THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY. THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY

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AUSTRIANS INFURIATED.

Whole Empire Aroused Against the Italians, in Consequence of the Assassination of Empress Elizabeth.

Violent Anti-Italian Demonstrations—Fighting in the Streets of Trieste—Italians Lynched at Gratz—1,500 Italian Laborers Dismissed in Vienna—Distributing Anarchist Manifesto in Rome.

London, Sept. 13.—Special dispatches from Vienna say the entire Austro-Hungarian empire is infuriated against the Italians as a result of the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth, and that violent anti-Italian demonstrations have taken place at Trieste, where the Italians and natives have been fighting in the streets with sticks and stones, sometimes using revolvers. Six deaths are reported to have occurred there and the troops were called out to suppress the disturbances.

At Gratz an Italian soldier has been lynched and at Vienna fully 1,500 Italians employed on the municipal works have been summarily dismissed in order to avert a popular revolt. The Italian embassy at Vienna is guarded by a strong body of infantry.

DISTRIBUTING AN ANARCHIST MANIFESTO.

Rome, Sept. 13.—An anarchist manifesto by "The Revolutionary Committee" has been distributed in Milan during the past few days. The police yesterday arrested an Italian who was engaged in distributing the manifesto. The prisoner who had just arrived from Switzerland when he was seized, shouted, "Long live anarchy," "Death to the king."

Some of the people in the crowd present at the time of the arrest interfered with the police officers who made the capture and several persons were injured on both sides before the anarchist was lodged in the police depot.

The newspapers here remark that the recent riots at Milan commenced in a similar manner.

IS WORSE THAN DEATH.

Fate that Awaits the Assassin of the Empress of Austria.

SOLITARY IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

Will be Placed in a Small, Dark Cell, from Which He Will Never Emerge While Alive.

New York, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the World from Geneva says:

The life imprisonment with solitary confinement in store for the Austrian empress' assassin is declared by those acquainted with Swiss prisons to be truly worse than death.

A correspondent who recently visited the chief prison of the canton of Vaud, where the assassin will be confined, [illegible] solitary life imprisonment. One man whom he saw, the perpetrator of a series of murders in the mountains, had been in the cell for 15 years, with the result that he completely lost his reason. The governor of the prison explained that in view of this and other similar cases, his views of capital punishment had undergone a complete change and that he was now strongly in favor of the death penalty.

Mr. Ridgeley, the American consul here, was informed tonight by a cabinet officer that inasmuch as it would [illegible] the authorities to want the assassin in Austria for trial, it cannot be done under the constitution. Had the crime been committed in the private apartments of the empress instead of on the public street, extradition would have been possible.

[illegible] of life imprisonment the assassin will be placed in a small, dark cell from which he will never emerge and will be fed just enough to enable him to support life.

Flags for Porto Rican Schools.

New York, Sept. 13.—Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R. of this city, has [illegible] that there are [illegible] schools in the island of Porto Rico. The post, with the consent of the government, proposes to give each of these an American flag. The flags are being made and will be sent to the island in charge of [illegible] commander, who will visit the schools and give each a flag. This patriotic [illegible] with General Daniel Butterfield, commander of the post, who offered to bear the entire expense. It was, however, thought better to have the flags supplied under the auspices of the post and by voluntary contributions from comrades.

WAS A BRUTAL MURDER.

Body was Chopped to Pieces—Woman's Remains Unidentified.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 13.—All the parts of the dismembered body of the young woman so mysteriously murdered and mutilated and cast into the waters of the Yellow Mill river have been found. The trunk was discovered today. The upper half of the body with the arms attached, was in one package, while the lower part of the body was in another package. The upper half of the body was wrapped in what appears to be half of a black rubber carriage blanket. There were two [illegible] in it. The abdominal part of the trunk was swathed in a white rubber sheet, such as is used in single [illegible] rooms.

This latest circumstance, together with the other evidence that the body was severed like the legs and the head, by using a keen knife, in perfect [illegible], has led the police to the conclusion that the mutilation and presumably the murder was done by a surgeon.

The upper half of the trunk is intact. The stomach, liver and other organs located in the upper part of the human anatomy are all in place, but the abdominal portion of the body has been despoiled of nearly every organ. This suggests that the young woman was the victim of a criminal operation at the hands of a physician who brought [illegible] in an effort to destroy evidence of the crime as well as to destroy the body of the victim [illegible].

