. His statements of facts are undentable. His conclusions are irresistible to all open and candid minds. The president's meaning in the last sentence is doubtless that power should be explicitly given to the administration of the sentence of the sentenc ministration to reinforce the supply of gold when necessary. Such authority is needed and should be given."

The Sun: "No part of President Cleve-land's message, important as it is in every part, is more significant or politically re-assuring than that referring to the tariff. We congratulate the democracy on the fact that the president recognizes honestly the validity of the pledge. There

is no sign of repudiation. Under the caption of "Honor to the President" the Tribune will say: "The president deserves high honor for the message, o free is it of every suggestion of trimming and compromise, and so carnest and so strong in its appeal to the good sense of men of all parties, without distinction of party. Men who care for the public welfare will sustain him wherever he is so clearly in the

The Times: "There is nothing in it that can offend any section, any class, or even any faction; there is no harsh criticism of conflicting theories. It is a most moving appeal to the sense, the patriotism and the fairness of all. It is a mossage that overy American must respect and in which all may feel not only satisfaction, but pride." The Staats Zeitung: "Is this not what we carned by experience what is right in the silver question, and it is to be hoped they will not attempt to oppose this object lesson to their constituents.

Comments of English Newspapers. London, Aug. 8.—The Post, commenting of President Cleveland's message, says "America cannot well stop at the mere repeal of the Sherman act." The Post throws out

no suggestion, but says some action is cer-The Daily Telegraph says: "Yesterday's proceedings in the United States congres and in the House of Commons ought to be read side by side. President Cleveland's striking picture of the evil wrought by fre silver in the United States constitutes an e fective answer to Mr. Chaplin's economic fal

says it would be difficult to convict Mr Cleveland of exaggeration in the face of the daily returns of American prices and exchanges. No perma-nent improvement can be loosed for until congress abandons the task of attempting to maintain an artificial ratio between silver and gold. Fresident Cleve land is manifestly doing everything nossible to terminate the evil, but the silver interest is certain to make a tough fight.

Satisfies Chicago. Cincago, Aug. 8 .- The Inter Ocean (rep.

ays: "The message is a clear and forcibi presentation of the subject." The Times (dem.) says: "While the president makes a well-urged plea, prac tically for monometallism, he seems to forge entirely the democratic party, which pledges itself to maintain bimetallism. It maintain bimetallism and repeat the Sher man act without a substitute, but the presi-dent asks no substitute. The legislative body, if true to its party, must ask instead of the Sherman law-what? That question nust devise the legislation."

The Record (ind.) says: "The recom-mendation of President Cleveland will meet with very general approval. The question submitted to congress is not of a political character and should not be viewed from an angle of partisanship."

Sound and Business-Like.

Cincinsart, Aug. 8.—The Enquirer: "It is a forcible state paper. Yielding nothing of his demand for tariff referm, he believes that its consideration should await the dis-position of the more pressing need." The Commercial-Gazette: "The utterances on the silver question are not disap-pointing to those who expected sound and businesslike views."

MEMPHIS, Aug. 8.—The Appeal-Avalanche (democrat) criticises President Cleveland's nessage because it suggests no substitute

Diffeont, Aug. 8.—The Detroit Free Press (dem., and the Tribune (rep.) heartily endorse President Cleveland's message and urge congress to adopt his suggestions. San Francisco, Aug. 8.—The Chronicle says the premises on which Mr. Cleveland bases his arguments for monometallism are wrong and his conclusions are necessarily

The Examiner (dem.) says the mes-sage is important because of its source, but it throws no new light on the problem that has brought congress together. Sr. Levis, Aug. 8.—The Republic (dem. says: "The message was received with good feeling in congress and will be so received by the country. The president has honestly described the condition as it ap-

pears to him and co ; s will honestly seek

The Globe-Demo (rep.) will say President Clevelar, as restricted to hile the public ent of the monethe question of silv

loosed for a broader it — ent of the mone-tary issue."

Louisvitae, Aug. 8.— r the caption

"A Great Document," Watterson

"Like everything emat
pen of the president, message
bears the impress of a strong and
carnest mind. No one can gainsay the array of facts nor answer the argument this message. The purchase clause of the Sherman act must go; it must go unconditionally; it must go promptly. Those senators who undertake to impede its going.

will dig their own graves."
CLEWELAND, Aug. 8.—The Leader will say:
"The message is a clear statement of the case against silver purchase; as nearly non-partisan as it could be; conciliatory in spirit and well calculated to unite the sound

money men of both parties."
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. S.—The Journal, republican, says: "The mass of republicans will agree with the president, and those who represent the party in congress will vote in favor of repeal."

VARIOUS OPINIONS.

What Congressmen and Senators Think of the President's Message. Washington, Aug. 8 .- The message of the president was received by congress with a degree of attention and earnestness that

has seldom been accorded to that state paper. A notable fact was the general absence of adverse criticism from a party point of view, and, among those who have reserved their judgment, the democrats were quite as numerous as the republicans. For instance, Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, declined positively and refused to be interviewed on the message, and Mr. Hill of New York did the same.

