TELEGRAPHIC.

CARLISLE'S PLANS.

The Announcement that He is a Candidate Soon Expected.

HE REPRESENTS SOUND MONEY,

And Replies to Charges Made Against Him by Crisp in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Carlisle is a candidate for the presidential nomination at Chicago, and a public announcement to that effect will soon be made by one of the secretary's close friends in the Senate. This announcement, however, will not be made until President Cleveland has formally stated his purpose not to permit his name to be used in the convention in connection with a third term. It is learned on excellent authority that the President has fully decided upon this course, and it is expected that he will make known his determination within a short time. Although Secretary Olney's name has been mentioned with favor by the Democratic leaders, it is known that he does not desire the nomination. It is undoubtedly true that Carlisle's candidacy will have the support of Cleveland and the members of the cabinet. He will go before the convention as the representative of the sound money views of the administration. His friends in conducting the canvass for Carlisle's nomination will urge that if he had spoke a sound money platform, and if he be successful at Chicago, will then make this issue prominent in the campaign leading up to the November elections.

Representative Patterson of Tennessee has received from Secretary Carlisle a long letter in response to ex-Speaker Crisp's declaration that silver had received unfriendly treatment at the secretary's hands.

In a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 14th day of February the ex-Speaker said:

"He (meaning the secretary of the treasury) refuses to give silver for gold bullion he must hold the silver to pay the silver certificates and Sherman notes issued under the act of 1890, and when a Sherman note issued on the act of 1890 is presented for redemption it is gold and not in silver. What monetary is this? What sort of friendly treatment is accorded silver by this law and the practice that obtains at the treasury of the United States?"

Secretary Carlisle in his reply to a letter written by Representative Patterson says:

In answer to your question I can say that in all the operations of the treasury department during my administration of its affairs the legal tender gold and silver coins of the United States have been treated precisely alike, except that greater efforts have been made to keep silver coin in circulation. The amount paid out by this department in silver coin and silver certificates greatly exceeds the amount paid out in gold coins and gold certificates, and in no instance has the least discrimination been made against silver or its paper representative. In no instance have silver or silver certificates been refused in payment of a debt or demand due the government, and in no instance has the government refused to pay silver coins or silver certificates in exchange of its obligations when the holders of the obligations demanded or requested such payment. When United States notes or treasury notes are presented for redemption, gold is paid if it is demanded, and if silver is demanded, silver is paid. Thus the two metals are treated exactly alike in making payments by the government as well as in the discharge of debts due to the government.

It has always been the policy of the treasury department to encourage the use of silver to the largest possible extent, and in order to accomplish this standard silver dollars will be sent by express, at the expense of the government, to any one who will deposit an equivalent amount of silver certificates or treasury notes of 1890 with the United States treasurer at any national depository, and subsidiary silver coins will be sent by express at the expense of the government to any one who will deposit with such officers of banks any kind of United States currency or national bank notes, but gold is not sent to anybody free of charge.

In August, 1893, there was great and unusual demand in nearly every part of the country for currency in small denominations, and in an attempt to supply this demand the treasury department paid out in discharge of the expenses of the government, and in exchange for other forms of currency, all the silver that could be lawfully used for these purposes, so that for a short period it was compelled to suspend payment in standard silver dollars except in the redemption of silver certificates and treasury notes of 1890.

The law authorizing the use of silver certificates upon the deposits of silver provides that "the notes designed for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand." It is therefore plain that whenever the amount of silver dollars in the treasury does not exceed the amount of silver certificates outstanding, the secretary of the treasury cannot, without a violation of the law, pay out silver except for the redemption of certificates. At such times he has no more right to exchange silver dollars for gold than he has to pay them out in any other manner. But there is also another fund in the treasury which is required by law to be held for a different purpose. It consists of the bullion and the standard silver dollars coined from the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. This act provides for the purchase of silver bullion at the market price and the issue of treasury notes in payment for it, and it also declares that no greater nor less amount of each notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the treasury purchased by such notes.

