JOINED ISSUES WITH COIN

Illinois Club Rooms Crowded with People Auxious to Hear the Two Champions.

HAD A REAL SCHOOL ON HIS HANDS

Harvey Opened the Debate and Brof. Laughlin Talked an Hour and a Haif From the Standpoint of a Gold Monometalist.

CHICAGO, May 17 .- A stirring political encounter took place tonight, hardly paralleled in the west since the famous struggle between Lincoln and Douglas, just on the eve of the civil war. Tonight's platform combatants were two giants of the opposing sides In the raging financial controversy-J. Lawrence Laughlin, professor of political economy in the University of Chicago; the favorite authority of President Cleveland, and William H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial

the Auditorium itself been secured for the meeting of the champions. The rooms of the Illinois club were crowded to almost suf-

of the governments of Europe. When our forefathers declared their political independence from Europe, it was to free themselves from the class legislation of those govern-ments, justly termed plutocracies. If people can be reduced to poverty and the prespectly of the United States can be ruined by hang-ing to the financial policy of Europe, then we can be reduced to the same condition by financial legislation as a war of conquest would reduce us. If we are right and our would reduce us. If we are right and our friends, the monometalists, mostly say: 'We admit bimetallism would be good if we could get international bimetallism.' Where there is a necessity, there is a remedy. The governments of Europe are plutocracles. They squeeze the lemon of the people about every squeeze the lemon of the people about every squeeze the lemon of the people about every so often. The few control class legislation and the masses are hewers of wood and drawers of water for the titled few.

If they say "we must have the same money that they have in order to carry on business with them," my reply is "that the biggest business we ever did carry on with the balance of the world, and particularly Europe, was the time when they had gold and silver as money and we had neither."

CAN BE INDEPENDENT. This nation can have an independent finan-cial system without any reference whatever to the balance of the world, and can carry on its own commerce by ocean and by land woth the other governments of the world with the other governments of the world We do not now settle our barances with Europe in coin except on its commercial value and by weight.

What we want is bimetallism, and scientific bimetallism is this:

1. Free and unlimited coinage of both gold

and silver; these two metals to constitute primary or redemption money of the

to be the unit of value and gold to be coined into money at a ratio, to be changed if necessary from time to time if the com-mercial parity to the legal ratio shall be affected by the action of foreign countries.

3. The money coined from both metals to be legal tender in the payment of all debts. 4. The option as to which of the moneys is to be paid in the liquidation of a debt to rest with the debtor and the government also to exercise that option when desirable when paying out redemption money.

The mints are now open to the unlimited coinage of gold. Such portion of the product of that metal as does not find an immediate demand to be used in the arts and manu-factures is taken to the mints and coined into money—into money—and becomes at once the object for which all other products seek the market. It thus has an unlimited

LIMITED MARKET FOR SILVER This was true also as to silver prior to act of that year the mints were closed to act of that year the mints were closed to the unlimited coinage of that metal. Hence, when silver now seeks the markets and ex-hausts the demand supplied by the arts and manufactures and the small purchases of the government to coin it into token money, the demand for it ceases.

Gold has an unlimited demand. Silver has a limited demand. Silver is now a commedity to be measured in gold. It is an object to be gored and kicked by bulls and bears. We would give silver the same privileges as gold. Restoring to it this unlimited demand would cause the value of silver to rise as compared with gold. This is what we want; this is what we would do. We would again make the standard silver dollar the unit of value as it was before 1873. It would thus be a dollar, and the bullion in it would be worth a dollar, as the number of grains of bullion in a dollar would have the right to walk into the mint and be coined into a dolar. No man would take less for it when he could have it coined at pleasure into a dollar. We would make gold coins of the value of so many make gold cents of the value of so many silver units or dellars, as the law existed prior to 1873. Silver is the people's money. Gold was and is the money of the rich. This was to be a government of the people. and the people's money was to be the most favored. Twice when the commercial ratio between the two metals made it advisable to change the legal ratio, the change was made by recoining the gold coins. This was in 1834 and 1837. The spirit of our fore-fathers then lived in their sons. No change was ever made in the quality of pure silver in the silver unit. There was to be no two yardsticks. The rich man's money—gold— was recained when the commercial ratio interfered with the legal ratio. This law we would re-enact. We would both legal tender in the payment of all lebts would allow no discrimination to be between the legal tender character of the two metals. We would allow no private individual to dictate to the government what its legal tender meney should be. We would give the option to the debtor if there was any preference as to which of the two he would use in the payment of a debt.

RESTORING THE PARITY A break in the commercial parity causes the cheaper metal to be used. This increases the demand-for the cheaper metal. This in-creased demand restores the value of the metal that had thus fallen below a parity metal that had thus fallen below a parity and brings it back to parity. To give the option to the creditor causes the dearer metal to be demanded, and it thus grows dearer and dearer and a parity is permanently broken and the gap grows wider and wider. When the debtor has the option the two metals will oscillate close to a parity. This oscillation is the elasticity that himselfillers. oscillation is the elasticity that bimetallism gives to primary money. If one becomes scarce the other is used. If one is cornered other takes its place. Either answers money. A true knowledge of bimetalfor money. A true knowledge of bimetal-liam and the simplicity of that system died with our ancestors. Selfishness stalked into the American congress at a time when helther metal was being used as primary.

money-our primary money was then paper

money.

