Opens the Campaign on Rehalf of Sound Money at His Old Home.

PEOPLE GAVE HIM A GREAT OVATION

History of American Coinage Reviewed and the Effects of the Adoption of Free Coinage of Silver on the Country's Finances Ably Presented.

COVINGTON, May 20.—The secretary of the United States treasury, Hon. J. G. Carlisle, opened the discussion of the question of sound money tonight here in a quaint structure called Central Garden. The hall is in obligation in a new standard worth only half the middle of the beer garden, a theater-like as much as the money he borrowed or the structure, with a small stage at one end, property he purchased, he would appreciate and endorse this argument and it would be useless to discuss the question with him. enliven dull hours. The rush to hear the speaker was tremendous. An attempt was dress was telt. The beginning of the address was delayed by a state demonstration of considerable magnitude. It was 8.25 when the crowd at the doors parted and Secretary Carlisle, escorted by Congressman A. S. Berry, and accompanied by M. E. Levelle. voters was felt. The beginning of the ad-Berry, and accompanied by M. E. Ingalis fully administered his high office.

After a tumult of applause, again and again repeated, Mr. Carlisle began his address. He began by a review of the history of the coinage of the country and then took up the question of the free coinage of silver. Whether we shall continue to preserve whether we shall continue to preserve our existing monetary system, under which all the dollars in use, whether they be gold. silver or paper, possess equal purchasing power in the markets, or provide by law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars containing 412½ grains of standard silver, and make them the units and measures of value in the exchange of commodities and in the payment of debts, is by far the and in the payment of debts, is by far the most important question that has been pre-sented for the consideration of the American

people during this generation; and that ques-tion now confronts us. COMPARISON OF VALUES. Free and unlimited coinage of full legal tender silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1 means that our law shall be so changed that any owner of silver bullion may send it to the mints and have it coined, at the public expense, into dollars each containing 412½ grains of standard silver, the dollars when coined to be delivered to the owner of the builion, and all the people of the United States to be compelled by law to receive them as dollars in the payment of debts, although not intrinsically worth more than 50 cents each. The twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of standard gold con-tained in a gold dollar is worth 100 cents, or the equivalent of 100 cents, all over the in silver standard countries as well as in gold standard countries, and it is worth just as much before it is coined as afterward, but the 412½ grains of standard silver anywhere in the world more than about 50 finally adjusted to the new standard, what the business affairs of the country have been finally adjusted to the new standard, what the business affairs of the country have been finally adjusted to the new standard, what will be the effect on our domestic trade? The changed for one pound of gold anywhere it is the country have been finally adjusted to the new standard, what will be the effect on our domestic trade? The prices of all things will be nominally the country have been finally adjusted to the new standard, what will be the effect on our domestic trade? The form, sixteen pounds of silver cannot be ex-changed for one pound of gold anywhere in the world, but it requires about thirty-two pounds of silver to procure one pound of gold everywhere. But some one may say that this is not a fair statement, because it answer to this objection is that the state-ment does not attempt to measure the value of either of the metals, but simply to com-pare them, one with the other, and that for the purpose of making the comparison the value of gold is determined by its purchasing way. Sixteen pounds of silver bullion will purchase only about one-half the quantity of commodities anywhere that one pound of gold bullion will purchase, and this purchasing power is the true test of their actual and teen pounds of silver, coined into dollars, will now purchase as much as one pound of gold coins, but this would not be the case under a system of free and unlimited coinage on individual account. The coinage of silver dollars here has been limited by law for the purpose of preventing an exc sive issue, and they have been coined by t government on its own account and paid out for public purposes as dollars of full value, and consequently the government is bound by every consideration of good faith, to say nothing of the positive declarations contained in the statutes, to keep them as good as gold, or, in other words, to maintain the parity of the two metals; and this it has done and will continue to do as long as the present system exists. But, is the present system is to be abolished and a new one established, so that private individuals and corporations can have their own buillon coined at the public expense and have the coins delivered to them for their private use, the government would be under no obligation whatever, legal or equitable, to keep them as good as gold, and, in fact, it would be investible for the control of th be impossible for it to do so, because the coinage would be unlimited and the volume of silver in circulation would become so great in proportion to the gold the government could procure that the attempt would necessarily fail. The most extreme advocates of free coinage have not yet ventured to suggest that the government would be under any obligation to guarantee or maintain the value of silver dollars coined without charge for private parties, and without such guarantee it is clear that the dollar would be worth no more than the commercial value of the bullion contained in it, just as the Mexican dollar is now. I admit that if the United States could coin without charge to the owners all the silver in the world available for coinage purposes 412% grains of standard silver. In bullion, would be worth as much in this country as a sliver dollar; but the real question is when the silver dollar; but the real question is when the silver dollar; but the real question is when the silver dollar; but the real question is when the silver dollar; but the real question is when the silver dollar; but the real question is when the silver dollar; but the real question is silver dollar; but the real question is silver dollar; but the real question is silver dollar.

