TELEGRAPHIC.

LESSON IN BANKING.

Secretary Curtis Explains the Business of Money Changers.

ATTACKS UPON THEM ARE UNJUST.

They Are Not Interested in Gold Exports Any More Than Other Business Men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Assistant Secretary W. E. Curtis of the treasury department has written a letter to Assistant Secretary Dudley of the agricultural department, in which he defends the New York bankers from the allegations often made that they are interested in the withdrawal of gold from the treasury. Here is the letter:

"Hon. Charles W. Dabney, Jr.—Dear Sir—Referring to your letter and our conversation of yesterday concerning the campaign charge upon the bankers of New York in their relations with the gold reserve, I desire to submit the following for your consideration:

"The term 'bankers' by bankers of New York upon the country is one frequently used by writers and speakers who have no accurate knowledge of the business of the chartered or nonnational banks. The term 'bankers' seems to be assumed in most cases to cover a class of men who are apparently engaged in withdrawing the gold from the government's reserve and putting it away in their private vaults for their own selfish purposes and to accomplish certain alleged improper objects. The facts in the case are so different from these imaginary statements that it seems worth while to call attention to them.

"Instead of being a certain natural commercial fact New York has come to be the selling place for almost all exchange for the sale of our products exported or offered for sale abroad. At the same time people desiring to remit money abroad to pay obligations or to buy merchandise are in the main market, and, in order to pay their obligations, purchase these bills of exchange to remit to their creditors abroad. Large amounts of coffee, silk, rubber, wool and other foreign products consumed here have to be purchased with foreign credits and paid for in New York with foreign exchange. The natural result is that when we are selling more goods abroad and there are more bills of exchange in the market than there is demand for, which is the case at present, the price of exchange falls. On the other hand, when we are not selling as much abroad and are importing more or are paying our debts to a greater extent abroad, the price of exchange rises.

"The people engaged in the banking business are divided into three classes: First, the officers of the regular banks of deposit, of issue, holding the national bank notes, second, the owners in securities, some of whom have foreign connections through whom they neither a large amount of securities and upon which they draw a corresponding amount of exchange in payment for securities sold abroad, and to which they remit exchange of gold in payment for securities sold here; third, agencies or branches of foreign houses who are, perhaps, also dealers in securities, but whose main business is to engage in the exchange on Europe for the profit which can be made in the operation itself.

"The first mentioned class especially referred to are interested in the stability of the country and in keeping up the value of securities, because if there is a fall in securities held by them as collateral, they are called upon to pay in their own standing some, which reduces their lines of credit, sometimes their profits, prevents them from discounting commercial paper, restricts manufacture and industrial enterprises, and in the end creates failures in business and general financial and commercial distress. The second class are directly interested in keeping up the value of securities in this country, which they have largely sold abroad, and their interest are to avoid such results and the public agitations arising from a reduction of the gold reserve. The third class buy of our exchange whenever an opportunity for profit offers. If there are few commercial bills held in the market and the demand by remitters is great, exchange rates rise, and it becomes a matter of interest. But that they can sell their bills at a higher price than the probable cost of withdrawing the gold from the treasury and shipping it abroad to meet their bills at maturity, they may, thus make a profit on the transaction. The leading members of the third class in New York can be numbered on the fingers of both hands, and in fact, three or four do almost all of the business of this class for export purposes, as will be seen by an examination of the list of parties exporting gold to Europe published in the daily press during its continuance. Each shipment usually represents in the aggregate a large number of transactions. One concern may sell a million dollars' exchange in one day, but it may be represented by 100 to 200 or more different bills, ranging from $100 sterling upward, and they may realize this profit by shipping gold for that purpose, which they draw out of the treasury in one sum and send in one shipment. It will thus be seen a great majority of the bankers are personally interested in keeping the reserve up to its full amount, and for this reason they have been willing to do the best and are still willing to make considerable sacrifices, and in order to prevent shipments of gold have once or twice paid large amounts of money to pay the dealers in foreign exchange the profit they would have made by such shipments. This was notably the case in the operations of the syndicate which bought the notes of the government under contract of February 8, 1895, and again in the early part of this year.

"The other customers:

"It must also be forgotten that the confidence in the situation which has caused the country to be in a great satisfactory condition regarding its gold reserve was largely due to the efforts of the bankers of New York in the early summer of last year, at their opening in their private vaults for their own selfish purposes and to accomplish certain alleged improper objects. The facts in the case are so different from these imaginary statements that it seems worth while to call attention to them.

"Instead of being a certain natural commercial fact New York has come to be the selling place for almost all exchange for the sale of our products exported or offered for sale abroad. At the same time people desiring to remit money abroad to pay obligations or to buy merchandise are in the main market, and, in order to pay their obligations, purchase these bills of exchange to remit to their creditors abroad. Large amounts of coffee, silk, rubber, wool and other foreign products consumed here have to be purchased with foreign credits and paid for in New York with foreign exchange. The natural result is that when we are selling more goods abroad and there are more bills of exchange in the market than there is demand for, which is the case at present, the price of exchange falls. On the other hand, when we are not selling as much abroad and are importing more or are paying our debts to a greater extent abroad, the price of exchange rises.