The first discovery in this tragedy was made Tuesday when two boys found a bundle in the Yellow Mill river that contained the legs of a woman. They were wrapped in cloth and a white rubber sheet such as is used by [illegible] and nurses. One leg was [illegible]. Both were cut off at the hips.

Another bundle was found a little later containing the head of a woman 25 years of age. It was wrapped in a piece of man's underwear and rubber.

It was tied with a coarse string. A piece of muslin in the woman's mouth indicates that she was gagged with it or perhaps smothered.

The woman may have been poisoned, say physicians who have noted the color of her eyes.

DOES NOT SATISFY UNCLE SAM.

Turkey's Repudiation of Responsibility is Not Accepted.

Constantinople, Sept. 13.—The United States, it is announced, has replied to a recent note of the Turkish government, declining to accept Turkey's repudiation of the responsibility for American losses during the Armenian troubles.

WANT TO CROWD SPANIARDS.

They Are Not Getting Out of Cuba as Fast as Some People Wish.

But it is Not an Easy Thing to Move 200,000 Troops with Only a Few Boats, and Little Money to Pay Expenses.

New York, Sept. 13.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

The Spaniards are not evacuating Cuba as fast as many people in this country wish them to. It is claimed by those who are urging the government to take vigorous steps toward accelerating the retirement of the Spaniards from the island that the government at Madrid is trying to hold on to the Cuban customs duties as long as possible.

If this be true, it is a reason that all thrifty merchants can understand and appreciate. Spain has had nothing to consider but debts and outlay for months. It is gratifying to hope to be able to take in some thousands of dollars of revenue from Cuban custom houses which many persons in this country think should be already open and free to goods from America.

The administration does not, however, credit this charge against Spain, nor does it agree with those who make complaints that the Spaniards are not getting out fast enough. It recognizes that it is not an easy thing to pack 200,000 troops out from any country in a short time. The problem becomes quite serious when the country undertaking to do this has no money, little credit and few boats at her command, and it is willing to give Spain some latitude in the matter. It has no intention of acting in a hasty manner and in ordering the defeated soldiers to move on. Much has to be done and the administration is willing to allow time for the performance of the great task that Spain has on hand.

The administration is none the less determined that evacuation shall be made as soon as possible.

The peace commissioners that have just reached Havana will impress upon the Spaniards the necessity for moving out as rapidly as possible, according to the terms of the protocol. It is quite certain that the terms of the final treaty of peace will be more emphatic and peremptory. The Spaniards must go but the government is inclined to act good humoredly in the matter and let the Spaniards take as much time for dignified departure as this country can afford to let them have at its expense.

Gould on Good Times.

London, Sept. 13.—Mr. George J. Gould of New York, who sails for home tomorrow on board the White Star liner Teutonic, in an interview today said:

"All I have heard from home since we have been abroad has convinced me that we are on the eve of an era of prosperity, perhaps unprecedented in our history.

"The business outlook could not be better and with the splendid harvest they will have so many railroad earnings ought to boom. This naturally will have a beneficial effect on all sound stocks."

Touching on politics, Mr. Gould said: "I believe the Philippine question will be peacefully settled to the satisfaction of the American people, but I have given it little or no thought."

Referring to the challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. Gould remarked:

"I have not formed any plans in connection with the America's Cup challenge. I know nothing more about the matter than I have read in the newspapers. But I may say as a yachtsman that I am pleased another challenge has been received for the cup. I hope nothing will prevent a race and I trust the best boat will win."

FRANCE IN A TURMOIL.

Newspapers Declare the Situation There is Serious.

PRESIDENT FAURE OPPOSES REVISION

In the Dreyfus Case, Siding With the Minister of War—Premier Brisson Preparing for Zurlinden's Resignation.

Paris, Sept. 13.—The Rappel and the Matin today say that at yesterday's cabinet council the minister of war, Gen. Zurlinden, explained his reasons for opposing a revision of the Dreyfus case. The premier, M. Brisson, and the minister of education, M. Bourgeois, those papers add, urged Gen. Zurlinden to change his determination, but President Faure sided with the minister of war. An excited discussion followed and the council was adjourned until the afternoon, when calmness was restored.