Mr. Gorman said: "The message is a clear statement of the president's views. It is as terse and clear a statement as could have been made:

Senator Cockrell, chairman of the a ppropriation committee, said: "I am not sure that I understand fully the purpose of the message and until I have read it carefully

cannot express an opinion."

Senator Allison, one of the leading financial lights of this country, was very conservative in his expressions of opinion. He re marked: "It is a very fair message." He thought that the tariff references of the president were calculated to disturb busi ness further at a very critical time. Sees No Good in It.

Senator Jones of Nevada: "I think the message is utterly illogical and does not analyze the situation at all. The Sherman law has nothing to do with the present condition of affairs. The lines are drawn for

the battle and I see no reason for the friends of repeal to think they can carry their measure through.' measure through."
Senators Quay, Hawley, Lodge and McPherson were well pleased with the recommendations regarding finances.
Senator Teller: "The simple assertion of
the president that the present financial condition is due to the Sherman law does not

make it so. His premise is wrong and his conclusions necessarily fall to the ground." Senator Peffer: "The banker will regard it as perfection; the farmer and workingman will see in it further reduction of prices of the product of their farm and their labor. It is the first attack of the money kings in

Boarke Cockran of New York, who is expected to lead the anti-silver forces on the floor of the house, said: "Admirable; most admirable. Even the silver men must admit that it is the most perfect presentation estion that could be made. ative Bland of Missouri, Moses of the free coinage men, said: nearly as I could make out it was a plea for a single gold standard, because England

maintains it. If England would coin silver probably this country would do so. We seen to have lost the spirit of 1776. Representatives Bynumiand Harter com-mended the message in the highest terms us did Messrs. Springer and Holman.

Jerry Simpson's Opinion. Representative Simpson (populist) of Kan sas said: "It is the weakest message ever presented to the country. Weak as dish-water does not express it." Representative McMillin of Tennessee

heartily approved the message.

Representative Bell (populist-democrat) of Colorado said: "It is an unmistakable gold standard paser. It is in direct conflict with the platform and doctrines of the party for the past twenty years. It is the argum made by Sherman and the money power. makes the silver forces more determined It did not seem to impress even the democrats. I believe it will help the silve

Mr. Dockery said: "It easily takes rank with the ablest of state papers. His char-acterization of the permisions features of the Sherman law will pass unchallenged, but it regret that the message fails to reaffirm the doctrine of the last democratic platform and Mr. Cleveland's own letter of acceptance in favor of a double standard. The Sherman law should be repealed by an net authorizing the free coinage of both gold and silver upon the lines indicated by the last national demogratic platform. I am opposed to a single gold standard."

Senator Wolcott took issue with the president on the subject matter of his message and said that he did not believe the Sherman law had anything to do with the panic, as the president sets forth, nor did he believe the president would have power enough to force the repeal bill through the senate.

PLANS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Democrats Will Be Allowed to Set the Pace.
Washington, Aug. 8.—The republican sena-

tors held a caucus this afternoon in the of fice of Senator Sherman and discussed the situation from various points of view. The senators from the west mingled freely with the gold men from the east and talked over financial affairs in an unimpassioned manner. There was one thing upon which senators agreed, and that was that the Sherman law was not alone responsible for the lack of confidence existing in the minds of the peo-ple. One senator made a speech in which he took the ground that the lear of inter-ference by the democrats with the tariff had done more than anything else to sow the seeds of distrust throughout the land, sentiment verified by others present. fixed policy was determined upon. It was agreed that the democrats must assume the responsibility for all that was done, but at the same time the republicans would be guided by patriotic impulses and do what they thought was proper to help the country n remedying evils that were believed to xist. It is believed another caucus will be neld at no distant date.

MAY BECOME LAWS.

Some of the Bills that Have Been Introduced in the Senate.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Senator Vest today introduced a bill to fix the number of grains of gold and silver in the gold and silver soins of the United States (the silver dollar o contain 464 4-10 grains of pure silver, or old grains of standard silver).

Mr. Vest offered a joint resolution, setting forth that the American people, from tradi-tion and interest, favor himetallism; that it is the established policy of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver, and that it is the duty of congress to speedily enact such laws as will ef feet and maintain these objects. Other bills were introduced in the senate

Repealing all acts and parts of acts discriminating in taxation against the circula-tion of notes of state banks and state bankng associations. viding for an income tax of 40 cents or

each \$100 owned by persons or corporations in excess of \$5,002. Senator Carey introduced a bill for the ad-mission of New Mexico as a state.

THEY DO NOT LIKE THE PLAN

Bimetallists not All Pleased With the Message of the President.

CLAIM THAT HE HAS ACHIEVED NOTHING

Nebraska's Delegation in Congress Criticise the Attitude of Mr. Cleveland-Interviews with the Members -News for the Army.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,) 513 FOURTER CTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8,

President Cleveland's message to congress oday met the expectations of and pleased only the democrats who favor the unconditional repeal of silver purchasing act. It was a sore disappointment to all who believe in bimetallism-the use of both gold and silver as money. It only emphasized the fact that Grover Cleveland is in favor of a gold standard and would make money so scarce as to reduce values and precipitate general financial ruin.

