

All who have not been seen by the enumerators will please send their names and addresses to this office.

MR. MANTON MARBLE

Gives His Views Upon the Pending Silver Bill.

THE TREASURY NOTES FEATURE

Condemned, Gold and Silver Certificates Being Preferable—The Importance of an International Ratio.

(Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.) PARIS, June 20.—[By cable to N. Y. World.]—Manton Marble, in a long letter, says: "The Democratic Representatives who hesitated to vote for free coinage as impracticable, in the face of an executive veto, may well reconsider their position now that free coinage so clearly hangs upon Democratic votes chiefly both in the Senate and in the House. Any silver purchase bill complicates the silver problem without solving it; any free coinage bill would be made as perfect as possible, so that the President the more easily may be desired to anticipate and in order the more surely to defeat his party at the coming elections. It is in my opinion, that some features are still retained in the silver bill that excite, even justly, an executive veto; others will paralyze an eastern Democratic effort to override a veto. For example, the new faugled treasury notes have a better warrant of legality than any paper currency decision reversing a rightful claim, therefore rigorously reversible. But such notes, issued in place of metallic coinage without their help will perform that paper currency of ours, making it unconditionally the best in the world.

Another demand in the silver bill invites a veto. Why should Congress cast away into foreign hands that large profit incident to recoinage which is itself incident to free metallic coinage at one ration both in the Atlantic and in the Pacific? Let it be free bi-metallic coinage by the great American republic at either rate and it will at once command a superior efficiency. There are two now almost adverse ratios, and the metallurgists of the world will create their bi-metallic par and will permanently give it the name of the international ratio between the two monetary metals in domestic trade and foreign exchange around the globe from China to Peru. Exchange gold and silver coinage can proceed unchanged; the silver recoinage can proceed unchanged. Any recoinage of the last link by free metallic coinage at whatever ratio will suffice them, for our free bi-metallic coinage will not spread, prevail and become international. It is apparent that our gold may be preferred to our silver as foreign remittances. The New York Convention that stands so much blundering toward silver monometallism. Adherence to our executive ratio will absolutely inhibit now and will certainly postpone, if not finally prevent, the redemption of free bi-metallic coinage. France at any ratio. Our republic is great, but two republics are greater.

Any silver legislation should adopt a coinage ratio of 15 to 1, and our latest error of 1834, 1 to 11, thus conforming to the ratio of all other great nations by its metallic content. This ratio retains the present gold dollar and requires a silver dollar of 40 grains. The recoinage either of silver in the United States or of gold in Europe being the most desirable way to have together upon a common ratio of free bi-metallic coinage, we who take its risks should keep and not cast away to foreign holders the only real profit incident to recoinage. With the ultimate co-operation of France that of every other foreign bi-metallic recoinage would merely be assured. The discarded idea of the international ratio, which was the only true international ratio, would have been visibly proclaimed when silver became equally acceptable and frequently preferred for remittance to the gold by the bi-metallic par. The slow and steady withdrawal of greenbacks would not only fulfill the nation's pledge, but would also transform all our paper currency into one of the best kinds of money in circulation. Private ownership all our immense treasury reserves save an ample working balance.

A BABY'S NEEDS.

Baby Francis Marion Whaley's Guardian Wants \$5,000 a Year for His Expenses.

(Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.) NEW YORK, June 20.—The interesting question whether Baby Francis Marion Whaley shall have \$5,000 a year for his care and maintenance will be decided this week by Lawyer William H. Willis, referee.

The infant, two years old April 29, although his father, William Whaley, is poor, young Francis inherits an estate of \$600,000 from his grandfather, Nathaniel L. McCredy. The baby's guardian is his aunt, Mrs. Marie Whaley Chisholm. His mother, Mrs. Chisholm, lives at Edisto Island, off the Carolina coast. She wants to take the baby away for the summer. Several New Yorkers who had lived in North Carolina testified that Edisto Island was unhealthy in summer.

A schedule of prospective expenses and other information was recently obtained from Mrs. Chisholm. In her report she states that the baby is muscular, nervous and so passionately fond of driving that he begs every day for a drive. Drives cost \$2 each, and one every other day foots up \$90 a month. Baby needs two rooms one for sleep and one for play. Then he must have ice in his own refrigerator and wax candles to burn all night.