Silver at that time was at a slight premium over gold. By this act the mints were closed to the unlimited coinage of silver, except the trade dollar, which was overvalued by eight grains and intended only for export to China, and it was shut off by the act of 1876, except as the secretary of the treasury might permit it to be coined. Silver had then begun to fall as measured in gold, and the breach in the commercial parity of the two metals, as was natural, gradually widened. With resumption gold asserted its importance, and silver correspondingly deimportance, and silver correspondingly de

Under the Bland-Allison act of 1878 creditors began to make their notes, bonds and mortgages payable in gold to the exclusion of mortgages payable in gold to the exclusion of all other forms of legal tender money. This increased the demand for gold. Silver had ceased to be primary money. That elasticity which the alternate use of silver with gold, that true bimetallism gave to our primary money was now absent. If the demand for gold became too great to supply the normal needs of primary or redemption money there was nothing to take its place as such. Cred-itors would demand the dearest metal and the law had given them the right to do so.

AT THE GOLD MAN'S MERCY. If gold was cornered neither the United States treasury nor the debtor could put liam H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School."

Not half of the people clamoring to be present could have been accommodated had the Auditorium itself been secured for the was in competition with gold as primary

money.

How long is our reserve stock of gold to the Illinois club were crowded to almost suffocation when the president of the club, Dr. Homer M. Thomas, announced all in readiness for the dress suit gladiators. The proposition to be discussed was read as follows:

"Resolved. That the United States should at once enter upon the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independently of the action of any other nation."

Mr. Harvey, it was stated, would speak for an hour in the affirmative and Prof. Laughlin an hour and thirty minutes in the negative, Mr. Harvey then having thirty minutes for a rejoinder. Mr. Harvey was evidently full of suppressed excitement when he came forward to begin his address, but he soon steadied himself admirably. Prof. Laughlin had the advantage of not being the first to speak. Both men were liberally applaused.

HARVEY OPENED THE DEBATE.

In opening for the affirmative, Mr. Harvey said: "The first reason why I am in favor of independent action by this country is that we should not be subjected to the influences of the governments of Europe. When our forefathers declared their political independent action by this country is that we should not be subjected to the influences of the governments of Europe. When our forefathers declared their political independent act by an influence that is able to sustain

to take all the sliver in the world, if it wants to test its capacity, a demand is created by an influence that is able to sustain that demand, so that a man nowhere in the world is going to sell his sliver for gold for any less than he can get for it in the Un'ted States. But we will not have to go it alone. We would start with the western hemisphere, with China and Japan on the castern hemisphere, and with France with the ern hemisphere, and with France with the

PROF. LAUGHLIN REPLIES. Prof. Laughlin, replying for the negative,

Apart from the well understood use of money as a medium of exchange, money is used like a common denominator of value with which other articles are compared. As a measure of value it serves in a similar way as a quart cup may serve as a measure of capacity, and as there is not needed a separate cup for every quart of milk in existence, rate cup for every quart of milk in existence, no one can measure hundreds of thousands of varieties of goods by comparing with the same standard of measure. There is no need of an amount of money equal to all the TERMS OFFERED TO NEWFOUNDLAND. goods in existence. The measure of value is that in which prices are stated and debts are paid, provided the measure of value is also made a legal tender in any country. It is evident then that the quantity of measures is not so material as the unvarying stability of the standard of measure. There is no more essential need of an increased amount balances with Europe in coin except on its than there is or should be a number of yardsticks equal to the number of yards of cloth in a store. The absurdity of supposing that much money is required in order to have something with which to measure goods is as absurd as to suppose a community must have hearses in number equal to the popula-tion. One or two well regulated hearses may are neither exchanged at the same time, nor are they offered in comparison with the

standard at the same time.

NECESSITY FOR MONEY. What is important to point out is that goods, when expressed in terms of a common denominator of value, are daily exchanged in enormous quantities, mainly without the use of any money. For the exchange of these goods, therefore, money is not needed in proportion to the transactions. This function is that of the medium of exchange. The necessity of an increasing quantity of money is growing system of exchanges. From 92 to 95 per cent of transactions are performed by this mamarket, as the mints are open to all of it chinery, without the use of money, and rethat comes. retail transactions are similarly performed a more general militia system, Canada without the use of money. But some one grant \$40,000 annually toward the mai might say: "This vast system of currency must be liquidated in actual coin and money. so our business system rests like an inverted pyramid on the vortex of a small reserve o coin." Now this is wholly untrue. We ex press the value of goods in terms of money, but then we really exchange them almost en-tirely by means of the deposit currency. The transactions expressed in terms of money are based, not upon coln, but upon the goods bought and sold. The system, therefore, is as broad as the transactions and is ultimately resolved into goods and is based upon goods. The transactions in goods are the reason for the existence of the checks and deposits. The checks and deposits are not the reason for the existence of the transaction. The redemption is ultimately in goods, and not