"Under this provision the secretary is required to keep in the treasury at all times an amount of silver both of its cost price, and in standard silver dollars coined from the purchased bullion exactly equal to the amount of treasury notes outstanding, and he can, therefore, lawfully use such standard silver dollars except for the redemption and cancellation of treasury notes.

My letter to the United States Senate, upon which Mr. Crisp's statement seems to have been based, was written on the 15th day of August, 1893, and at the time there was no silver in the treasury that is, there were no standard silver dollars in the treasury except such as the law required to be held for the redemption of silver certificates and the treasury notes of 1890, and these redemptions were made at all times during the month, and every other month when these forms of currency were presented. During the month of August, 1893, treasury notes to the amount of $1,272,237 were redeemed in silver and cancelled, and since the first day of August, 1893, the total amount of such notes redeemed in silver and cancelled is $19,503,722. Prior to that time I believe that no part of the department none of these notes had been redeemed or cancelled.

Since the beginning of this administration nearly $110,000,000 in gold has been procured in exchange for other forms of currency. Of this amount $6,015,812 has been in exchange for silver coin and $10,959,350 in exchange for silver certificates. The department has never refused to exchange silver for gold when it had silver that could lawfully be used for that purpose, and if it has so refused I am wholly unable to see how it could be considered a discrimination against silver. It is refused to pay out gold in exchange for silver a discrimination against gold? If not, if of course follows that a refusal to pay out silver for gold is not a discrimination against silver.

In response to your verbal inquiry concerning the coinage of standard silver dollars during the present administration, you are advised that it amounts to the sum of $6,032,000 up to the 15th day of this month, while the amount of such dollars coined in this country from the establishment of the mint in 1792 up to February, 1873, a period of eighty-six years, was $8,045,000.

I enclose herewith a copy of my letter to the United States senator referred to above. Very truly yours,

J. G. CARLISLE.

MCKINLEY AND MANDERSON.

Thurston's Plan for Settling the Differences Between the Forces.

OMAHA, March 16.—An open letter was made public today by Senator Thurston, for the alleged purpose of settling the difference between the McKinley and Manderson forces in Nebraska. As the senator is the spokesman of the Nebraska McKinley forces, it is supposed to be satisfactory to them. The plan is that the state convention shall adopt resolutions that it is the hope of the Nebraska Republicans to see McKinley President, but if the occasion arise in the national convention when they can nominate Manderson they will do so, and candidates:

"Resolved, that the delegates to the national convention should vote for Hon. Charles F. Manderson on any and all ballots when, in their judgment, such votes so cast will not in anywise tend to defeat the nomination of William McKinley or lessen his chances for nomination."

Three More Dreadnaughts.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Three new dreadnaughts, to be built at Algerine island, Louisiana; Mare Island, California and Portsmouth, N. H., will be provided for in the naval appropriation bill, in connection with a vote taken in the House committee today. The committee spent most of the session discussing the advisability of authorizing new docks, the question being presented by the motion made by Mr. Meyer of Louisiana for a dock at Algiers, near New Orleans. Chairman Hensley questioned the advisability of so long appropriations for any dock, in view of the condition of the treasury, and other Republicans took the same view, although the need of docks was suggested by everyone. When Mr. Meyer's project was put to a vote it carried, with seven members supporting the item and five opposing it. It had been seconded, however, by the motion of Mr. Hunter of California that the Mare Island dock then be added, and on motion of Mr. Hunter for the addition of the Portsmouth dock, it being the view of the committee that all centuries of the country should be treated alike, if any docks were to be built.

The cost of the Algiers dock was limited to $400,000 and of the two others to $525,000 each. The expenditure is to be three year for which the bill provides is to be $100,000 on each dock.

England Sends Out Ships.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A dispatch to the World from Caracas says: Despite the denial from London, it is reported here on what is considered good authority that England intends to declare the Orinoco indirect on the Venezuela coast, as the United States has refused to interfere in the question of the collection of indemnity of the street of the British officials in Uruna territory. It is rumored that five British warships will reach La Guayra Tuesday, four from Curacao and one from Trinidad.

Gales in England.