NOT UNFRIENDLY TO SILVER. Those of us who oppose the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 are proposing no change in the measure or standard value now existing, nor are we proposing to discontinue the use of allver as money have never been and am not now, unfriendly to silver in the sense of desiring to see it excluded from the monetary system of the United States, or of any other country, but along with gold by means of any ratio the law of any one country may attempt to es-tablish between the two metals, and that the

the operation of its flecal system. I am.

tion is. What would the silver dollar itself be worth? That it will not be equal to our present unit and standard of value is not

only admitted but openly urged as one of the chief arguments in favor of free coinage.

Everywhere the people are told that under free colunge it will require twice as many dollars to procure any given quantity of com-modities as are required now, and this means

course, that the money will be only one-alf as valuable as it is now. When the

public judgment is finally passed upon this subject I think it will be found that the people of the United States are determined not to have a depreciated dollar, whether it

be gold, silver or paper. They are un-doubtedly entitled to have for use in their

business just as good money as any other people in the world have, and no political party that attempts to deprive them of it will ever enjoy their confidence or receive

CARLISLE ON THE CURRENCY therefore, in favor of the preservation of the existing standard of value, with such use of full legal tender silver coins, and paper convertible into coin on demand, as can be main tained without impairing or endangering the credit of the government or diminishing the purchasing or debt-paying power of the money in the hands of the people. This is what I mean by the terms "sound money."

Pur (is said the terms and the terms of the money).

But it is said that although the masses of the people have no bullion, many of them are in debt, and that the free coinage of silver In debt, and that the free coinage of silver would increase prices and give them more money, thus enabling them to discharge their obligations more easily. The merit of this argument will be judged by each individual according to the view which he may take of the nature of his obligations to the people who have leaned money or sold property to him. If a man who has borrowed \$1,000 in 1900 or the controlled to the controlle gold, or its equivalent, and has promised to pay it, or has purchased \$1,000 worth of another man's property and promised to pay for it in the standard money recognized by law at the date of his contract, believes that But if, as I have already endeavored to show the immediate effect of the adoption of made to reserve seats for ladies, but it was free coinage policy at the ratio of 16 to 1 given up when the pressure for admission by would be to contract the currency to the extent was felt. The beginning of the adcontraction would greatly reduce prices be-cause it would slarm the country, destroy and General Michael Ryan, assistant United States treasurer, entered the hall. Shortly afterward the working clubs entered, to the atterward the working clubs entered, to the ever witnessed. Every depositor in the savstirring airs by the band of "Old Kentucky
Home," and "Dixie," followed by the
plaintive "Auld Lang Syne." Twenty minutes later Hon, A. S. Berry introduced the
speaker in a brief speech, in which he paid
a high compliment to the man who, under
the most difficult circumstances, had faithfully administrated by head of the contraction of the under and other securities they had discounted for their customers, and the contraction of the currency would cause an increased demand for currency at the very time when it could not be obtained, and thus the difficulty of the situation would be increased by both causes. The banks would be compelled to either suspend payments themselves or drive their customers, who are generally business men—the men who give employment to labor in every community-into bankruptcy at once. Who would profit by this condition of affairs? Nobody except the holders of gold and the owners of silver mines, the holders of silver bullion and the brokers and speculators in the stocks of silver mining com-panies. The people who owe debts and are unable to pay them would be the ones to

suffer most, while the people who owe no debts and have money on hand would be the debts and have money on hand would be the ones to profit most. Every man in debt would be called upon to pay it promptly when due; there would be no more extensions of old debts, or any new credits given, because no man could foretell what the money would be worth at any time In the future. In this crash the laborer would be thrown out of employment by the failure or suspension of his employer, the farmer would receive less real money for his products, properly would be sold at low rates under judicial proceedings all over the country, credit would be destroyed, and all in-dustrial and commercial enterprises would stand still, awaiting the result of the new experiment with the monetary system. Of course a great country like this, rich in natural resources, would ultimately recover in some measure from even such a disaster, but how long a time would be required to do

so no man can predict. EXPLANATION NEEDED.

amount of any commodity than it required be-fore. There appears to be a singular delusion in the minds of some upon this subject. Many good people appear to think that in some tempted to explain, the government, by legis-lation or otherwise, can increase the prices of the things they have to sell without in creasing the prices of the things they have to buy. If there is any financial necromancy by which this one-sided increase of prices can be accomplished, our free coinage friends ought to explain it to the people. The plain, every-fay common-zense view of this subject is the only correct one. If prices are increased solely on account of an increase in the volume of circulation, or on account of a depreciation of the currency, without any change in the relation between the supply and demand of the commodities to be exchanged, the increase in prices will necessarily affect all things alike. If, therefore, the farmer or planter receives a greater number of dollars for his crop of cotton or wheat, he will be compelled to pay a correspondingly greater number of dollars for his agricultural implements, for his groceries, for his clothing, and, in short, for everything he purchases. Consequently his profit, if he has any, will bear about the same relation to his expenditures that it bears now
—that is to say, if he now makes a profit of
10 per cent, he will make a profit of no
more than 10 per cent then. Now it is out of the clear profits of his business that he must pay his debts, and it therefore remains to be seen how much benefit he would ultimately derive from a nominal increase in the prices of commodities. He cannot control the prices of the commodities produced by him to the same extent that other producers can control the prices of theirs, and it may be that the