in coin. Coin only is a means of going from one set of goods to another. Prices since 1873 have not fallen because of the tack of money. Silver has fallen about 50 per cerft, as compared with a very modest fall in the price of commodities. Silver does not have the same purchasing price in 1894 as in 1873. Hence, free coinage can-not be urged as a just means of paying debt. More so-called redemption money by the amount of \$1,092,000,000 is in existence today as compared with 1873, and yet prices have fallen, and silver has fallen still more. Prices unmistakably have fallen because of the cheapened cost of production. Since we undertook the purchase of silver in 1878 it undertook the purchase of silver in 1878 it has fallen about one-half in value, although we have purchased about \$600,000,000. It is perfectly evident there is no use of the United States acting alone to bolster up the price of silver when we have failed, even in concert with the Latin union. Free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 means the single silver standard or silver monometallism. Today the market ratio between gold and silver is nearly 34 to 1.

the market ratio between gold and silver is nearly 34 to 1.

The free coinage of silver under such conditions as exist today would not mean the concurrent circulation of both gold and silver. It would mean the immediate adoption of the single silver standard. Free coinage of silver would not increase the quantity of money. Since gold must be inevitably driven out, the free coinage of silver would result of silver would not increase the inevitably driven money. Since gold must be inevitably driven out, the free ceinage of silver would result in a diminution of the quantity of money. May 1, 1895, the official reports of the gold circulation are \$568,000,000. To adopt free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, when the market ratio is about 34 to 1, would mean the instant retirement from circulation of nearly \$500,000,000 of gold circulation.

EFFECT ON THE LABORER.

EFFECT ON THE LABORER. As free coinage of silver would inevitably result in a rise of prices, so it would immediately result in a fall of wages. Its first effect would be to diminish the purchasing power of all our wages. The man who gets \$500 or \$1,000 a year as a fixed rate of wages or salary will find he can buy just half as much as now. It has been one of the undisputed facts of history that when prices rise the wages of labor are the last to advance, and when prices fall the wages of labor are the first to decline. Free coinage of silare the first to decline. Free coinage of sil-

(Continued on Third Page.)

SILVER MEN ARE CONFIDENT

Encouraged by the Action of the Prussian House of Lords.

CALL FOR A CONFERENCE EXPECTED SOON

Snough Votes Already Pledged to Pass the Murbach Resolution in the Reichstag-Cabinet Ministers Favorable.

BERLIN, May 17.-The Bundesrath is now considering the resolution calling upon the German government to take the initiative for a conference for the international use of both gold and silver, which was passed by the upper house of the Prussian Diet yesterday. It is expected the Bundesrath will coincide in the motion and will sak France and cide in the motion and will sak France and cide in the motion and will sak France and cide in the motion and will sak France and cide in the motion and will sak France and cide in the motion and will sak France and cide in the motion and will sak France and cide in the motion and will sak France and cide in the motion and cide in the motion and will sak France and cide in the motion and cide in the cide considering the resolution calling upon the cide in the motion and will ask France and America, or all of them, to join in a call. Next week the Reichstag will also pass a similar resolution. The bimetallists have already received 206 signatures in the Reichstag, which will give them an absolute majority in that body.

Count von Mirbach, who is the author of the resolution adopted yesterday and is the leader of the great agrarian interests, was for bimetallism. Speaking of the action in arrested." the upper house of the Prussian Diet yesterday, he said: "It was the first time that the Prossian House of Lords has ever disavowed the advice of the chancellor and instructed

the Morth China Daily News, an English the advice of the chancellor and instructed him how to act in the Bundesrath on behalf of Prussia. Chancelor von Hohenlohe is allow and conservative and is wedded to the old gold idea, but Freiherr von Marshall, secretary of foreign affairs; Count von Posacietary of foreign affairs; Count von Posacietary of the imperial treasury; Herr Hammerstein-Loxton, minister of agricultura, and General Bronsart von Schellender, minister of war, are with us, as is also the entire agricultural interests. Those engaged in duties dealing with the silver countries also, and the whole of the centrists, are bimetallists."

The North China Daily News, an English journal, commenting upon the report of Mr. Kopsch, says the export trade in all branches is benefited by the low rate of sterling exchange, and that under existing conditions there is every prospect that conditions there is every prosp

House of Lords, and if their decision upon it is favorable, the conference will soon be

Cegislature at St. Johns Likely to Reject OTTAWA, Ont., May 17.—Hon. G. E.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 17.—Hon. G. E. Foster stated before the House of Commons the terms of the confederation which the Dominion had agreed to at the conference between the Canadian and Newfoundland gov. ernments. The terms are as follows: 1. Canada is willing to assume the present lebt of Newfoundland, \$10,350,000, which is

equal to \$50 per capita of her people. Canada will pay as yearly allowance for legislation \$50,000, a subsidy of 80 cents per head of her population, up to 400,000 (which at present amounts to \$65,000), the do the work of burying all the community payments to be made on the population of because they may not inconveniently all dis each decennial census after union; allowance at the same time. So with gold. All goods for crown lands and rights of metals and minerals and timber therein and thereon

\$151,000; total, \$650,600. \$151,000; total, \$650,600.