M. Bourgeois then pointed out the consequences of the crisis and further discussion of the matter was adjourned until Saturday next. The newspapers are of the opinion that the situation is serious. They say that temporizing will only delay the decision, which is favorable to a revision in the case, will cause the resignation of Gen. Zurlinden, and which, if hostile, will lead to a withdrawal from the cabinet of M. Brisson and result in a general crisis.

It is rumored that in view of the possible resignation of Gen. Zurlinden, M. Brisson has sounded Gen. Brugere, who it is said is disposed to accept the portfolio.

Botkin Case Postponed.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The habeas corpus proceedings in the Botkin case were today postponed until next Wednesday. The matter of the extradition will be heard on Thursday of this week by Governor Budd, who will hold the inquiry at the palace hotel in this city.

SPANIARDS MAKE A KICK.

Object to Americans Collecting Customs at Manila—Spanish Prisoners Released.

Hongkong, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch received here from Manila from a Spanish source says:

"Aguinaldo has liberated all the Spanish prisoners. The Americans, in violation of the terms of the capitulation, have seized the public offices, dismissed the archives, disregarded the municipal laws and are collecting the overdue Spanish taxes."

Another Victim of the Jerome Fire.

Jerome, Arizona, Sept. 13.—Charles Reeves, the second victim of the fire, died today. Two others are badly burned. There is no general suffering. Plenty of supplies and the weather is fine. Tents and shacks are going up on the smoking ruins and everybody is resuming business. The smelter plant was unharmed and is running full time. All are feeling cheerful after the disaster. It is a very bad loss for the insurance companies, estimates now exceeding the amounts before stated.

RAILWAY MATTERS IN DENVER.

Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Ordered to be Sold.

Railway Maintenance Association Meets in Annual Convention—New Officers Elected.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 13.—Judge Hallett, U. S. Circuit court, today made a decree authorizing the sale of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf railroad on the date to be fixed by Special Master, entered in the suit of the American Loan & Trust company and the Mercantile & Central Trust company for foreclosure of mortgages amounting to about $15,000,000. Receiver Trumbull says that the Gulf will be reorganized and launched as an independent system about the first of January next.

The railway maintenance of way association met in annual convention today at the Denver chamber of commerce. About 200 roadmasters were present. Welcoming addresses were made by Governor Adams and Mayor McMurray. Brief addresses were also made by President M. M. Hawkins of Edenton, N. C., who filled the chair, and ex-President Isaac Burnett of Chicago.

Twenty-two new members were elected.

New officers were elected as follows: President, T. T. Hickey, road master Michigan Central railroad, Windsor, Ont.

First vice president J. M. Meade, roadmaster, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Pueblo, Colo.

Second Vice President Charles B. Teller, roadmaster, Denver, Lake Wood and Golden, Golden, Colo.

Secretary and Treasurer, J. B. Dickson, Sterling, Ill.

Member Executive Committee, long term, C. E. Jones, roadmaster, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Beardstown, Ill.

After disposing of routine business the roadmasters immediately turned their attention to the consideration of improved methods and appliances in railroad construction. The discussions will continue for three days.

The Road, Track and Supply association is also holding its annual meeting, as usual in connection with that of the roadmasters, for whose benefit the supply companies are exhibiting here this week all the implements and devices for the railroad trade.

Discussing the Treaty with Spain.

Washington, Sept. 13.—After a session lasting nearly two and a half hours the cabinet took a recess until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The situation at Manila was the discussion at some length and the principal business of the meeting was the discussion of the letter of instructions to be given to the commission which will meet in Paris to formulate a treaty of peace with Spain.

Bayard's Condition.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 13.—Hon. Thos. F. Bayard passed a comfortable night and today his condition was reported about the same as yesterday. The cool weather has helped the patient but it is thought Mr. Bayard will be unable to survive his present illness.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Will the United States Retain the Philippines or Not?

ADMINISTRATION IS CONSIDERING THIS.

Affairs in the Philippines Not at All Alarming to Americans—No Likelihood of Trouble.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Secretary Long reached Washington today, having come down from his New England summer home to meet the President's wish that there should be a full attendance at the cabinet meeting. It is the secretary's expectation, unless something unforeseen occurs, to return almost immediately to his family.

The purpose of the President in calling for a full attendance at the cabinet meeting was to submit the instructions which will be given to the American peace commissioners. The time is very limited in which to properly charge the commissioners, as the members will sail from New York on Saturday on the Campania, and they must leave Washington Friday so that only two days are available to close up their business in Washington.