The middle-class diner is naturally necessary to his general comfort as well as "a cow specially fed that he may have milk of one certain cow that eats only certain food." There must be a separate table for his nurses to sit at because Mrs. Chisholm's other servants were colored. Baby's toys last Christmas were \$8 and pins, powders and cuffs \$5 more. A hair cut for a baby costs 30 cents at Edisto and a bathtub \$5. Various articles of under and winter clothing are specified along with the statement that to keep up the infant's wardrobe in the Parisian style "he was washed to bed" he became the charge of Mrs. Chisholm, will require \$200 a year.

Mrs. Chisholm wants to take a summer trip to Europe. She will have to have extra for that. In addition there are traveling expenses, telegrams, drugs for baby's use and finally \$600 for physicians. All these things are concisely expressed by a bank company advancing the opinion that \$3,800 a year will tide Master Francis through the age of safety pins and rattles.

Sullivan's Play Will Be Moral.

(Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, June 20.—John L. Sullivan was in Washington Wednesday on his way to Mississippi to answer for taking part in the prize fight with Kilrain at Richburg last July. He continued his southern journey yesterday morning, accompanied by Duncan B. Harrison, Jack Barnett and Johnny Gavote. Sixty about the new play you propose to star in next season? Sullivan was asked.

REED IN A BAD FIX.

His High-handed Course on the Silver Bill

HAS PUT HIS PARTY IN A BOX.

He is Relying on the Eastern Democrats to Help Him—They Hold the Key to the Situation.

(Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—[Special Telegram to THE HERALD.]—The contest between the friends and opponents of free silver was continued in the House today, but with no more decisive result than followed the long and acrimonious discussion of yesterday. The situation is full of political and economic anomalies. Certain of the eastern Democrats are wholly out of sympathy with the majority of their party, while certain of the western Republicans differ quite as widely from the majority of their party in the present case. Moreover, the Republican line has been rapidly drawn and judging from the votes cast, one would imagine the situation to be only a difference of politics without any economic consideration being involved. The Democrats find in the present case an opportunity to embarrass and metaphorically set upon Speaker Reed, and this accounts for the unanimity with which the two opposing silver wings of the party get together, while on the other hand, they desire to sustain the speaker. From these results the animating purpose which cements the equally divergent extremes of the Republican party. The speaker, meanwhile proposes to prolong the agony if possible until he can get all his absentees back to the House again before allowing anything looking to a test vote to be taken.

The discussion to-day grew out of a resolution introduced by Mr. Bland of Missouri, directing that the original House bill, with the amendments added by the Senate on Tuesday last, be taken from the speaker's table and the amendments considered. A point of order was made that the resolution could not be considered, inasmuch as Friday of each week is known in legislative parlance as private bill day, and further that the bill was not on the speaker's table, but that it was in the committee on coinage, weights and measures, where it was referred under the rules on Wednesday last. During the debate the Democrats repeatedly taunted their opponents with cowardice in refusing to test the relative strength of the two parties on a motion to concur in the Senate amendments, and they cheered to the echo the utterances of Representative Morrow, a California free coinage Republican in the attack which he made upon the speaker's action in referring the bill without first consulting the wishes of the House. Under the leadership of Mr. Sutherland, of Ohio, who has found an ample field for the display of his splendid debating qualities during the past two days, the Republicans cleverly evaded a direct vote on the main proposition and an adjournment was reached without material change in the situation. The fight will be renewed to-morrow upon re-assembly and the belief to-night is that several days will elapse before the subject may be even temporarily disposed of. If Speaker Reed had chosen to act upon the suggestion made to him by Mr. Payson, one of the free coinage Representatives from Illinois, a settlement of the silver controversy would be speedily reached. Payson proposed that the speaker should recognize him to move that the pending bill and amendments should be recommended to the committee on coinage, weights and measures with instructions to report a substitute making the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces monthly; eliminating the bullion redemption feature and making the notes a legal tender. Such a motion, Mr. Payson said, would be carried by a large majority. Mr. Reed, however, declined to consider the proposition, intimating that he would ultimately find a more satisfactory way out of the embarrassment, notwithstanding Mr. Payson's assurance to the contrary. The New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts Democrats hold the key to the situation. If ever the opportunity occurs, with their free coinage friends, they can, with the aid of a dozen or more extreme silver Republicans, send the President a free coinage bill which he will undoubtedly veto, and which would be manifestly a serious injury to the party perhaps in the west and northwest. On the other hand, their sympathies are with the opponents of free coinage, and the expectation is that they will so vote, notwithstanding the probable political advantages which would follow from adopting the other course. Speaker Reed, I know, is counting upon their support, and by its aid he hopes to defeat all legislation unsatisfactory to himself and the element of the party he represents.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Yesterday's contest was renewed. The speaker announced the pending question to be the ordering of the previous question on the motion made by Mills, of Texas, to approve the journal of Wednesday as amended by the resolution of yesterday. The previous question was ordered, yeas 130; nays 122. McKinley changed his vote to the affirmative and moved a reconsideration. Mills moved to table the motion to reconsider. Carried, yeas 131; nays 123. The question recurred on approving the journal of Wednesday's proceedings as amended. The motion as amended was agreed to, yeas 132; nays 120. The clerk then proceeded to read the journal of yesterday's proceedings. The journal was read and approved.

