TELEGRAPHIC.

FINANCIAL DEBATE.

Boke Smith and Ex-Speaker Crisp Discuss "Sound Money."

EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION.

A Line of Remedy Suggested—Both Speakers Loudly Cheered by the Audience.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 31.—No political event has excited the city of Atlanta and its surrounding territory as the financial debate between Secretary Hoke Smith for "Sound money" and ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp, representing the contrary, which occurred here tonight. Smith and Crisp held informal receptions at the Arlington hotel all the forenoon. Excursions were run into the city on all roads from points within a radius of seventy-five miles. The debate took place in the Grand Opera house which seats 2,500. As early as 6:30 o'clock people began to gather, waiting to get in. Many brought large portfolios in which the documents contained 50 degrees. At 7 o'clock the building was literally filled and many had to turn home.

Chairman Daugherty of the county executive committee stated the terms of the debate and introduced Judge Crisp, who began as follows:

Mr. Smith and myself are both Democrats; we both expect to actually and loyally stand by the Democratic ticket, but just now the policy of the Democratic party is to be discussed, and Mr. Smith and I differ on one important question. We differ about money.

The ex-Speaker continued by emphasizing the fact that "the value of money is regulated by the demand and supply of it, or exchange for commodities." Previous to 1873, in his opinion, the two metals were linked, throughout Europe at varying rates, through the concession of Louis XIV, who made it in L. Colonbaty, Canada.

"There is no such thing as international money, no money will circulate in all countries. That is a mere platitude. In 1792 the government of France was the mint of 10 to 1 and the United States took that ratio as their basis of coinage for two decade. That was right in 1792.

"Bimetallism is described by every writer as being a condition where both metals can be coined legally at a point in a ratio fixed by law, with an equal purchasing and debt paying power. Up to the year 1873 this law was in force, silver and gold was thus linked together, and were the monarch of commodities.

"Any other condition but this is injurious to the people, and only benefits those who have money to lend.

When France refused the two metals at a ratio of 15½ to 1 and the United States at a ratio of 16 to 1, all the gold came to America. Gold goes where it can get the most for itself.

"Up to 1873 there was no great divergence in the ratio of the two metal; sometimes one would be worth a little more and sometimes another. In 1873 the United States demonetized silver. Why it was done no single congressman admonished or told or intimated enough to mention. The real reason was to increase the amount of money and increase the value of the money which was left. [Applause.]

"Immediately after the demonetization of silver in 1873 prices decreased. How could they help it, when money was decreased and the commodities increased? In 1878 the Bland-Allison law was passed and gave us a little help in arresting the falling prices. In 1890 the Sherman law was passed, which it seemed, gave a little. In 1893 that was repealed, and I say that money is decreasing and commodities increasing. In the last twenty years every industry has slowly but markedly decreased in regard to the prices obtained for the output.

Mr. Crisp closed by reading statistics regarding the number of manufacturing and other industries in the United States and how much larger they were than European industries. His speech was applauded for fully three minutes.

When Mr. Smith was introduced the reception was equally as enthusiastic as that tendered to Mr. Crisp.

"It is not my intention to say anything that will hurt any one who differs with me," he began. "It is not right that we should consult together and find out what is right. In supporting the free coinage of silver I want you to distinctly understand that I make no fight on silver as a final payment and as legal tender. When we propose this plan of free coinage at 16 to 1, we want to advocate to others what it effects. We propose A money we are not believed will when you want. In the first place let us see how much money you have now. In 1892 we had in gold and silver $1,500,000,000 or now we have $1,127,000,000, equal there is much money as we had when silver was demonetized. The silver need of the country is not the gold, but they say that we want to restore currency and that we do not want silver dollars to be legal tender.

"Thomas Jefferson, when the Dollar was made money in the United States, found that silver was worth one-fifteenth or ninth as gold and he then coined that ratio.

"Now the difference with the free coinage advocates with 16 ratio is to get rich. They want silver to give them gold is worth thirty-one times as much as silver. (Applause.)

"The silver idea is no Democratic idea. It is neither a Democratic nor a Republican idea. It is a mere platitude, as the distinguished statesman, Mr. Cleveland, has stated. (Prolonged applause.) It is not in the doctrine of Mr. Jones of Nevada, Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, and Tom Watson in Georgia.

"Have you any silver mines in Richmond county that you want to succeed on the gold standard? That is why Mr. Stewart and Mr. Jones want free silver.

"Briefly I suggest to you a line of remedy. It is that five silver dollars that is worth. Call in all your gold money for silver and let you silver be the only currency money then. Second, first, gentlemen, I believe that the means to cure of the Democratic party is involved, and we now are the questions is under the more the people will send the mule and Bass and see the proper policy to be pursued on the financial question."

Mr. Smith was loudly applauded and seven Rebel flags were thrown on the stage.

Mr. Crisp closed the debate with a brief, snappy speech.

Harrison Goes to New York.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—General Harrison has private secretary and Dan Ramsdell, chairman of the committee of Congress, set his stretcher for New York, where Gen. Harrison will next Monday be married to Mrs. Dimmick.