3. Canada will maintain all that class of service in Newfoundland which falls under the head of general or Dominion service, these comprising: Governor's salary, customs, excise, savings banks, public works (of a Dominion character), crown lands, administration of justice, postoffice, steamship service, marine and light house, februare. service, marine and light houses, fisheric penitentiaries, weights and measures and gas inspection, arts, agricultural and statistics, quarantine and immigration, insurance inspection, geological survey.
4. Canada is to maintain in regard to the

steamship services, passenger and mail com-munication in at least as efficient a manner 5. In lieu of expenditure for militia Newfoundland and until such time as Par-liament may deem it necessary to introduce

grant \$40,000 annually toward the mainten-ance of a police constabulary, this force to be at the disposition of the Dominion

emergency.
ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 17.—The terms offered by Canada to induce the Newfoundiand government to enter the Dominion are so unsatisfactory it is expected the legislature will unanimously reject them. The whole proceedings of the Ottawa conference have been tabled. But for the necessary legal formalities they would have been

in the German Reichstag. BERLIN, May 17.-The long expected dethe sugar growers of Germany was commenced in the Reichstag today. The secretary of the brought in in the interest of the sugar manufacturers, but in the interest of the rease the agitation now existing among the agrarian classes. Continuing, the secretary said that the government had gradually reduced the bounties on sugar and contemplated their entire repeal, but so long as other states continued to grant bounties to ex-porters Germany could not be without them or her trade would be supplanted.

NICARAGUA PAYS THE SMART MONEY.

to Make the Agreement Good. LONDON, May 17 .- In compliance with the agreement under which the British men-ofwar were withdrawn from Nicaragua on con dition that the "smart" money demanded by Great Britain for the expulsion of Consul Hatch be paid in London within fifteen days Nicaragua by Senor Chrisanto Medina, min-ister to London for Salvador, who has acted for Nicaragua throughout the episode just closed. Nicaragua had until May 20 to pay the indemnity under the terms of agreement.

SPANISH SHIP LOST IN A TYPEOON Board Were Drowned.

LONDON, May 17.-The Spanish steamer Gravina, bound from Antwerp for Liebon, was lost off Capones during a typhoon, and only two of those on board were saved.

Storms on the North Sea. THE HAGUE, May 17 .- A severe storn has been raging along the Holland coast for several days past. The sluices have been closed. Large tracts of country, however, have been submerged, and the peasants in other districts have prepared to move their cattle and effects.

FIELD WELL WORTH CULTIVATING Far East Now the Most Promising One for American Enterprise

WASHINGTON, May 17 .- Consul General Jernigan at Shanghai, China, devotes some space in a report upon the foreign trade of China to a quotation from the report of 1894 of Mr. Kopsch of the imperial Chinese customs service. The latter says that there is no indication of recovery from the retrograde movement in the staple articles of import from gold standard countries. This he ascribed to the appreciation of gold enhancing prices and curtailing demand, which also characterized the trade of 1893. Of the ex-

port trade Mr. Kopsch said:
"Steadier but lower exchange benefited exports and enabled shippers of Indian produce to lay it down in gold standard countries at

"It certainly can not be expected that the consumption of foreign fabries will attain to the level recorded when the exchange was high, unless the gold value of silver improves and tael prices are thereby reduced to rates within the means of eastern consumers It is true that the imports show an increased value of 10,740 tacks over 1893, but in a great measure the value of these was enhanced by the further appreciation of gold.."

Mr. Kopsch is quoted upon the subject of importation of piece goods, in which he says the exports advanced insignificantly, but not asked by a reporter of the Associated press sufficiently to show "that the falling off for an expression of his views on the battle caused by the appreciation of gold had been

Other reports show that the sale of Manchester goods has been restricted, though

bimetallists."

Baron Manteuffel, the conservative leader, was also asked for an expression of his views, and he corroborated the opinion expressed by Count von Mirbach.

Dr. Otto Arendt, who is the editor of the organ of the bimetallists, the Deutsche Wochenschrift, was next seen. He said:

Chima reaped the benefit."

The chances for himstallism are better new control of the corresponding fall in gold prices in England and the United States the trade in China reaped the benefit."

Speaking of other sevents the News speaks of the tea trade, saying that it has proved very remunerative, "for though a higher price has had to be paid here than in 1893, the fall in exchange covered this, and as there was the building, without warning, slid off, the piles on which it rested, and pitched end-with a terrific crash. As it was split and with a terrific crash. As it was split and control of the piles on which it rested, and pitched end-with a terrific crash. As it was split and control of the piles on which it rested, and pitched end-with a terrific crash. As it was split and control of the piles on which it rested, and pitched end-with a terrific crash. As it was split and control of the piles on which it rested, and pitched end-with a terrific crash. As it was split and control of the piles on which it rested, and pitched end-with a terrific crash. As it was split and control of the piles on which it rested, and pitched end-with a terrific crash. As it was split and control of the piles on which it rested, and pitched end-with a terrific crash. As it was split and control of the piles on which it rested, and pitched end-with a terrific crash. As it was split and control of the piles on which it rested, and pitched end-with a terrific crash. As it was split and control of the piles on which it rested, and piles on

Wochenschrift, was next seen. He said:
"The chances for bimetallism are better now than ever. The government is confronted with the alternative of calling the conference or of encountering a conflict with the entire right. The decision of the Prussian House of Lords has amazed political circles."