LONDON, March 16.—Terrible gales prevailed today in the west of England and in Ireland. The force of the wind and the waves was such that the piers at Liverpool have been washed over and flooded. The ship canal has been made unnavigable by the storm, and the walls of the canal were severely tried by the wash of the waves. The flying squadron had to make Queenstown for a harbor, in some weather, the vessels having shipped large quantities of water. The serious damage resulted, however.

Maine and Spain.

MADRID, March 16.—The attention of the newspapers of this city has been attracted to the fact that long interviews have been taking place between the Mexican minister here and the Spanish minister for war and minister for foreign affairs. The papers declare that the ties between Mexicans and Spaniards tighten daily, and that Mexico's position makes her naturally the Yankee's enemy. "Yankee encroachments upon Latin-America."

Walter Still a Prisoner.

PARIS, March 16.—The Patrie says it has been informed at the ministry of interior that John L. Walter is still in prison, no order for his release having been received, and that negotiations between France and the United States on this subject are still proceeding.

Agreed on Salaries for U. S. Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate judiciary committee has agreed on a bill fixing the salaries of United States district attorneys, marshals and their deputies. It is intended as a substitute for the House measure on the same subject, which was incorporated in the legislative appropriation bill. The judiciary committee bill, as a rule, increases the salaries proposed by the House, though in a very few instances they have been reduced. The bill was reported to the Senate today.

GARZA'S GONE.

But His Wife Says He Will Return If Wanted For Any Crime Here.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A reporter called at the residence of Gen. Catalino Garza, who is supposed to have left for Cuba in the Bermuda last night. Mrs. Garza received him.

"You have not come to tell me that Garza has been taken again by the United States officers I mean."

She was reassured when told that the general's friends said her husband was many miles from American waters.

"When my son and my husband left early Sunday morning," Mrs. Garza said, "I really did not suspect they were saying perhaps a last farewell. When night came and they did not return, I commenced to feel anxious. An hour after hour passed and no word was brought me. I began to realize that they must have gone. Then came Evia, Martinez and many others, who were angry at being left behind. Garza's departure at this time was not expected even by himself. He was very averse to leaving this country until the case against him in the courts had been disposed of. But, believe me, my husband will return if his life is spared, and will not only deliver himself up to the officers of the United States, but will gladly pay the penalty, if any crime he may have committed against the laws of this country."

Miss Terry Prostrated.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Miss Ellen Terry is prostrated by the announcement of the death of her favorite sister, Mrs. Florence Morris, whom is mentioned in the Associated Press cable dispatch from London. She drove herself to exhaustion and kept her to and the way. Her role in King Arthur was taken by Miss Maud Milton. It was announced Miss Terry would not appear this evening. Mrs. Morris was the wife of William Morris, a wealthy citizen of London. She was the youngest of four sisters, Kate, Ellen, Marian and Florence, all of whom are well known to the older theater going public of England. Next to the youngest of Lady Bancroft, Mrs. Morris was regarded as the most talented of the four. She appeared on three or four years in important roles in light comedy and was a general favorite. She had already begun more ambitious work, when Mr. Morris induced her to relinquish her art.

The father of these talented women, Benjamin Terry, is still living. He was formerly a popular actor. It was rumored last evening Miss Terry would return to England without completing her projected tour. The manager of the company denied there was any ground whatever for this report.

Full Details Gladly Given.

A Railroad Official's Experience.

MR. EDWARD ROSS, the well known and popular ticket agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railway, writes: "My health was completely shattered by a long period of nervous prostration, accompanied with loss of flesh, my hair and vitality. Everything I took failed to do me any good. Finally I was induced to try Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure. I had taken but a few bottles when I felt like a new man. I recommend these remedies to all my friends who are suffering as I was."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures Nervous Diseases, Fits, Spasms, Headache, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness, Neuralgia, Backache, Nervous Chills, Loss of Memory, Sexual Weakness, Exhaustion, Impotency, Sleeplessness caused by worry, excessive use of tobacco, opium, or alcohol, Epilepsy, Insanity, Paralysis, Sunstroke, Dementia, Premature Old Age, Loss of Power, Wakefulness, Nervous Debility, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Weakness, Nervous Chills