The pressure which is being brought upon men in both branches of congress for the repeal of the silver law by constituents who are in financial distress, in the blind and desperate hope that such legislation may do a little temporary good, is swaying even some of the most pronounced silver senators and the outlook for repeal is somewhat more

promising.
The Bar correspondent this evening asked Senator Manderson what he thought of President Cleveland's message and he said: It is to be commented upon more for what it does not say than what it says. I suppose it is good argument in favor of silver and gold parting company, from his standpoint, but it offers nothing to take the place of our vast volume of silver currency. He declares openly and boldly for a gold standard. I am in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act, but not without some other recognition of

silver for use as money.
"We are not yet ready to go to a gold basis. To do so would mean such a contraction of the currency and depreciation of values as would pale our present hard times. It would mean bankruptcy, I am afraid, to

Senator Allen's Opinion.

Senator Allen said of the message: "I don't like it at all. It is not my style. The message favors a contraction of the currency, and if its recommendations were carried into effect it would depreciate values and bring upon us more distress than we suffer. Of course I favor the repeal of the Sherman silver act; it was a compromise and does not meet my views, but President Cleveland offers nothing in its place. He would step the use of silver as money and place us upon a gold basis. You may say that I want a broader use of silver as money, and not the disuse, as President Cleveland would have It The message is a good literary produc-tion, but as a panacea for our ills it is a fail-

Mercer on the Situation.

ure.

Representative Mercer said: "I am very much disappointed in the president's mes-sage. For weeks the American people have been looking forward to this address in the been looking forward to this address in the hope that some remedy would be suggested in it for the benefit of the masses, but they will be disappointed. The principal part of the message refers to matters of common knowledge to every school boy in America, to-wit: That trade is depressed, money close, banks failing, confidence gone and fright everywhere. The few statistics given have been standing 'teallings in the American een standing head press for weeks. The people have no desire to have this unfortunate condition hung like a picture before their view any longer. The discuse has been known some time; the

remedy is sorely needed. "He closes his message with a bound by suggesting a repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law, without giving any definite reason therefor, and without now the assumption of the so-called Sherman law, without given the assumption to the second state." even the assurance that such legislation will improve other than add to the present condition financially as to a relief from the burdens we now earry. Not a suggestion does he offer. If he has any solution for the problem he has not given it to the public. It strikes me that the president of the United States is just as much in the dark about this question of finance as any citizen in the union, and has stated just as little as possible in his address, and rejoices that

he so easily places the responsibility of solv-ing the problem upon congress."

Representative Hainer said: "The messare adds but little to the stock of informa-tion on the financial question and affords absolutely no suggestion of an affirmative policy. It is negative only in recommending the repeal of the purchase clause of the act of 1890, but proposes nothing in its stead. Shall we in future use silver with gold as money with ultimate redemption, and if so, on what terms?

These are the real questions upon which "These are the real questions upon which the country desires information and fair, reasonable action. On these the message is as silent as the grave and its silence must be disappointing. It is also significant that the president attributes the present depression in part only to the operation of the act of 1890, thus, by inference at least, admitting the evident fact that the real approhension on the part of the people relates not so sion on the part of the people relates not so much to the quality of our money as it does to the future tariff policy of the country. On this policy more than on any other de-pends the prosperity of every productive in-terest. Had the president assured the country that the present administration would not disturb the American policy of protection to home industries he would have done much to allay the widespread appro-hension and distrust which is the occasion

for this extra session." Merkiejohn's Position.

Congressman Meiklejohn said that the message of the president was an unqualified declaration for monometallism. Continuing he said: "I do not believe that the nation will endorse the universal abundonment of the white metal as a basis of our national currency and favor the universal dominion of gold. The republican platform declared for gold and silver under such legislation as would keep the two metals on a parity. I am in favor of such laws as shall provide for the use of both metals for our currency

Bills of Local Interest. In the flood of nills introduced while the

senate was in session today were no measures of importance to like readers, locally speaking. The bills presented by senators from Nebraska and adjoining states were those which were pending when congress adjourned last March. Senator Clarey of Wyoming introduced again a lot of bills for his state which were in committees or upon the calendar when the senate adjourned last March, among them being his bill providing a federal building at Cheyenne. Senator Pettigrew reintroduced the bills which he presented for South Dakota interests in the ast congress and which were not acted upon. Among them was his bill to pay damages to the settlers upon the Crow creek and Winnebago Indian reservations who were ousted by presidential proclama

The following army orders were issued

The extension of leave on account of sick-ness granted Captain Markborough C. Wyeth, assistant surgeon, is still further extended two months on account of sickness. extended two months on account of sickness.
Leave for two months is granted Captain
Harry L. Haskell, Twelfth infantry
Leave for two months, to take effect October I, is granted Second Lieutenant Albort D. Niskera, Twentleth infantry.
Leave for two months, to take effect September I, is granted First Lieutenant William M. Swaine, Twenty-second infantry.
The extension of leave on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieutenaut James E. Runcie, First artillery, is atil