prices of the things he is compelled to buy will be increased in much greater proportion than the prices of the things he has to sell. and if so he will be a loser instead of a gainer by the change. It is contended, however, that prices of ommodities have fallen since 1873, and that this reduction of prices has made it more difficult to pay debts now than it was then. It is true that the prices of some things have fallen, but it is equally true that the prices of some things have increased. It is not true, however, that our people owe any debts contracted as far back as 1873. The fundamental proposition of the advocates of free coinage is that all values are measured and all prices are fixed and regulated by the amount of redemption money in the country, and that the amount of paper currency or credit money, as it is sometimes called, such as bank notes, government notes and other circulating media, exert no influ ence on the values or prices of commodities Having dogmatically asserted this principle, they proceed without further argument to the conclusion that the legal demonstrization of silver in 1873 and the legal establishment of the gold standard of value at that time are the causes of the alleged decline in the prices of commodities in this country, and then, upon the theory that high prices for the necessaries of life would be a blessing to the people, they appeal to the consumers of agricultural and manufactured products to unite with them in the effort to secure the free and unlimited coinage of all the silver free and unlimited coinage of all the silver that the owners of builton may see proper to present at the mints. Even if we should admit the truth of their proposition, their conclusion that the demonstration of silver reduced prices is founded upon the assumption of a fact which cannot be established. They have wholly failed to allege, much less prove, that allver actually constituted any part of the redemption represents.

constituted any part of the redemption money in use or in existence in this country before or at the time of that legislation. If it did not, then it is clear that its legal demonstration did not and could not in fact reduce the amount of such money in this country and therefore cannot have reduced prices. It is well known personally to every genileman in this audience who was old to know what was transpiring in 1873 that there was not a dollar if silver in circula-tion at that date. The assumption upon which the argument is based is diametrically opposed to the historical and official fact. The only metallic or redemption money in use here at that time was gold, which amounted to only \$135,000,000, including what amounted to only \$135,000,000 including what only way to secure the use of both at the same time is to make one of them the standard of value, and so limit the coinage of the other that the government which issues them and receives them for public dues may be able at all times to maintain their exchange ability, either directly or indirectly through

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

ability, either directly or indirectly through fact that our full legal tender metalise money

ADOPTED BY AN OVERWHELMING VOTE

Those institutions Which Did Not See Their Way Clear to Adopt the Suggestions Asked to Look Again.

PITTSBURG, May 20 .- This afternoon, by a vote of 432 to 98, the Presbyterian general assembly decided to continue the movement, which is intended to give the assembly absolute control over its theological seminaries. The resolutions and recommendations were was a surprise to even the best observers. partment with this endorsement: Jubilation marked the faces of those who tions as they were adopted, were as follows:

clerk were wreathed in smiles. The resolutions as they were adopted, were as follows:

1. That it is the sense of this assembly that it is the sense of this assembly that the assembly of 1894 did not intend to prepare the way for any change in the prepared the autonomy of the seminaries, and that the said recommendations were intended to have the meaning and effect as a committee's report. This results to the assembly of 1894, does so with the assembly of 1894, does so with the assembly of 1894, does so with the aword purpose of I aving the tenure and title to all property to the seminaries exactly where they are now, in the hands of further purpose of securing the veto power of the assembly as an effective force of safegurarding by charter provisions trusts held and to be held by the boards of trustees against perversion or misuse.

Those Who Have Paid Income Tax Will at Once He Notified.

WASHINGTON, May 20—Commissioner to sections of the assembly of 1894, and in view of the propers of securing the veto power of the assembly of 1894, and in view of the propers of securing the veto power of the assembly as an effective force of safegurarding by charter provisions trusts held and to be held by the boards of trustees against perversion or misuse.

WASHINGTON, May 20—Commissioner that its efforts should be continued to securities and the importance of the interests involved, declares that its efforts should be continued to secure that its efforts should be continued to secure the adoption in substance of the assessment lists, returns and records in your further charge of this matter and to make further charge of this matter and to make further charge of this matter and to make report to the next general assembly to give the propersion and the importance of the next general assembly to give a full consideration to No. 9 of the reunion compact of 1890 in its relation to those seminaries now under synodical and anti-Prespoterian control.

The following recommendations were also and not prepared to say that it is inc

ver the seminary and its property."
With regard to the Western Theological

seminary in Alleghany, Pa., it was "recommended that the directors be requested to s cure the necessary legislation to enable the next general assembly to carry out the principle set forth by the assembly of 1894."
The action with regard to the seminary at Danville, Ky, was the recommendation that "the board of directors be requested to secure such legislation, not imperiting their charter, as will insure the general assembly the right to be represented in the courts and to enforce its proper supervision over the seminary and

The final resolution was couched in these words: "In regard to the seminaries which have simply answered that action is not exof doubtful validity, or the way is not clear to act as at present informed, no opinion is exsigned no specific reasons for their action. The general assembly cannot, therefore, rake any suggestions to these seminaries beyond the earnest request that they reconsider their action, since the adoption, substantially, of the assembly's plan by all the seminaries will give assurance to every donor and to all our members that these institutions are mply secured to the Presbyterian church.