It is believed the President has not finally and definitely determined upon a line of policy respecting the Philippines, whether they shall be retained or relinquished. He was strongly disposed at the time of the signature of the protocol to acquire nothing more than a coaling station, or perhaps a naval station at most, in the Philippines.

From the many inquiries he has made of public men and from the notice he has taken of the attitude assumed towards the question by the press of the country, it is inferred that he is still open to conviction as to the best line of policy to be pursued, and it is probable that his principal purpose in calling the cabinet meeting today was to gather from the members their personal opinions, which are supposed to be freshly acquired from contact with the people where they have been, as in the case of Secretary Long and others paying visits to their native states.

One element in the cabinet is disposed to postpone the final decision on the future of the Philippines, arguing that the matter might safely be left to the discretion of the peace commissioners, and pointing out that improved developments changing the whole aspect of the question could fairly be expected before the joint commission had taken up the subject for consideration.

It is the present disposition to refrain from publishing instructions to the peace commissioners, as it is probable that only the most general idea will be permitted to leak out. This course is regarded as absolutely essential in order to prevent the Spanish commissioners from obtaining an advantage in the negotiations.

The officials at the navy and army departments profess to feel more confident that they have heretofore expressed regarding the present situation in the Philippine islands.

In spite of all the disquieting [illegible] that have come of late from newspaper sources, indicating the existence of seriously strained relations between the insurgents and the American forces of occupation, it is a fact that for three days past no word came to either the army, navy or war department from Manila until today. That was a message from Admiral Dewey asking authority from the department officials to purchase some fresh beef which would afford him a supply for three months.

The admiral made no mention of any disturbance. One reason for the confidence felt by the war department officials in a peaceable solution of the difficulties is their knowledge of the peculiar fitness of Gen. Otis, the American military commander, for the discharge of such duties, diplomatic as well as military, as now confront him.

Not much importance is attached here to the Spanish report of the destruction by Spanish gunboats of the insurgent fleet, which attempted to make a landing on the Visayas islands.

Now the military authorities here, after a careful consideration of the question, have concluded that it is incumbent upon them to compel the insurgents to an observance of the suspension of hostilities agreed upon between the United States and Spain, at least in cases like that in the vicinity of Manila, where, by the action of the United States forces, naval and military, the residents had been deprived of the protection of the Spanish naval and military forces. It is stated authoritatively that Gen. Otis has been given power to deal with this matter although, as stated, it is hoped that he will be able to prevent an absolutely hostile clash.

Several of the members of the cabinet who were taking their vacation were recalled by the President to attend today's meeting. The letter of instructions will not be made public, but it is understood that it is comprehensive in character and in addition to making plain the general policy of the government on all important matters covers all the details that can now be seen and provided for. It is assumed, however, that many questions are likely to arise during the deliberations of the joint commission upon which the American members will require specific instructions from the President.

Secretary Day has not yet sent his resignation to the President, but no doubt he will do so within a day or two.

SICKNESS AT SANTIAGO.

It is Said to be Serious Among the Fifth Infantry and Immunes.

New York, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Santiago says:

Five men of the Fifth regulars have died since their arrival here, forty per cent of the regiment being on the sick report from malarial fever. Illness among all the troops is increasing.

Colonel Crane's immunes are in camp on the banks of the San Juan river. This has had a fatal effect. There are now more than 200 men in the hospital or on the sick report. The illness is attributed to the effect of the rains on a country full of shallow graves and to miasma from the swampy surroundings.

A medical board was appointed today to report upon sanitary conditions of the camp and the advisability of its immediate removal to San Luis to form a part of General Ewer's brigade.

Colonel Hood's regiment, which has been doing garrison duty in Santiago, will this week be relieved by the Fifth regulars, the volunteers going to a camp yet to be selected on the San Luis railroad.

All the troops not absolutely needed in the city will be sent to more healthful camping places.

SPANIARDS IN A ROW.

President of the Senate Breaks His Bell in Ringing for Order.

TUMULT OF SHOUTS AND THREATS.

Count Almenas Accuses Gen. Linares of Incompetency—Weyler and Others Take a Part.