Chancellor von Hohenlohe was last seen and asked to express his views. He said: "I have nothing to add to the declaration I made yesterday in the upper house of the Prussian Diet, that the government would submit the silver question to further action in connection with the federal governments, and was also willing ultimately to meet the said: "I heaves and was also willing ultimately to meet the said: "I have nothing to add to the declaration I made yesterday in the upper house of the Prussian Diet, that the government would submit the silver question to further action in connection with the federal governments, and was also willing ultimately to meet the

against 20,687,000 tacks in 1893.

Reverting to particular ports, Mr. Jernigan comments upon the effect of the war upon Chinese trade. It appears that the Chinese flag has practically disappeared from the port of Shanghai, many vessels of the Chinese merchant fleet being transferred to a foreign flag. The number of ships have a toreign hag. The number of snips have immaterially decreased, but the tonnage has slightly increased. The exportation of gold has decreased, but a large amount of silver bullion remains in port supposed to be the result of war loans and subsides. The same

Mr. Jernigan closes his report by urging tween China and the United States. speaks of the favorable impression which the six modern war vessels flying the United States flag in Chinese waters has produced and American residents have felt secure. He comments upon the fact that in China and Japan there is not published a single journal under American influence, while the leading fournals are under British influence and advocate British interests. He adds that newspapers under American influence could do much good. He suggests a paper of this kind at both Yokohama and Shanghai.

JUSTICE FIELD'S GREAT AMBITION. Still Another Year. WASHINGTON, May 17.-Justice Field

anniversary of his entering upon the duties of a member of the United States supreme court. He was appointed to the office on court. He was appointed to the office on March 10, 1863, by President Lincoln, but did not assume the duties of the position until the 20th of May following. He was at the time of his appointment chief justice of the supreme court of the state of California and he desired to finish the business which had been begun in that court before transferring his labors to a new field. The eighty-second anniversary of his father's birth also fell on the 20th of May, which was another reason for selecting that date for beanother reason for selecting that date for beginning his services in the national supreme court. Counting from the date of his ap-pointment only three justices have been longer on the supreme bench than Mr. Fields. These were Justice Marshall, Justice Storey and Justice Wayne, Chief Justice Marshall's term covered thirty-four years, five months and five days; Justice Storey's, thirty-three years and nine months. Justice Wayne's thirty-two years and five months. When Justice Field went on the bench Judge Taney was chief justice. He has therefore served with four different chief

It is said to be Mr. Field's ambition to exbate on the proposed changes in the taxation of sugar with the view of affording relief to the stories of his intended resignation, which are quite regularly carried to him, that he hopes to remain on the bench at least one year longer. Justice Field has already made known his intention of going to the Pacific coast, where his circuit is located, during the coming vacation of the supreme court as has been his annual practice with comparatively few exceptions ever since his appointment, notwithstanding the law requires visits to the circuit only once every two years. the circuit only once every two years.

Past Ten Months Show an Improvement Over the Previous Year. WASHINGTON, May 17.- A treasury statement of the receipts from internal revenue during the ten months guded April 30, 1895, shows a net increase of \$1,511.724 over the same period in 1894. The amounts of the receipts from the several sources of revenue during the last ten months are given as folduring the last ten months are given as fol-lows: Spirits, \$69,355,548, increase \$120,285; tobacco, \$24,578,986, increase \$193,742; fer-mented liquors, \$24,384,124, decrease \$59,502; oleomargarine, \$1,261,938, decrease \$58,732; miscellaneous, \$498,278, increase \$372,646; total income tax receipts to date, \$73,164. The increases and decreases during April, 1895, as compared with April, 1894, are given as follows: Spirits decrease \$760,374; tobacco, as follows: Spirits, decrease \$760.374; tobacco, increase \$42,108; fermented liquors, increase \$249,712; income tax, increase \$44,506; oleomargarine, decrease \$25,519; miscellaneous, increase \$19,107

increase \$12,107.

The decrease in the receipts from the tax on whisky during the last month was \$731,-761. During the month of August and September of the present fiscal year, the receipts were about \$15,000,000 in excess of receipts for the aame period of the previous year. Today's statement shows that about \$13,500,000 of this surplus has been wiped out.

METHUEN, Mass., May 18 .- Fire broke and in spite of the combined efforts of the departments of Methuen and Lawrence, from where aid had been sent, the building was burned to the ground. The loss will be heavy

TENEMENT HOUSE COLLAPSED

Workmen Had it Up on Timbers Building a Story Underneath.