Afterward the old committee was reapinted, with the addition of three ministers of whom the moderator was to be one, and two elders. The fourth resolution was added at the urgent solicitation of a representative of Auburn seminary, but it under-went great change between introduction and adoption. At first it provided for approval of the government of these seminaries under synodical and Presbyterian control, but in its nal form this approval was eliminated. Their great success promises to embolden he conservatives for drastic measures against the students of Union seminary. The vote today was a declaration of war to the knife

and the only end will be surrender or se-

The morning papers contained a letter which raised a scene in the Presby-terian general assembly. It purported to be an attempt to forestall the action of the assembly in choosing a moderator in favor of the liberal side. Before the re-sumption of debate on the seminary question Hon. E. E. Whitte and Dr. William M. Page rose to questions of personal privilege and epudiated any connection with the letter or with its statements.

After the reference of certain papers i fonfort's committee on seminaries, the dis cussion was centinued, Dr. William O. Thomp-son, president of Miami university at Oxford, O., having the floor. He said there was a misunderstanding on this subject. It had been a negotiation between the assembly and he seminaries, the results of which had been stated to the assembly. The question now to the point was, "What shall we do with the results presentel?" There were legal and occlesiastical considerations concerned in the discussion. To show his personal attitude the speaker said that he was one of those who voted for the veto of Prof. Briggs, adding that he would do it again even if it drove Union seminary into Europe. But he did not believe in this report before the assembly. There were three things the assembly could o. Some thought, apparently, that they nust "adopt the report or quit." This was of a fact. It was possible to adopt a report and then force the issues to dismiss the

eport progress. The speaker then proceeded discuss the legal questions involved, stat-ng that the constitutions of the states make these proposed changes impossible unless the charters of the institutions concerned should be involved in danger. Charter changes would involve litigation in state courts and the seminaries would be put to great expense. The assembly had sent out its agents and their reports had come back. nd their reports had come back. If the roposal was to force the issue then the asmbly should assume all the risk and ex-Proceeding to take up the points of the re-

ort. Dr. Thompson said that the church rould do better to stand by the compact made a 1879 with the seminaries rather than to orce them into a new arrangement which hey had declared unwise or impossible. He alled attention to the fact that the seminary t Omaha was a new institution and could do s it pleased in getting terms of incorpora-ion, but the older institutions could not do The fact was asserted that these pro osed changes would endanger some of the eminaries and might cause their loss to the denomination. The compact of 1870 had given the church security and would continue to do so. It contained the substance of the risel tous, and it exest was dange out.

A brief interval between speeches was stilized to git authority for the committee n correspondence to send a letter to the outhern Presbyterian assembly meeting at

PRAISED THE COMMITTEE. Dr. F. C. Monfort, chairman of the assembly committee on theological seminaries, then took the platform to support the report of the conference committee. He praised the drowned.

report as courteous and wise. He regretted the language used by the speakers preceding LAND BOOMERS CONFUSED with regard to Union seminary, though he agreed that so far as the carest of the church

s concerned "Union did it."

Prof. Z nos of McCormick seminary then
took the floor, stating that Dr. Monfort, the ast speaker, had simply obscured the ques tions at issue. He thought the matter to be one of wisdom and policy. The plan of the committee he approved, but regretted that Mr. McDougall had not lived a hundred years ago, so as to have put his ideas into the charters of the seminaries to begin with.

The most rousing speech of the morning and the last of the session previous to recess

was made by ex-Governor James A. Beaver, who appeared as a director of Princeton seminary and an enthusiastic advocate of the committee's report. REAR ADMIRAL MEADE IS RETIRED

committee and the features of moderator and Admiral Richard W. Meade is hereby re- and Nebraska. Admiral Richard W. Meade is hereby retired from active service in the navy pursuant to section 1433 of the revised statutes. The president regrets exceedingly that the long, early tomorrow. The real rush which will southern point of the reservation, both good clerk were wreathed in smiles. The resolu- tired from active service in the navy pursuant | There are no officials here to give the sig-

gard an extra session as necessary, although the revenues during the last month have not been at all satisfactory. The customs

LONDON, May 29.—The Old Bailey court ly filed upon, however, paniel by Lord Douglas of Hawick and Rev. where he took his stand beside Alfred Taylor, who is charged with similar offenses. Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., counsel for Wilde, immediately made an elaborate argument in favor of having Wilde tried separately. The judge agreed to this and decided to try Taylor first. Sir Edward Clarke then dwelt at length on the great injustice which was done to his client by having to wait while Alfred Taylor was tried. But in spite of the argument of his counsel Wilde there he took his stand beside Alfred Taylooked only too pleased as he stepped from the dock and the judge allowed his bail to which are lined on either side with valuable be renewed and he was again released from timber. This timber is principally cotton custody after filing his personal bond in wood and box elder, although hard wood is \$12,500, and finding two sureties, Lord Doug-

las of Hawick and Rev. Stewart Headlam in \$6,250 each. It is now probable that Wilde's case will until next session of the Central Criminal court.