Madrid, Sept. 13.—There was another uproarious session of the senate today. Count Almenas, referring to his statement yesterday giving the name of the generals he recently said ought to have their sashes tied around their necks instead of around their waists, naming Weyler, Blanco and Primo de Rivera, after which he included Admiral Cervera in the category, of the said Gen. Linares was incompetent and ought to be arraigned. Thereupon Gen. Weyler and others loudly protested against these charges, and Gen. Weyler called on Count Almenas to name those generals who were accused of failing to do their duty and he added, if the accusations were true, and the culprits could not be legally punished, the generals would take the matter in their own hands and inflict proper punishment.

A great tumult ensued, the senators standing, shouting and threatening each other. The president of the senate vainly strove to restore order and broke his bell in attempting to do so.

GUATEMALA'S ELECTION.

Cabrera's Success Means Peace and Prosperity to the Country.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—Minister Hunter telegraphs the state department from Guatemala, under date of yesterday, as follows:

"The election for president of Guatemala, held during the first seven days during September, resulted in the election of the present incumbent, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, by the largest majority ever given a presidential candidate in this republic. Two candidates were voting for, Cabrera and Castillo, both liberals. 250,000 votes were cast.

Of this unprecedented large number, Cabrera received [illegible] and Castillo 564. Peace, good order and untrammeled exercise of the elective franchise marked the entire election.

The national assembly meets on the 15th inst. to declare the result, and the inauguration takes place on the 22nd.

The new president is 41 years of age, a statesman of broad comprehensive views, possessed of rare ability and attainments, and was for many years minister of justice in the cabinet of his predecessor. He assumed the executive functions of the government on the 8th of April last, as the constitutional successor of Barrios, who was assassinated, and enjoys the distinction of being the first president taken from civil life since Don Marino Galvez in 1831. All since then have been military chiefs.

Cabrera's election means peace and prosperity to the country and an able, honest and stable government.

This appears to settle the report of riot and bloodshed in Guatemala by an incoming steamer, as Minister Hunter brings events up to yesterday.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. GOMEZ.

It is Presented to the Cuban Government and Accepted.

Reason for His Retirement is That He Does Not Approve of Yielding Control of the Island to Americans.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 13.—An uncontradicted rumor was received by Gen. Lawton last night that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, has tendered his resignation of the command of the Cuban army government at Camaguey, and that it has been accepted.

Gomez, it appears, has been protesting against the Cuban government yielding the control of affairs of the island to the Americans, and the explanation for resigning with his disapproval of "passive submission to conditions tending to the practical retirement of the Cuban republic, as such, and the establishing of the absolute dominion of the United States."

The Cubans at Santiago were much excited by the report and there was an animated scene at the San Carlos club this morning when the matter was discussed. The report was disbelieved by many, who say that Gen. Gomez' resignation at this time is utterly improbable. Others, however, say Gomez resents the putting of the Cuban army under the authority of the American generals and claims the Cubans should resist even by force of arms if necessary.

Gens. Cebreco, Castillo, Pedro, Perez and other insurgent leaders have turned over their commands to Gen. Lawton.

Gen. Perez has 3,000 men in the vicinity of Guantanamo, which he will disband this week by order of Gen. Castillo. There is now a general desire on the part of the Cuban authorities to disband, as the insurgents have learned that the question of their back pay will not be considered by the Americans.

Lieut. Col. Rowan and Capt. Parker, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Carlos Garcia, son of Gen. Garcia, and two other Cuban officers arrived here late last night on horseback from Gibara on the north coast. Col. Rowan has been sent here by Gen. Miles from Porto Rico. He will make observations in Cuba, geographical, climatic and military, for the government. He was fitted out with guides, horses and provisions by the Cuban commander Ferria at Gibara and visited Holguin, which is garrisoned by 12,000 Spaniards under Gen. Luque.

Good health generally prevails among both Cubans and Spaniards in the northern part of the islands. The Spaniards entertained Col. Rowan and his Cuban companions hospitably.

News from the Revenue Cutter Bear.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The secretary of the treasury has received the following telegram from Captain Tuttle of the revenue cutter Bear at Neah Bay, Washington:

"Sept. 12.—Bear will reach Seattle 15th inst. Relief expedition and 97 shipwrecked men on board. Rosario was crushed by ice July 3, crew all saved. Jeannie, Fearless, Newport, Belvidere, got out safely. All well."

DISCUSSING THE CURRENCY

Gold Day the First of a Three Days Session at Omaha of Financial Students and Authorities.

Program Includes Leading Representative Gold Advocates, and Prominent Leaders of Silver are Pitted Against Them in Joint Debate.