"The people engaged in the banking business are divided into three classes: First, the officers of the regular banks of deposit, of issue, holding the national bank notes, second, the owners in securities, some of whom have foreign connections through whom they neither a large amount of securities and upon which they draw a corresponding amount of exchange in payment for securities sold abroad, and to which they remit exchange of gold in payment for securities sold here; third, agencies or branches of foreign houses who are, perhaps, also dealers in securities, but whose main business is to engage in the exchange on Europe for the profit which can be made in the operation itself.

"The first mentioned class especially referred to are interested in the stability of the country and in keeping up the value of securities, because if there is a fall in securities held by them as collateral, they are called upon to pay in their own standing some, which reduces their lines of credit, sometimes their profits, prevents them from discounting commercial paper, restricts manufacture and industrial enterprises, and in the end creates failures in business and general financial and commercial distress. The second class are directly interested in keeping up the value of securities in this country, which they have largely sold abroad, and their interest are to avoid such results and the public agitations arising from a reduction of the gold reserve. The third class buy of our exchange whenever an opportunity for profit offers. If there are few commercial bills held in the market and the demand by remitters is great, exchange rates rise, and it becomes a matter of interest. But that they can sell their bills at a higher price than the probable cost of withdrawing the gold from the treasury and shipping it abroad to meet their bills at maturity, they may, thus make a profit on the transaction. The leading members of the third class in New York can be numbered on the fingers of both hands, and in fact, three or four do almost all of the business of this class for export purposes, as will be seen by an examination of the list of parties exporting gold to Europe published in the daily press during its continuance. Each shipment usually represents in the aggregate a large number of transactions. One concern may sell a million dollars' exchange in one day, but it may be represented by 100 to 200 or more different bills, ranging from $100 sterling upward, and they may realize this profit by shipping gold for that purpose, which they draw out of the treasury in one sum and send in one shipment. It will thus be seen a great majority of the bankers are personally interested in keeping the reserve up to its full amount, and for this reason they have been willing to do the best and are still willing to make considerable sacrifices, and in order to prevent shipments of gold have once or twice paid large amounts of money to pay the dealers in foreign exchange the profit they would have made by such shipments. This was notably the case in the operations of the syndicate which bought the notes of the government under contract of February 8, 1895, and again in the early part of this year.

"Yours truly,

"W. E. CURTIS."

BRYAN QUOTES AUTHORITY.

Democrats, Populists and Bourbons Once Were Silver Men.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 15.—William J. Bryan tonight addressed in this city one of the largest audiences he has yet spoken to during his whole campaign. While the speech to the women was not the principal one to regard to war, Mr. Bryan made it at special interest to his arrangement of Republican leaders. He put Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, Hamilton Fish, ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle in the same category as Stevenson's Jekyll and Hyde.

"There is not a politician," he said, "which we take in this campaign but what we are able to support the question by the views of the most eminent Republicans in this country. It will be remembered a few years ago there was a great deal of talk about a monometallic dollar. I don't know whether I ought to call it a dollar or the characteristic. It was Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. You will remember that the same person appeared at different times in different characters. One time the man was good man, benevolent, kindly disposed; at another time the same person was a fiend, a villain, seeking to take human life. My friends, we have the character of Jekyll and Hyde illustrated well when we come to discuss the silver question, because we can cite you a number of men who have been both Jekyll and Hyde.

Mr. Ingersoll is now using the great lawyer, orator, statesman, silver. Let me see if you want to show him on the other side of the question. Here is what he said in a speech made some time ago to the Patterson, N. J., Club, found in complete form by O. S. Baldwin, 194 Madison street, Chicago:

"For my part I do not see why Congress has the power of the Treasury Department except to make the money to do those. I do not see that the money is made out of nothing, but I do see that the representative of the people, who was commissioned by them. It was an impossible upon every subject that, a Press upon every issued dollar to the United States. It necessitates labor. It was done in the interest of farmers, greed, and should be undone by honest men. The farmer wants wife only for such men as are able and willing to guard and advance the interests of labor.

"But I will turn to larger men. John G. Carlisle, who today stands as the representative of those Democrats who believe in a good standard, spoke on this subject in 1878 as follows:

"The market must not cease and will not cease until the incredible chaos are fully and finally exploded from the American discussion of the epidemics, since exchanges and commissioners of money-changers in this country and in Europe."

Let me read from the Republican platform of 1892, when wrath Benjamin Harrison was elected President of the United States. In that platform I find the following:

"The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver."

Turn to the Republican candidate for the Presidency, elected upon a platform which concerns the present administration on the ground that it had attempted to demonetize silver.