GENERAL QUESADA WILL LEAD THEM lias an Offer to Take Command of Insurgent Forces in Cuba-

NEW YORK, May 20,-General Quesada from Cuba, who landed yesterday from the steamship Hilda, is at the Fifth Avenue totel. The general says that the insurgents have offered to him the command of all the insurgent forces, providing he will join them and accept the proposition. He has this offer under consideration, and the probabilities are that he will disappear quietly soon, and that the next the country will hear is of his safe arrival within the insurgent lines. It is known he received much encouragement from military invasion of Cuba. At a previous insurrection he led the largest body of soldiers to the island ever

largest body of soldlers to the island ever landed. He fought under President Juarez of Mexico against Maximillan, and his sword has been unsheathed in a number of battles. His movements will be watched with interest by the Spanish government. SETTLED THE SCHOOL QUESTION

About the Result.

MONTREAL, May 26.—The Manitoba school uestion has been virtually settled through he good office of Lord Aberdeen. The preliminaries will do doubt be approved of at a meeting next week, at which Premier Greenway and Attorney General Sifton of Manitoba will be present. The plan is for the Manitoba government to amend the school law provid-ing for Catholic schools with the same cir-riculum as public schools, but with the addition of half an hour's Catholic religious in-struction, three men to be selected by the lergy to form a Catholic school board. The

Three Hundred Thousand a Month CHIHUAHUA, Mex., May 20.-The McCornick Mower and Resper company of Chicago and Enrikue Creel, a prominent banker of th's ity, have obtained a concession from the govrnment for a railroad from Chihuahua to the Ocampo mining district. Two preliminary surveys of the road have been made and it must be completed within two years. The average yield in bullion of the Ocimpo district is \$300,000 in gold and silver per month At present the shipments of this output are made by mule train to this city. A mule train from thes mines arrive

few days ago with bullion valued at \$175,0 0. Six Norwegian Sailors Drown d.

Arranged to Suit Them.

LIKELY TO BE A VERY TAME AFFAIR

Prospective Settlers Unable to Determine at What Hour They May Legaly Enter the Ancient Domain of the Redmen.

ARMOUR, S. D., May 20 .- (Special Telegram.)-Tomorrow at noon the Yankton Severely Rebuked by the President for His Teservation will be thrown open to settlement. This town is lively tonight, but not so lively WASHINGTON, May 20 .- The president has as expected. The fact that the president retired Admiral Meade on his own applica- gave but five days' notice of the opening has adopted by overwhelming majorities as given tion, and in doing so has administered a spoiled the whole affair. Register Boynton below. An attempt to get a yea and nay vote severe rebuke to him. The admiral's appli- of the Mitchell land office says he received below. An attempt to get a yea and nay vote severe rebuke to him. The admiral's appli- of the Mitchell land office says he received failed for lack of a vote of one-third of the cation was made to the secretary of the navy several hundred letters from eastern parties land and planted fraudulent stakes, purport-commissioners in its favor, only 105 respond- May 8, and by him forwarded to the presi- who contemplated settling on the reservation. ing to the demand. The result of the vote dent, who today returned it to the Navy de- It was thought thirty days' notice would be given. The short notice shut out parties liv-"Executive Mansion, May 20, 1895.-The ing at a distance, and lands will be taken supported the resolutions of the conference within recommendation is approved and Rear principally by young men of this state, Iowa

around the register's office, and an extra edly others.
force has been gathered to handle the rush. LAST DAY

the reservation at noon tomorrow or to be general will inspect the army posts in Texas at the land office in Mitchell to make filings, and Indian Territory, returning east through with respecting the judgment of the boards and not prepared to say that it is incorrect, the assembly is of the opinion that in order to put the matter beyond all question it would be well for the boards to do what they express their wilingness to do—to endeavor to take such action as will insure to the general assembly the right to be represented in the courts and to enforce its proper control the courts and to enforce its proper control to the courts and to enforce its proper control to the courts and to enforce its proper control to the courts and to enforce its proper control to the courts and to enforce its proper control to the courts and to enforce its proper control to the courts and to enforce its proper control to the courts and to enforce its proper control to the courts and to enforce its proper control to the courts and to enforce its proper control to the courts and to enforce its proper control to the courts and to enforce its proper control to the courts and to enforce its proper control to the courts and to enforce its proper control to the courts and to enforce its proper control to the court will materially cut down the anticipated revenue of the government it is not thought it will necessity to the court dull materially cut down the anticipated revenue of the government it is not thought it will necessity to the land office. As soon Squatters who have made improvements think they have done all that is necessary. Considerable confusion will result. Up to the authority granted by section 3220 of the revised statutes he will refund all such the authority granted by section 3220 of the revised statutes he will refund all such the authority granted by section 3220 of the revised statutes he will refund all such think they have done all that is necessary. Considerable confusion will result. Up to clock this morning the president's procure of the court will materially cut down the authority granted by section 3220 of the revised statutes he will refund all such the final domes in Authority who have tate an extra session of congress, except some unlooked for contingency arises. It is known that the administration does not re-known that the would consider the would consider the would consider the property who first made the filing, after making improvements subsequent to the hour of open-known that the would consider the would co receive filings tomorrow afterneon. Wagon loads of settlers are making their way toward

receipts particularly are surprisingly low. The deficit for the year ending January 1, 1894, was \$34,246,386. On February 28 this had been increased to nearly \$38,990,000 and on April 30 to about \$45,250,600. The deficit as stated today was \$51,043,584.