Omaha, Sept. 13.—One of the most distinguished gatherings of financial students and authorities that ever assembled opened a three days' session at the Nebraska building on the exposition grounds this morning. Scarcely a well known name on either side of the great currency problem which has been so long before the American people but is represented on the program for a set paper or a part in the ensuing debate.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton is presiding today. Horace White of New York, Edward Atkinson, Congressman Fowler of New Jersey, Editor P. Robinson of the Railway Age, Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado Springs, Former Senator Carey of Wyoming and Governor Shaw of Iowa, are to take part in the program. Mr. Atkinson is not here owing to illness, his paper being read by Mr. Morton.

Messrs. Warner, Towne, Bryan, Weaver, Reynolds and other leaders of the silver and paper money sides are to take part in the joint debate today.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Morton called the convention to order and without any unusual formality beyond a few words of explanation and welcome, said:

He said: "As president of the National Sound Money League I call this assemblage to order.

"Gentlemen, you have been convoked for a patriotic purpose. That purpose is to candidly discuss the money question, with the intention of ascertaining the best currency for conserving the prosperity, strength and honor of the American Republic.

"Three questions demanding your solution are:

"One. Is it the fixed legal ratio enacted between the coins which governs the relative value of the metals in bullion? Or,

"Two. Is it the relative value of the metals in bullion which governs the relative value of the coins?

"Three. If no single and separate state can maintain a fixed legal ratio between the metals when coined in unlimited quantities, can an international agreement among the principal mercantile countries of the world do so?

"You enter upon this investigation with a zealous intention of finding the truth. Your love of country prompts you to make this inquiry and to overthrow error and establish truth.

"Mr. Edward Atkinson, the distinguished economist and publicist of Boston, was prevented from attending because of ill health. Therefore he sent to me for presentation on this occasion his paper entitled 'Force Bills of Legal Tender.' And without further prelude I proceed to read it."

There was no debate of Atkinson's paper, and Editor Horace White, of the New York Evening Post, opened the conference proper with a paper on "The History of the Gold Standard."

Mr. White said that he had treated the history of the gold standard at the World's Congress of Bankers and Financiers at Chicago in 1893, bringing it down to that date. The world had advanced in knowledge since that time, and the subject was not so interesting now as it was then. The history of the gold standard was a narrative of attempts on the part of the governments and peoples to make two metals, variable in their nature, stable in reference to each other. These attempts were honest but futile. The pursuit of bimetallism was like the pursuit of an ignis fatuus. The nations, one after another had abandoned it, so that in 1893 all countries of any commercial importance except four had adopted the single gold standard. The four were India, Chili, Japan and Russia. All four were then silver-standard countries. All have since adopted the gold standard, or have taken steps in that end. The only nation that has gone back from gold to silver is Spain, and this has been in consequence of her recent misfortunes. Mexico and China are the only countries of any magnitude that voluntarily preserve the silver standard. There were no bimetallic countries now. As to international bimetallism, Mr. White thought that Senator Wolcott had preached its funeral sermon after he came back from his fruitless mission some six months ago.

Mr. White next considered the question, saying that there is not gold enough in the world to do the business of the world. He would prove that there was enough gold to do our business. Our stock of gold had increased about one hundred and eighty millions in little more than one year. Our holdings of gold were were now fully eight hundred and fifty millions, being larger than those of any other country in the world, and it was perfectly absurd to say that there was not enough gold to do our business with.

Mr. White thought that a more interesting subject for discussion would be found in the present phase of the currency question. That question was greenbacks vs banknotes.

Mr. White showed that the amount of new bonds issued in the two years 1894-1896 and the interest on them to their maturity, was greater by $[illegible] than the saving of interest on the greenbacks from 1879, the year when specie payments were resumed. The cost of preparing, renewing and handling the notes was one million dollars per year additional. The loss of private business arising from the uncertainty which surrounds the redemption of the greenbacks is a much larger but incalculable sum.

Mr. White favors the bill recently reported by the House banking committee which, while not retiring the greenbacks, puts upon the national banks the onus of current redemption of them, and gives the banks the privilege of issuing an equal amount of notes against their general assets, protected by a common safety fund lodged in the treasury. This would furnish all the money that the business of the country needs, and it would be furnished at the times and in the places where it is needed, which the government never can do, and which free coinage of silver never can do.