Stewart, of Vermont, presented the conference report on the anti-trust bill. Bland, of Missouri, raised the question of consideration to offer a resolution that the House bill directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes with the Senate amendments, be taken from the speaker's table and the Senate amendments considered. In the House determined, yeas 144; nays 102. To consider the conference report. After a short debate the report was adopted, yeas 243; nays 0. Bland then offered a resolution to take up the silver bill. McKinley made the point of order that the motion was not privileged.

Conger, of Iowa, added a further point, amidst sarcastic Democratic laughter, that the bill was not on the speaker's table, but in the hands of the coinage committee. Bland held the bill on the speaker's table. A long discussion followed as to whether the Senate amendment to the bill

was a new matter and such as would require consideration in committee of the whole. Conger, of Iowa, said that notwithstanding the action of the House in referring the journal the bill had been referred to the committee on coinage and the chairman of that committee had taken possession of it. Crisp, of Georgia, said that there was no evidence of any reference; the journal did not show it. Morrow, of California, said the action of the House yesterday was exceedingly significant of its disposition. The fact was there was no reference at all; the speaker had no authority to refer the bill. His action was an error. The fact was the bill was upon the speaker's table. The mere physical fact that the gentleman from Iowa (Conger) or his clerk had actual possession of the bill made no difference in its parliamentary position. But Morrow declared that the House, by adopting Mills' resolution declared the bill had not been referred.

Henderson, of Iowa, asked if Morrow would content if the House, being under Democratic management for the time being should burn up the record of the passage of the Senate bill, the bill which would be referred upon its table. Morrow insisted there was a material difference between the fact and this supposition. Morrow declared that there were not twenty-five men under the dome of the Capitol who believed the bill incorrectly referred upon their table. (Republican applause.) Morrow replied that the majority of the House declared otherwise. Williams, of Illinois, said yesterday that while the motion to reconsider was pending, the speaker had called for the clerk of the committee on coinage. The chairman of the committee on coinage waked up to the speaker's desk, took up a bill, that he (Williams) believed was the silver bill, and handed it over to the clerk of the committee on coinage. This looked like a conspiracy to obtain physical possession of the bill. Conger, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on coinage, said the bill was delivered to his clerk before 11 o'clock yesterday morning. During the afternoon upon the request of the journal clerk it was taken to the speaker's desk. At that time in order to make some clerical endorsements, but he (Conger) had again taken it back to the committee clerk. After further discussion by Bland the constitution of the bill never had been properly in charge of the committee on coinage. The constitution required the House to keep the journal until that journal was approved, and it is proper to send the bill anywhere. The entry in the journal was void. He held the bill on the speaker's table and should be placed before the House for consideration. After further discussion by Bland the speaker and others, Bland modified the language of his resolution to direct that the speaker, under rule 241, lay matters on his table until he should refer the silver bill before the House for action.