The Sultan Not to Yield.

LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Daily News with reference to the protest made by John W. Riddle, United States charge d'affaires, against the expulsion of American missionaries from Asiatic, says Mr. Riddle threatened to seek diplomatic protection for the Protestant subjects, if he failed to expel the missionaries was resent.

He threatened upon seeing the Turkish foreign minister, the dispatch continues, "although the latter was in consent, and he succeeded, with the help of Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador.

"The belief is general that the order to expel the missionaries was made to test if it would be allowed to proceed. Great surprise is expressed at the prompt manner in which it was sudden out."

Indian Troops Needed.

LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Times says: The French and Russian attempts to intimate the action against Englands on account of the Nile expedition were defeated.

A Cairo dispatch to the Times says: The situation in the Dongola district is critical. The Egyptian forces are scanty and it is highly desirable that Indian troops be sent to relieve the anxiety.

Is Red After a Long Service.

BRECKENRIDGE, Colo., March 31.—Engineer Nick Smith, after forty years service in railroading was killed near Dupel, between his train, the Leadville accommodation from Denver, and an extra going east. Little danger was done to the train which were moving slowly, Smith had disregarded a semaphore, but it is said that in the blinding snow it clearly could not be seen over twelve feet away.

EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

France and Russia is Agreed on the Subject.

PARIS, March 31.—Referring to the Egyptian question in the Senate today M. Bourgeois said that after the occupation of the Egyptian debt commissioners to allow the receipts in gold to be used for the purpose of the certain Egyptian expedition on the Nile, France entered into communication on the subject with Great Britain and the guarantors were still in progress in the net of France with well in our Bimmes, France, he added, was friendly supported by Russia in this matter, and their efforts had never been more complete and cordial.

M. Bel-nick asked M. Bourgeois to say, with the sense, Bimi side would on March 17th and propriting to explain that the proposed advance up the Nile was great surprise to the government, and would serve to embitter the anti-English feeling in France at a time when a better outlook was promised, adding that Great Britain's expedition that the advice was necessary by the Khedive and Egypt, in view and with reference to Fresre. M. Bourgeois replied that the note was misinformed, and would not be discussed by the Senate.

M. Batanik protested against the present government's action regarding Madagascar, stigmatizing the treaty of annexation which has been proclaimed by the protectorate of France over that island thus creating difficulty. M. Hanotaux was complained that the explanations of M. Bourgeois in regard to Egypt were inadequate, and asked if the government had not the right to demand the total failure of promises. In this question M. Bourgeois replied that the French government had to be very careful in this matter, and that France has taken no forces Egypt, but he asserted that the government could not enter into details at present, as negotiations were in progress on the subject with Great Britain. The matter was then dropped.

M. Bourgeois finally made a statement in reply to a long attack upon the government policy made by Senator Barbiers, who alleged that M. Bourgeois had given the republic position which France had asked abroad during the period of 18 to of the last government. M. Bourgeois in reply said that France in Egypt, Madagascar and China, and the statement points out particularly that the opening of the West coast to the European trade has destroyed the advantages of the French railway from Lang-son to the frontier, that the Yunnan trade has been ruined by Great Britain, and also referred to the fact that Mr. Robert Hart, an Englishman, was the head of the maritime service.

In his reply M. Bourgeois said that France would profit equally with the other powers in the opening of the West Africa, that the Chinese loan had been placed in England because the conditions were not acceptable to French financiers, and stated that his government was not aware of the appointment of Mr Hart, but he concerned, if Chinese consent to legitimate change. He said the government would know how to secure equitable share of the pass to Fresnhoun.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives appropriation of $50,000 to a expedition to Cuba, and $25,000 for the purchase in Canadian river, for construction to pick and walk necessary to opening the canal to Nicaragua.

The House disagreed to the Senate amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and agreed to a conference.

Bingham (Rep. Pa.), Mutlett (Rep. Texas) and Dockery (Dem. Mo.) were appointed conferees.

Bills were passed at the sundry civil bill were taken around. During the consideration of the Dolbe under the beam in the power and generator service, Cannon took occasion shortly to criticise the management in "running out" Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, the professor of Oswego Dolbe, the present superintendent. He mentioned Mendenhall as the most competent man who ever presided at superintendent, his scientific attainments being recognized all over the country. He referred to the present superintendent as a "new discovery," but said he did not desire to reflect in any way on his competency or ability.

Adams (Rep., Pa.) took advantage of the occasion to make a speech on the appropriation bill to assure the use of the silver Republicans in the West by bringing up the question of coinage, and spoke about Washington's evening a conference between several Republicans and some Populist-silver monometallists. He called attention to the "extraordinary report" in the papers of an alleged row, set between free silver Republicans and monometallists, by which, he said, it was intended to place the gross direction of proceeding. He said one of the western states (South Dakota) only a few days ago remained "Republican" by not failing for protection and sound money. Last night, he said, the Philadelphia Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia, composed of 1,500 members, had passed resolutions commending and sustaining this component. He had the resolutions read.