PITCHED FORWARD INTO THE STREET

Three Persons Instantly Killed and Eleven Injured, Some of Them Fatally-Firemen Cleared Away the Ruins.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 17 .- A two and a half-story wooden tenement house, owned by Joseph Le Moine and occupied by several French families in Coventry, in that part known as Jericho, seven miles from this city, collapsed this afternoon and three persons were killed and eleven injured. It is thought that two of the latter are fatally hurt. The building had been raised to permit the building of another story beneath it. The killed are: Mrs. Mabel Guertin, 50 years old, occupant of the house; Asa Aldrich, 55 years old, workman employed in raising

Moine, occupant of the house, The injured are: Mrs. Joseph Le Moine, aged 70 years, crushed, bruised and internally injured, probably fatally; Noah Richards, workman, scalp wounds, side crushed. injured internally, probably fatally; Mrs. Louise Le Molne, 35 years of age, seriously injured about the head; Fred Blatch, 10 years old, scalp wounds, unconscious; Frank Le Moine, 18 years old, leg fractured; Joseph

the house; 21/2-year-old child of Louise Le

dying, and the passersby and others at once began the work of rescue.

The Centerville fire department was summoned and rendered valuable assistance in tearing away the debris. An alarm was rung upon the mill bells, and soon thousands had gathered at the scene. Meanwhile the rescuers were tearing apart the mass of splintered beams and boards and soon came spintered beams and boards and soon came upon the body of a woman lying in the street under the second floor. It was crushed almost unrecognizable, but from the clothing it was identified as that of Mrs. Guerteine, a widow, who lived on the second floor. short distance away, the body of a child was found. The neck was broken and the lower parts were badly mangled. Half an hour later, the body of Asa Aldrich of Arctic Cen-tre was found. His back was broken and his head crushed into pulp. Aldrich was in the act of moving a heavy jack under the building when it started on its downward plunge. Mrs. Joseph Le Moine, wife of the owner of the building, and Noah Richards, a workman. were taken from the rulns so badly injured that they will die. Haif a dozen others, in-cluding several children, who had been play-ing about, were injured.

OBJECT TO THE LEASE SYSTEM

Investigated by State Officials. LARAMIE, Wyo., May 17 .- (Special.) -- Affairs at the Wyoming state penitentiary in this city are in a somewhat tangled condition. The lately appointed warden, N. D. McDonald, and Miss Nellie Marsh, who is in charge of the institution, as the representative of her father, James Marsh, the lessee, are having a controversy to decide which of them is in charge. McDonald which of them is in charge. McDonald recently dismissed an employe and appointed another in his piace. To this Miss Marsh objects, claiming that the warden has no authority to dismiss or hire employes. The warden, on his part, complains that the food furnished the prisoners by the lesses is unfit to eat, and that spoiled meats and vegetables are purchased for consumption at the penitentiary. An inspection of the affairs at the penitentiary is in progress by Governor Richards and State Treasurer Hay of the board of charities and reform, and affairs at the pententiary is in progress by Governor Richards and State Treasurer Hay of the board of charities and reform, and Attorney General Fowler. The situation is complicated by the fact that the present lessee has a lifteen-year contract, made by a previous state administration, for running the penitentiary. There is a strong feeling in favor of nullifying Marsh's contract on account of the unsatisfactory manner of conducting affairs at the penitentiary, it is further claimed that at the time of the giving of this contract to Marsh a state official, who was a member of the board awarding the contract, was interested in it. During the past year four convicts, two of them murderers, have escaped from the penitentiary. One of them was John Tregoning, the fundereson, a wealthy stockman of Cheyenne. The present state officials are determined to remedy the abuses, and unless the lessee can, by force of law, hold his contract, some radical changes will at once be made.

Cheyenne Citizens Getting Even. will next Monday celebrate the thirty-second

Cheyenne titizens Getting Even. CHEYENNE, May 17 .- (Special.)-A com mittee of three merchants of this city has been appointed by a business mens' meeting to ascertain whether or not the Union Pacific company is fulfilling its contract made with the city in regard to working the shops here. It is claimed that the town is being discriminated against, so far as the employment of men in the shops is concerned. Other towns with smaller shop plants have larger forces. When the shops were built the city incurred an indebtedness of \$50,000, vacated a large number of streets, furnished the company free water and made other concessions in return for which the company agreed to invest a certain amount of capital in shops and to employ men to work them. For the past year the shops have been almost deserted, while those in other towns have been worked to their usual capacity. The citizens of Cheyenne now propose to learn the exact status of the town with the company. been appointed by a business mens' meet-

Opening New Wyoming Mines. RAWLINS, Wyo., May 17,—(Special Telegram.)—W. J. Crane from Arlington, Neb., president and general manager of the Inter president and general manager of the Inter Ocean Mining company, came in from the east yesterday, bringing with him several men and teams and a car load of supplies. He leaves tomorrow for West Spring creek, about forty miles southeast, where his company owns a large amount of placer ground which Crane estimates will run about 65 cents per cubic yard in coarse gold. A bed rock flume of several thousand feet will be put in at once and active mining operations begun early in midsummer. Mr. Crane is also interested in Jack Creek placers, where a large amount of work was done last season. The company he represents are all Nebraska capitalists, except J. G. Rankin of this city. of this city.