WILDE'S TRIAL AGAIN DELAYED

WILDE'S TRIAL AGAIN DELAYED Alfred Taylor's Case i cing Taken First and Oscar Cut on Unit.

Oscar Cut on Unit.

HISTORY OF THE STRIP. morning when Justice Wills, accompanied by the lord mayor of London, Right Hon. Sir government and the land turned over to the Joseph Ronals, and several aldermen took their seats upon the bench preparatory to the commencement of the second trial of where Sloux City stands, but when was in the commencement of the second trial of where Sloux City stands, but where was it the early days simply a camp for the In misdemeanors. Wilde had previously been dians. Plymouth county, Iowa, Union, Clay driven to the Old Balley. He was accom-Stewart Headlam, his two bondsmen. He looked haggard, but had apparently improved in health since his release on ball, and walked smilingly into the prisoner's dock, where he took his stand beside Alfred Tay, where he took his stand beside Alfred Tay.

wood and box elder, although hard wood is to be found in less abundance. The settler will have no difficulty in getting wood for fuel comparatively near at home and for a very reasonable price.

the center of the newly opened lands es the largest body of water in South Dakota aside from the rivers. It is Lake Andes, covering over 10,000 acres and capable of furnishing all the fish necessary for the ntire population of the reserve. In 1894 here were over 100 tons of food fish taken from this lake. There is no question that there will be a townsite laid out on the shore of this lake which will soon attract busines. nen and pleasure seeking parties in goodly

The transportation facilities are compara ively good. Three miles to the north of the reservation is the town of Armour, which is the terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rallroad. Ten miles to the east are the towns of Springfield and Tyndell, also on the Milwaukee line. There are several goo landing places on the southern boundar where the boats on the Missouri river from Sioux City land. It is likely that the boats will get most of the business, as transportation by boat is cheaper than by rail INDIANS GOT FIRST CHOICE.

Of the 400,000 acres in the Yankton reser-

vation there are only 168,000 subject to entry by the whites. Under the last treaty between the government and the Yanktons, approved August 15, 1894, the Indians were given the first choice of the land. They have secured their allotments, leaving the bal-ince for the whites. In taking their lands the reds did not go on the plan of taking the best, but rather on the plan of being together and as near as possible to the Yankton Indian agency. Their lands, therefore, lie prin-cipally in the southern part of the reserve. Their object in taking the southern lands was partly to get the bluff lands which ex-tend back from the Big Muddy about six miles, so that their ponies and cattle migh get good grazing land. It is well known that the Indians do not do any unnecessary work, and if they can get a livelihood by smoking while they raise cattle they will not follow a plow. The land left for the white settlers is of excellent quality, being the same as is cound in the surrounding counties. The fact

that men are willing to pay the governments \$3.75 per acre for the land is a good guaran

ee that it is valuable, even in the wild

Sett'ers make the'r filings before the county Sett'ers make the'r filings before the county judge or clerk of the court. These officers send the entry papers to the Mitchell land office, which has control over that country. Fifty cents is paid upon the filing of the original entry and \$3.25 upon the filing of the final entry. This latter cannot be accomplished until the settler has lived at least fourteen months upon his farm and cultivated it; he has also the privilege of deferring the final entry proceedings until after seven years has elapsed from the first filing. The stipulation in the treaty that only home. The stipulation in the treaty that only home-steads can be taken is to prevent the com-mon practice of early days of speculators get DOVER, England, May 20.—The Norwegian bark Ceylon, Captain Oken, has been wrecked near this port. Six of her crew were drowned. person must prove to be a bona fide resident

before he can secure title to his land or get the right to sell or dispose of it in any way. WAITING FOR THE KICKAPOO OPENING

Opening of the Yankton Reservation Not Ten Men Lined Up for the Rush for Every

Available Claim.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okl., May 20.—Hundreds of people arrive hourly to help swell the already well filled lines now camped along the borders of the Kickapoo reservation, awaiting its being thrown open to settlement on Thursday. The weather so far has favored the would-be settlers, who are exceptionally cheerful and apparently com-fortable in their cruds schooners and shan-ties. But 550 of the thousands who desire ties. But 550 of the thousands who desire to take up claims can possibly be satisfied and some predict a most sensational run and lots of trouble, while others say discouragement will prevent a great proportion of the waiters from going in at all, except as sightseers. Already there is a line of waiters. weary waiters before the land offices, wh took up their positions when the issuing of the president's proclamation was first made

A new scheme has been invented to deallotment or school section, to cause honest homeseeekers to go past it for open land further on. Then the planter of the stakes will follow leisurely, pull them up and use them to cook his coffee with Thursday night on the site of a carefully chosen and un-lawfully gatter claim. Chandler sixted county seat towns, will be the greatest start-ing points. Ingram and Garnettsville, on the townsites as yet, but there will be undoubt-

Troops Reviewed by Lieutenant General Schofield This Afternoon.

MEMPHIS, May 20 .- This, the last day but one of the interstate drill and encampment, was known as "Athletic day," because the At 2 p. m. a concert was given by the Iowa State band, and at 2:30 p. m. Lieutenant General Schofield began the review of all the

troops in camp.