I call your attention to a speech made that you may understand that when we stand for bimetallism we are standing what sheets have defended. When we tell you it is good for the country, we are standing upon ground that has been stood upon before. The Republican convention of only four years ago declared in its national platform that the American people, from tradition and interest, are in favor of bimetallism. The Republican party has changed, but we have not changed and strive to factor upon 70,000,000 of free people the price of foreign competition." [Applause.]

When Carlisle Will Speak.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—In a letter to George M. Dixon of Louisville, Secretary Carlisle has fixed the date of his campaign speeches in Kentucky. They are the 22nd, 24th, 26th, 28th and 30th. Mr. Carlisle expects a date to make his first speech at Covington.

CIVIL SERVICE PROTEST.

An Attack on the Democratic Platform on that Subject.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The National Civil Service reform league met out tonight, through its secretary, George McEnsey, a lengthy address to the voters of the United States. It calls attention to the clause of the Democratic platform relating to the civil service and that promises to stop the spoils system. Mr. McEnsey, Cleveland, the address says:

"The platform and declaration of Mr. Bryan in his speech indicate that there is to be a complete partisan renovation of the civil service, with the rejection of the spoils system.

"No new statutes are necessary to accomplish this result. The mere election of a President who will modify the civil service rules in accordance with his principle will bring the spoils system as it existed during the worst period of our political history, with its evils greatly multiplied, owing to the growth and complexity of the government service.

"The platform of both Republican and national Democratic parties, as well as the declaration of their candidates, give explicit assurance that in the event of the success of either, the existing system will not only be maintained, but extended wherever practicable."

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

Anxiety Expressed on the Outcome of the Discussion.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Sir Edward Clare, in speaking publicly at York, expressed great anxiety over the outcome of the Venezuelan dispute, in view of the approaches of the Presidential election. He said the decisions of the American boundary commission would be against England, not because it was a biased commission, but because he believed an honest and impartial arbitrator or commission would decide in favor of England's claims upon the evidence.

"We need not have recognized the commission," he said. "We are not under pain to negotiate treaties with the United States with regard to Venezuela, but if the blue-book containing the Venezuelan brief represented the real and moderate contention of Venezuela, there ought to be immediate negotiation and consent to arbitration. England should be prepared to accept the consequences of such arbitration in the freedom time, which, after all, matters very little.

"If the United States attempted to force upon us the inevitable decision of their commission, passionate resentment would be aroused here, serious for both countries. That is why we are taking what I consider to be a serious risk."

Children Burned to Death.

NEW WHATCOM, Wash., Oct. 15.—The home of J. F. Miller, a farmer living four miles north of Lynden, this county, was destroyed by fire and three children were burned to death. Another child and a little woman named Frank Hiles were seriously burned.

Miller and his wife were away from home, having gone to New Whatcom to participate in a Republican parade, leaving their four children at home in the care of Hiles, who was visiting them. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.

A Paying Business, Notwithstanding Hard Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The annual meeting of the Pullman Palace car company was held today, over $27,000,000 of the capital stock being represented. George M. Pullman, Marshall Field, J. W. Ryan, Norman Williams, and O. S. A. Hegeler of Chicago, Henry C. Hanbury of New York and Henry B. Hoyt of Boston were re-elected to directorate. The usual quarterly dividend of $2 per share was declared, payable November 16th.

The board of directors elected the following officers: Geo. M. Pullman, president; Thomas H. Wilson, vice president; A. A. Wagnallstown, secretary.

The total revenue of the company during the past year was $[illegible] and the total disbursements $2,[illegible], leaving a surplus for the year of $1,[illegible]. Of the disbursements $2,000,000 was paid out in dividends.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 3,115,[illegible], against 4,[illegible] in the preceding year.

MORE GUARD FROM.

Intimation that the Pope Favors Bimetallism.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Daily News publishes the following dispatch from Rome: The Vatican, although in favor of McKinley, disapproves of Archbishop Ireland's letter because it mixes religion and politics, which the Vatican desires to keep separate in the United States. It is hoped the letter will increase the Lutheran and Northern Irish Bryan Catholics.

BRYAN AND ALTGELD.

Theodore Roosevelt Severe on the Two Candidates.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Theodore Roosevelt of New York spoke at the Coliseum tonight on the issues of the campaign. He had an immense audience and was enthusiastically received.

The speaker was particularly severe in his characterization of Candidates Bryan and Altgeld. In speaking of Bryan and Altgeld, he said: "Mr. Roosevelt said: "It is no mere schoolgirls that have hysterics. Very serious both interests have been at times, and so do well-meaning people, women their heads are turned by the appearance of men of very little intelligence and little principle. Infinite with the possibility of acquiring solid leadership in the country. The contrast now is Mr. Bryan's utterances and in the case of Mr. Altgeld, it is well in the case of hysteria. For Mr. Bryan we can see the contrasts to be only always left in a sound condition, and Altgeld's is a sickly plant. He does not look well in his face, but that is really the result of some old pain. He does not look well in his face, but that is really the result of some old pain. He does not look well in his face, but that is really the result of some old pain