Harrison (Rep., Montana) and Allen (Dem., Utah), free silver men, replied indignantly to Adams. Harrison said he was sick of the spectacle of a party in power on the floor what should have been said several days ago.

Hartman asked that the report of the committee relative to the subject of the recent Washington conference had been false and misleading, that the silver men were in no sense responsible for these false reports. The plain truth was that some monometalists in Philadelphia had requested the conference. Their invitation had been accepted. Twenty-eight representatives had come over from Philadelphia and a three-hour consultation was had. The report that the meeting had been prepared by Senators Mantle, Carter, Cannon and Dubois and himself was absolutely untrue. There was not one word of any agreement. In fact it was distinctly stated that no conclusions had been reached. "But," said he (amid laughter) "the Philadelphia Sunday Sun and the Philadelphia Ledger would have the hardihood to stand up for silver, the gold press denounced me. No more will we hoodwink and deceive we ever circulated in the public press. They cannot do it and attempted to force it down our throats."

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Senate, after brief attention to routine business, proceeded to the consideration of the Dupont election case.

Gorman (Mon.) was on behalf of a resolution expulsion of the claims of Dupont for seating a senator from Delaware. The speech was mainly a legal argument.

TRAIN SMASHED.

Engine and Mail Car Go Through a Burning Bridge.

DENVER, March 31.—A special to the News from Durango, Colo., says:

The incoming passenger train which left Denver (at eight) at 7:15, and was due here at 6:45 this evening, was wrecked about a quarter of a mile west of a burning bridge on the New Denver street. The outgoing passenger crossed the bridge several hours before, and spoke about have fallen on the bridge. When Engineer Dwyer saw the fire ahead, he shut off the steam and reversed the engine, but with the momentum he could not stop the train before it had gone half way across the burning bridge. The weakened bridge gave way and the engine went crashing to the river below, pulling the mail car down with it, but remarkably the passenger coaches on the road and baggage cars were broken and the latter car, along with the coaches, was brought to a standstill just before leaving the bridge. The porter was in the mail car and had the wind to time to reach the door and save his life by jumping. The mail car and the wreckage of the locomotive, as soon took fire, the water being shallow, and were entirely consumed.

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PINCH TENSION,
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Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment,
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SUN PASTE
"FOR A QUICK AFTER DINNER SHINE APPLIED AND POLISHED WITH A CLOTH"
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Dollars never bought so much as they do today, but they've been a deal easier to get. But the time to spend your dollars is when that dollar is most powerful. Now is the time and here is the place.

GETTING READY FOR SPRING.

Don't you think it is time for you to be getting ready for spring? The early spring business indicates the great amount of our goods and prices. We will confident that our stock of seasonable goods is the finest that has been given, and we know our prices are lower than those of the others. The goods are more right, or they made anything out here. When we give a low price we mean it, and we sell them without looking at the goods.

A new men's all wool suits, $5.00

A very tall stock of men's all wool suits $7.00.

A very fine all wool black cheviot suit, cutaway fronts, $10.00.

A fine stock of suits in light or dark colors, up to $18.00.

At $15, $16 and $20, we have only such goods as those that have their clothing made to order, and if you want a fine tailored suit, at fair trade, remember we have them in stock.

The Combination

is a Boy's Suit from 4 to 12 years, and consists of a coat, one pair of pants, and a cap to match. They make a very nobby suit and are good value. We have them at the following prices: $2.00, $2.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00 in all colors in our regular Children's Suits, and only a pair of pants, so the save you big money. Think, a boy's good suit for 75 cents, a better one at $1.00, and at $2.50 one with double knee and knees, stitch want pants, and warranted not to rip. You cannot find them at any other store at those prices or anywhere near them.

All Styles

EXCEPT PAST STYLES, but a good one in our stock. Nothing gives clothes necessary wrinkle or a tattered old hat that has been claims to a variation—being worn out and out of style. The following prices talk for themselves:

A fine a good Soft Hat for 50c, 75c and $1.00.

At Five, Ten and Fifty we have a full stock of vellaras, G. A. R. and Salt Lake Hats.

Stiff Hats at $1.00, $1.50 and Fifty.

Boys' Hats and Caps at 25c, 50c and 75c.

We always have a complete stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Bags. Remember and after you have been where the City.

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Styles and best wearing furnishing goods must be looked for at our store. There is nothing like looking for a thing where it is.

A good White Unlaundried Shirt, extra value, 50 cents.

A fancy Shirt, although the par one is hard to beat—75 cents.

A very nice Colored Shirt, starched cuffs and collar, 75 cents.

A Shirt with tie to match, warranted to fade, $1.00.

A fine Colored Shirt, with two collars and cuffs, $1.00.

An extra wear Shirt, three collars and cuffs, warranted not to fade, $1.50.

We can give you a good Suit of Spring Underwear for 50 cents a suit, a better one at 75 cents and at $1.00, almost any weight goods or any color.

Socks we can give you at 8½, 10, 12½ and 25 cents a pair, and the 25 cent pair is not so big a bargain as the 10 cents is but you can find everything you can wish for in the furnishing goods line at this store, and the prices will be a surprise, unless you have been in the habit of trading here.

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