H. F. Bartine of the National Bimetallic of Washington, D. C., replied to Mr. White.

Mr. Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado spoke about "The Folly and Futility of Fighting Evolution." He said, in closing:

"The civilized world is a giant today. Comparatively speaking it was a pigmy before 1850. An evolutionist tells us that 'species cannot revert unless the conditions revert.' We will never revert to the silver standard unless we go back to the old conditions of life and trade. Gold will remain the standard. Evolution has decreed it. As well expect the horse to revert to the type of his five-toed diminutive ancestor, or the elephant and the rhinoceros to roam all over Europe as they did in the post-tertiary period, or the birds to return to the likeness of their reptilian ancestors in mesozoic times, as to believe that the evolutionary fiat which has made gold the predominant standard will be recalled.

"Silver will have its own work to perform. It will arise again in value owing to an increasing demand from the awakened civilizations of the Far East. As Mr. Wallace says, 'Lower forms occupy places in nature which cannot be filled by higher forms.' Assuredly the civilized nations will make a grievous financial mistake if they heedlessly endeavor to force the gold standard on nations of a lower plane. As a scientist says, 'It is of no use to bring a creature to a new country if it cannot live and maintain itself there.' The Newfoundland dog can hardly be kept alive in India. It would be infinitely more reasonable for England to push the Newfoundland breed in India than to attempt to force the gold standard upon its inhabitants.

"My views on this great financial question have been the result of gradual evolutionism in my own thinking. I formerly believed in the possibility of the so-called international bimetallism. I have come with some pain and disappointment to discern its hopelessness and its undesirability. The American people will speedily concur in the same conclusion. The question of bimetallism would already have disappeared from our national horizon were it not for the exigencies of our politicians. Wallace tells us that certain animals, for their own advantage and protection, have developed a mimicry of color and form. 'Many of the flat-fish are capable of changing their color according to the color of the bottom they rest on.' The United States is full of political flat-fish.

"Yet nothing can arrest an evolutionary fact. I understand and I deeply appreciate the bias of our silver mining states. Like thousands of far Western men, I have believed that this change of monetary standards, with its consequent accelerated depression of silver, and resulting prostrating of Western property values, has brought me to the brink of financial ruin. None the less I have honestly tried to keep my eyes open to the truth and to resist the specious, delusive arguments which self-interest is always so ready to suggest. Every forward evolutionary change in life and in civilization has brought disaster and suffering to some. Its ultimate effect, however, is to multiply the happiness and the well being of the many. Like their brethren in the South who but a few years ago were eager to sacrifice life and all for their 'lost cause,' the men of the West, redeemed from error, will yet live to bless their defeat in this monetary battle. And the younger men, breaking away from the wiles of politicians, and from the sophisms of deceived dreamers, will open their minds to the clear, impressive facts of financial history—will realize that the advent of the gold standard has become an inexorable necessity in our advanced and highly progressive civilization—and will appreciate and unreservedly admit the folly and the futility of fighting evolution."

REMNANTS OF THE THIRD.

Little Left of the Regiment—Mustering Out of Rough Riders.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 13.—The Twentieth infantry left for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., today. It was followed a little later by the Third infantry, on its way to Fort Snelling, Minn. When the Third marched through the camp on its way to the station there were hardly enough men to form two full companies. The remainder were killed, wounded, sick or furloughed.

Orders have been received for the removal of three more regiments of infantry tomorrow. The Fourth will go to Fort Sheridan, Ill., the Thirteenth to various barracks in New York state and the Seventeenth to Columbus, O. Transportation has also been arranged for the removal of the Twelfth infantry to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the Twenty-second infantry to Omaha and the Third cavalry to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., but the date of their departure has not been fixed. The Third cavalry may go by boat to New London, but Gen. Sumner, who is now in command of the cavalry division, has requested that all the cavalry regiments upon leaving here be ordered to march by easy stages to Long Island City.

Nearly all of the cavalry officers are said to be in favor of this plan, as they believe it will benefit the men. The matter is now being considered.

Four troops of the rough riders, numbering about 250 men, were mustered out today and will leave for New York this evening.

Peace Negotiations to be Short.

New York, Sept. 13.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

In an interview last night Secretary Day said nothing has occurred since the meeting of the protocol to embarrass the work of the peace commission or to endanger the success of the peace negotiations. I do not anticipate that the deliberations of peace commissioners will be prolonged. It ought not to take longer than six weeks or two months to conclude a treaty of peace.