Union Pacific Wins a Case CHEYENNE, May 17 .- (Special Telegram. -At the close of evidence for the plaintiff in the suit of John Hartley against the Union Pacific for \$19,000 damages, sustained by the death of his brother, while in the company's employ, Judge Riner instructed the jury to bring in a verdic, for the defendant, the plaintff not having made out a

Dome Lake Stocked with Trout. SHERIDAN, Wyo., May 17.-(Special.)— Dome lake, thirty-five miles from this city, was stocked with 50,000 young from this city, day. The fish were brought 1,000 miles by rail from the state hatchery at Laramie, with the loss of not more than a dozen. The location where the fish were planted is one of the finest in the Rocky mountains.

Deed of a Demented Woman CHEYENNE, May 17.—(Special Telegram.) Nora Haley, an unmarried woman of 40 THURSTON RIFLES FINISH WELL OMAHA AND DUBUQUE AGREED Made Their Best Showing in Class

MEMPHIS, May 17.—The weather last night was of a kind to try the fortitude of the soldiers at Camp Schofield, but they stood it bravely and there were cases reported for the hospital this morning. Since 8 o'clock the temperature has risen slightly and the sun has come out, making a more cheerful prospect. This morning there were exhibition drills by all the United States troops in camp, under command of their lieutenants. and practice drills by the companies that take part in the competition this afternoon. This was followed by inspection of the differ-

cavalry. Among the veterans were several stumping along on wooden legs, but keeping their places in line. The procession was greeted with great cheering along the whole

ent company quarters to decide the discipline

Competition in the Interstate drill was closed at oMntgomery park this afternoon, when the four remaining companies in class A contested for the \$3,000 purse. The first to appear were the Morton cadets, the young mpany from the national cadets which created such a favorable impression by their drill in class B. That these boys are rea-sonably sure of a first prize in the three classes in which they are entered is conceded on all sides.

They were followed by the champions, the defenders of the Galveston cup. The Fencidefenders of the Galveston cup. The Fenci-bles got through with six minutes to spare, but it was then found that Captain Domer, in turning the leaves of his program, had skipped one, omitting a number of movements. During the six minutes re-maining the company executed a number of their movements in double time, but the judges did not score them, and the effect of this unfortunate oversient on the Famelles. this unfortunate oversight on the Fencibles' core is an open question.

They the Seeley Rifles of Galveston, a

great favorite, marched on the field and com-pleted the program in fine style, with seven minutes to spare. They are strongly touted tonight as baving an excellent chance for

The Thurston Rifles, competitors in three classes, made their best showing in class A today. Captain Scharff got through the program laid down for him and exhibited some fine skirmish drills for the benefit of the judges and the crowd.

Tomorrow is veterans' day. The only Chickasaw Guards, ex-champions, will drill in Upton tactics against two companies of confederate veterans. Lieutenant General John M. Schofield, accompanied by Colonels Sanger and Schofield of his staff and Mrs. Schofield, will reach

this city in the morning. The general will review the troops Monday afternoon, after which he will proceed on his journey to the

fankton Indians feing Deprived of Their

At New York-Arrived-Wittekind, from Bremen; Normannia, from Hamburg; Thingvalla, from Stettin; Dania, from Hamburg.
At Genoa-Arrived-Kaiaer Wilhelm II.,
from New York. At Hamburg-Arrived-Bohemia, from Bai-

Queenstown-Arrived-Indiana, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool.
At London-Arrived-Ontario, from New

Agura; Cufic, from Liverpool.

Only Two Schools Accept the Proposals Made by the General Assembly.

OTHER SEMINARIES DO NOT WANT CHANGE

Lengthy Report Presented to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and the Appointment of Auother Committee Advised.

PITTSBURG, May 17.-The Presbyterian general assembly surpassed itself this year in bringing important business quickly to the front. It is unusual for a matter of such widespread interest as the centrol of the denominational seminaries to come to the fore within twenty-four hours of the delivery of the opening sermons. The questions at issue have not yet been decided, but the discussion has begun, and it is to be continued tomorrow without interruption until the end and an interval of three or four hours given for its perusal and digestion. In the afternoon an hour and a half was given to debate. Three speakers took part in it and at the close an attempt was made to set aside a time for the decisive vote, but it was not adopted. Its effect would have been to limit the time of each speaker to ten minutes. Tomorrow the debate will wax hot and the fur will fly. The opening speech will be made by Hon. E. E. White of Columbus, O., the newly elected president of the directory of Lane seminary at Cincinnati, which rejected the attempts of the general assembly to gain control of its funds for the purposes

of the church.

Dr. W. L. Mowan of Pittsburg, for the committee on arrangements, delivered an address of welcome, in which he spoke of the synod of Pennsylvania being the largest in the church and alluded to the fact that it has more members, sends out more missionaries and contributes more money for their support than any other Presbyterian synod. He then presented the moderator with the gavel made from wood from the holy land.

Moderator Booth then responded respecting the gavel with a pleasing address. The rest of the session was then taken up and the standing committees were announced as far as they have been made up. When the report of the committee on seminary control, ap-pointed by the general assembly of 1894, was announced every commissioner was in his seat and there was great interest munifested, as no one was given an idea beforehand as to the nature of the report. The report was read by the stated clerk.

review the troops Monday afternoon, after which he will proceed on his journey to the southwest.

MEADE ATTACKED HIS HOST

Was Entertained by Minister Hazelton, Whom He Declared Was Drunk.