General Schofield and party left on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad for New Orleans. Then they proceed to Houston, Tex., stopping over at the state encamp-ment of the Texas National guard, which follows the ex-confederate reunion. Then the Missouri to Chicago. This will be General Schofield's final inspection before retiring

cup now held by the Fencibles in case it should be won by the Seeleys in the competition for it, there being no objection to the Seeleys entering into the contest. Captain Domer denies absolutely that he said the program given to him was short, and he also states that there will be no trouble about the cup. If the Seeleys win it, he said, they can take it so far as he is concerned. Tomorrow will be the livellest "get away

day" Montgomery park has seen in many a day. The drill is all over but the shouting and the sham battle, and tomorrow night the regulars and militia will break camp. Today every uniform at Camp Schofield was the guest of honor was the lieutenant general of the United States army. General Schofield and his staff and the ladies of the party reviewed the parade from the grand stand. A large crowd was present, and the distinguished general was given a rousing reception. After the review the crack companles of the camp gave exhibition drill until time for dress parade at 6 o'clock. Tomor-row the sham battle is scheduled to begin at 4:30 o'clock, after which the troops will be lined up and the prizes will be dis-

as favorites in class A, with the Chickasaw Guards and the Morton Cadets well liked. This morning's athletic program brought out some interesting contests. The principal vents resulted as follows: 100-yard dash: V. H. Demourell, Louisians

Grays, won; M. B. Trezevant, M. A. C., second. Time: 0:10 4-5. Pole vault: H. A. Wenecke, Louisiana Grays, won, with 9 feet; W. K. Depassa, Louisiana Grays, second. 75-yard dash: V. H. Demourell won, M. B. Trezevant second. Time: 0:08.

Running broad jump: V. H. Demourell won, H. E. Wenecke second; 19 feet 10 120-yard hurdle: H. A. Wenecke 16½ seconds, A. Depassa second. One mile run: M. Verdella,

Grays, won in 5:06; George H. McCleary 220-yard dash: M. H. Demourell won 24 seconds, M. B. Trezevant second. Running high jump: H. A. Wenecke won

440-yard dash: A. Depassa, jr., won 55% seconds; W. K. Depassa second.

SOUND MONEY CONVENTION.

Memphis Expecting a Large Crowd to Hear Anti-Silver Arguments.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 20 .- Judging from he appointments of delegates already reported there will probably be upwards of 300 exponents of the sound money sentiment of the south in attendance at the convention opening here on the morning of Thursday, May 23, Every city and most of the larger southern towns will be represented. The convention will meet in the Auditorium which has a seating capacity of 8,009, and the probability is that its capacity will be taxed to the uttermost. Secretary Carlisle will reach the city the morning of the 23d and it will be left to him to say whether he shall speak during the day session or at night. The applications for quarters at the hotels indicate that several thousand visitors, some from northern and western cities, will be on hand to hear him.

INDIANS NOT GUILTY OF BIGAMY

ttorney General Says the United States Law Does Not Recognize Such an Offense. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 20,—(Special elegram.)-Judge Edgerton has received a letter from Attorney General Olney asking him to explain why United States commissioners in South Dakota are issuing warsioners in South Dakota are issuing war-rants for the arrest of Indians for bigamy when the United States law does not recog-nize such an offense, and saying that charges had been preferred by the Interior department that the United States author-ities were persecuting the Indians in South Dakota. Judge Edgerton declined to state what rouly he would make. what reply he would make.

Boffalo Gives the Liks a Welcome. BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—The city was nevolent Protective Order of Elks convention, which opened this morning in Livdertafel hall. The address of welcome was
given by Mayor Jewett and the response by
Grand Exsited Ruler W. H. Friday of
Brooklyn. The lodge began its business
session in the afternoon, and was given
over to an executive session, in which nothing of special importance was done, except
the appointing of various committees.
Grand Exalted Ruler E. A. Bartlett of
Omaha was the chairman of the peace
convention, and Emmet F. Fleming of Buffalo, G. P. Cronk of Omaha and W. P.
Atkinson of Eric were appointed secretaries. nevolent Protective Order of Elks conven-

Movements of theirn Stermers Vay 20. At New York-Arrived-Fulda, from Bremen, Bailed-Runic, for Liverpool. At Philadelphia—Arrived—Onic, from Liv-

Justice Shiras Changes H's Mind Since the First Opinion Was Rendered.

SUPREME COURT ANNULS THE ENTIRE ACT

Scope of the Previous Decision Extended on the Rehearing.

FOUR JUDGES HOLD DISSENTING VIEWS

Chief Justice Fuller Reads the Conclusions of the Majority.

FIELD, BREWEP, GRAY AND SHIRAS ASSENT

Dissenting Decisions Read by Justices Harlan, Jackson and Brown-Meaning of Direct Taxation Fully Discussed in the Several Opinions.