NEW YORK, May 17.—B. B. Smalley of Vermont, who is Minister Hazelton's backer in the present trouble which the Venozuelan minister is having, owing to Admiral Meade's charges, is at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Mr. Smalley has been in Washington looking after the interests of his friend. He is now on his way home.

Speaking of Hazelton's case he said: "I understand that Admiral Meade has accused Minister Hazelton of being intoxicated. I was not there at the time the offense was committed, and it has narrowed down to a question of veracity between the two men. I will say this—you cannot make any person in Vermont believe that Mr. Hazelton is in the habit of getting drunk. I have known Mr. REPORT ON SEMINARY CONTROL.

Say this—you cannot make any person in Vermont believe that Mr. Hazelton is in the habit of getting drunk. I have known Mr. Hazelton for twenty years and I can truthfully say that I never knew of his taking a drink. I must confess that I don't understand Admiral Meade. I don't know whether he was there as an admiral or as a spy, but it seems very strange to, me that the admiral, after being entertained by Mr. Hazelton as his guest, should have hurried around and made charges against him.

"I don't know what disposition will be made of the case. Mr. Hazelton met Assistant Secretary of State Uhi and had a talk with him. Just before I left Washington I got a long telegram from the governor of Vermont in the interest of Mr. Hazelton. Others are at work and we hope to help him through."

WASHINGTON, May 17.—It is stated at the Navy department that the Meade case since the action of Saturday, when the secretary made a statement of the case, and the permission to Admiral Meade to go abroad was revoked.

BRINGING THE REDS TO TERMS

HAT the said conferences the committee, in expressing the meaning and effect of the recommendations, said that "A" (which is as follows: That all of their funds and follows: That all of their funds and follows: That all of their funds and property subject to the terms and conditions of existing or specified trusts shall lions of existing or specified trusts for the Presbyterian church in the Unit of America.

At the said conferences in and I fact trust as follows: That all of their funds and property so held shall be used for any other purpose than for theological education, according to the various sem

rankton Indians steing Deprived of Their Ancient Rights.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 17.—(Special.)
—In these dispatches a few days since was chronicled the news of the institution of the first bigamy case ever brought against an Indian. Now comes the news of a noble red man getting a divorce. This fact is granted by a judge of the state circuit court. Since the ratification of the treaty with the Yankton Indians, whereby the larter gave up the lands to the government with the exception of the land taken in severally, the Yankton Indians have been citizens of the United States and of the state of South Dakota and are therefore smith granted the divorce to the Yankton Indians have been citizens of the United States and of the state Judge on the Rosebud agency, has been arrested for bigamy. He is the second red ever arrested on this charge and the threat made by the authorities at Washington that the practice of the reds of having any number of wives must be stopped in Sapparently being executed. Little Elk gave the South has been arrested for or supparently being executed. Little Elk gave the South of C. C. Carpenter.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 17.—(Special.)

Building Association Organized.

RAMULINS, Wyo., May 17.—(Special. Telegram).—The Carbon County Ruilding association organized.

RELECTION OF OFFICIALS.

As to "D' (which is as follows: That the election of trustees, directors, and that the lection of the water of the powers of the power of the season of the capture of the power of the seminaries to make any of the very and the capture of the general assembly and that no such elections and the country of the seminaries of the proposed by the commissioner. A squaw from Pine Ridge, accused of assault with intent to kill, was bound any of the very control of the proposed by the said general assembly; to which the said elections, appointment or transfer shall have been approved by the said general assembly and that the submitted to the succeeding general assembly and that the country of the stranspart of the propos ELECTION OF OFFICIALS.

RELATING TO HERESY.

Building Association Organized.

RAWLINS, Wyo., May 17.—(Special Telegram.)—The Carbon County Building association was organized tonight, with ex-Governor John E. Osborne as precident, Clark E. Dodge vice president, D. T. Dunlap secretary and J. T. Kinsford treasurer.

Found Floating in the Missouri.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 17.—(Special Telegram.)—The body of a woman, 19 or 20 years of seg. was found in the Missouri river, at Iowa Point, Doniphan county, Kan., last evening. The body was very well dressed, the shoes being expensive and the stockings being silk. The woman had evidently been very good looking. No marks of violence were found upon the person. It was thought the body had been in the water three weeks, as the hair was dropping from the scalp.

Cold and Snew in England.

LONDON, May 17.—Cool weather accompanied by snow is reported from various parts of England and from the continent.

Movements of Ocean Steamers, May 17.

At New York—Arrived—Wittekind, from Bresnen: Normannia, from Hamburg: Thing. OMAHA AND DUBUQUE ACCEPTED.

OMAHA AND DUBUQUE ACCEPTED.

In view of the answer of the seminaries, as published in the appendix, the committee reports that Omaha and Dubuque have adopted all of the recommendations of the general assembly.

The directors and trustees of Princeton declare that they "do not antagonize, but on the contrary cordially acquiesce and are in the fullest sympathy with the sentiments of the resolutions contained in the report of the general assembly's committee of conference with the theological seminaries made to the general assembly at its season in 1391, viz.: That the church should