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- The income tax law, which has received so large a share of the public attention since the beginning of north side, Choctaw City, on the west, and Clifton and Shawnee, on the eastern line, will also be starting points. Wellston, in twice heard in the United States supreme the northeastern part of the reservation, and twice heard in the United States supreme Douglas City, situated near the center, both court, it was finally decided today by the ld Indian points, are the only prospective court to be invalid and unconstitutional, There were four dissenting opinions, one each by Justices Harlan, Brown, Jackson LAST DAY OF THE MEMPHIS DRILL and White, showing the court had stood five to four against the law. Inasmuch as one of these dissenting opinions was handed down by Justice Jackson, and as he was absent at the first hearing when the court divided evenly on the question of sustaining whole forenoon was consumed by contests in the law on all points except those as to the which representatives of the principal southern athletic organizations competed for prizes. followed that one of the members of the court who at first pronounced the law valid, except on those two points, changed his attitude after the second argument. There is very little question that it is Justice Shiras who changed his views on these points. He made no announcement either today or when the first opinion was delivered. While the opinion of the chief justice was largely a review of the general aspects of the questions involved, he based the opinion of the court today upon the argument that the provisions of the law regarding the tax on rents and bonds were so essentially a factor of it as to render all other parts of it dependent on them and, in accordance with the From command of the army.

Some feeling has been created here by a special from this city to the Washington Post, in which it is stated that the program given Captain Domer of the Fencibles to drill vigorous and White were couched in language so vigorous and were so emphatic in their arvigorous and were so emphatic in their arwas a page short, which caused the company to fall to complete the exercises. This is stated as coming from Captain Domer. It is also intimated that there will be trouble and possibly litigation over the Galveston quences might ensue. Justice Harlan sugquences might ensue. Justice Harlan suggested the necessity for amending the con-stitution in view of the opinion.

COURT ROOM PACKED. The court room was packed during the endelivered. The unexpected event of the day was in the appearance of Justice Jackson, He had announced after casting his vote last Saturday week that he would return on the following Monday to Tennessee, bit it appears that instead he went to Philadelphia to consult a specialist on internal disease. He left the bench immediately after delivering his opinion today and it is understood will now proceed south. He delivered his opin-

cases in which these opinions were delivered are uniformly characterized as the income, tax cases, they are known on the court dockets as the cases of Charles Poolock against the Farmers Loan and Trust company, and Louis H. Hyde against the Continental Trust company of New York, both appealed from the circuit court of the United States, southern district of New York.

Three dissenting decisions were read by Justices Harlan, Jackson and Brown.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller fam. cases in which these opinions were delivered

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller has el graphed all collectors of internal revenue o forward at once to his office all income tax eturns and everything else pertaining to the ax. Up to this time there has been colected about \$800,000 under the income tax aw, which was today declared unconstitu-ional. While no action has yet been taken in the matter, it is almost certain that Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller, as soon as he is officially informed of the court's decision, will take steps to rofund all its collections. The internal revenue laws give the commissioner specific authority to refund all moneys illegally or wrongfully collected by him, and there seems to be no doubt that this authority covers the income tax case.

"That was as I expected," said Postmaster General Wilson when the news of the decision was carried to him, "Well, it is not so seri-ous as the general view of it seems to make it. If trade revives and continues to improve as it has of late there will be revenue enough, From now on increasingly larger amounts of whisky must be taken out under the new tax and this increase will amount to over \$15,000,from customs duties the new tax on you see, the internal revenue collections are \$6,000,000 and the tariff about \$7,000,000, while we pay out over \$10,000,000. I think times are improving and the government will have all necessary revenue and the deficit will soom be a thing of the past."

JUSTICE JACKSON WAS PRESENT. JUSTICE JACKSON WAS PRESENT.

There was the usual throng of people about the United States supreme court room in anticipation of a final decision of the income tax cases, the chamber being crowded for quite a time before the court convened at noon. Those present included many attorneys and a full representation of the press as well as a fair sprinkling of members of congress. The justices were at the capitol early and the consultation began promptly at 10 o'clock, continuing until a few minutes before 12. All the members of the court being present, including Justice Jackson, who appeared at the court greatly to the surprise present, including Justice Jackson, who appeared at the court greatly to the surprise of every one save the justices. While there were other cases under consideration in the conference, the income tax cases received the principal share of the attention of the members of the court. The pressure of Justice Jackson caused a great deal of speculation, and was the basis for a great deal of gossip, and was taken to indicate the possibility of some sort of surprise for the public. The fact that Justice Jackson was in the city, and that he had participated in the consultation today did not become known until a few moments before the court came in. He occupied his seat with the other members of the court, making a full beach at the delivery of the opinion, as there was at the hearing. The chief justice immediately began the delivery of the main opinion in the case.

Mr. Justice Fuller delivered the opinion of the court. The opinion was as fellows: the court. The opinion was as follows: EXPOUNDING THE CONSTITUTION.

"Whenever this court is required to pass upon the validity of an act of congress as tested by the fundamental law enacted by the people, the duty imposed demands in its discharge the utmost deliberation and care and invokes the deepest sense of responsibility, and this is especially so when the question involves the exercise of a great governmental power and brings into consideration, as vitally affected by the decision that ation, as vitally affected by the decision, that complex system of government so sagaclously framed to secure and perpetuate 'an indeatructible union composed of indestructible omit nothing which might in any degree tend to elucidate the questions submitted, and aided by further able arguments embodying

the fruits of elaborate research, we have carefully re-examined these cases with the result that while our former conclusions remata unchanged their scope must be en-