The speaker said perhaps he could simplify the matter and suggested to Bland that he understood his wish to be simply to get rid of the bill without any discussion, and further that the bill was not on the speaker's table, but that it was in the committee on coinage, weights and measures, where it was referred under the rules on Wednesday last. During the debate the Democrats repeatedly taunted their opponents with cowardice in refusing to test the relative strength of the two parties on a motion to concur in the Senate amendments, and they cheered to the echo the utterances of Representative Morrow, a California free coinage Republican in the attack which he made upon the speaker's action in referring the bill without first consulting the wishes of the House. Under the leadership of Mr. Sutherland, of Ohio, who has found an ample field for the display of his splendid debating qualities during the past two days, the Republicans cleverly evaded a direct vote on the main proposition and an adjournment was reached without material change in the situation. The fight will be renewed to-morrow upon re-assembly and the belief to-night is that several days will elapse before the subject may be even temporarily disposed of. If Speaker Reed had chosen to act upon the suggestion made to him by Mr. Payson, one of the free coinage Representatives from Illinois, a settlement of the silver controversy would be speedily reached. Payson proposed that the speaker should recognize him to move that the pending bill and amendments should be recommended to the committee on coinage, weights and measures with instructions to report a substitute making the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces monthly; eliminating the bullion redemption feature and making the notes a legal tender. Such a motion, Mr. Payson said, would be carried by a large majority. Mr. Reed, however, declined to consider the proposition, intimating that he would ultimately find a more satisfactory way out of the embarrassment, notwithstanding Mr. Payson's assurance to the contrary. The New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts Democrats hold the key to the situation. If ever the opportunity occurs, with their free coinage friends, they can, with the aid of a dozen or more extreme silver Republicans, send the President a free coinage bill which he will undoubtedly veto, and which would be manifestly a serious injury to the party perhaps in the west and northwest. On the other hand, their sympathies are with the opponents of free coinage, and the expectation is that they will so vote, notwithstanding the probable political advantages which would follow from adopting the other course. Speaker Reed, I know, is counting upon their support, and by its aid he hopes to defeat all legislation unsatisfactory to himself and the element of the party he represents.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The White House ladies, ladies and nurses, and nearly a dozen cooks, left Washington yesterday for the cottage at Cape May. The party had planned to go on Thursday but Mrs. May McKee, who is having a bad time with her first crop of teeth, was not strong enough for the journey, so Mr. Harrison postponed it until yesterday. Wednesday the private car of President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania road, came over from Philadelphia and it was attached to the regular New York express, leaving here at 9 a. m. Mrs. Harrison was accompanied by Mrs. Dinmore, Mrs. May McKee and little May McKee. There was also a lady maid and the children's nurse. Grandpa Scott also accompanied the party. To avoid the necessity of change of cars at Philadelphia the private car was run to Trenton from whence a special engine took it down the east bank of the Delaware to Camden, where it was changed to the regular Cape May express. It is understood the President will go over Saturday to the cottage, returning the following Tuesday until Congress adjourns, when he will go to remain until the end of the session.

The many criticisms that have appeared respecting the gift of the Harrison cottage from Mr. Wanamaker and his friends, who had the least concern for the security of the White House ladies. Mrs. Harrison is very happy in the possession of so delightful a summer home. She told of it to the other ladies, with charming frankness and simplicity, that she did not believe that the fact that Mr. Harrison was President had in the least degree influenced Mr. Wanamaker and the other friends who had acted so generously. "Oh, yes," she said, "they did fault; they thought they had fault, but so they did with General and Mrs. Grant, and so they did with Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Garfield, and other wives of Presidents to whom their friends have shown kindness."

Postal Telegraph Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The House committee on postoffices and post roads has postponed further consideration of the postal telegraph bill until next session.

A World's Fair Reception.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Arrangements are completed for reception and banquet to the world's fair commissioners by the citizens of Chicago next Thursday evening. Besides the national and state commissioners there have been invited the members of President Harrison's cabinet, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan and Governor Fifer.

GLEETING.

Where do you buy your drugs? Remember that Johnson, Pruit & Co. carry a full stock of everything usually found in a first-class drug store, including the purest and best wines and liquors. 45 Main street.

A VETO MESSAGE.

Some Good Reasons for Forbidding Aid to a Railroad.

A DEPARTURE IN POSTAL POLICY.

An Important Move in the Direction of Subsidies—The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—President Harrison today returned to the House without approval the bill to authorize the board of supervisors of Maricopa county, Arizona, to issue county bonds at the rate of \$4,000 per mile in view of the construction of a certain railroad. He says: "The bill seems to have passed the House under a misapprehension of its true scope and effect. In the report of the committee on territories it is said that by the terms of the bill the county reserves the bonds in payment of the money proposed to be advanced. In fact, the bill did not provide for the loan to be secured by bonds, but for a subscription in stock. How far this misapprehension may have affected the passage of the bill of course cannot be known. The bill does not seem to me the question of subsidizing a vote of the people of the county or of direct authority upon the supervisors to issue bonds. It is said, however, in April, 1889, an election was held to determine if it does not appear from any paper submitted to the committee who the managers of the so-called election were; that managers, if any, were given, and no one in the name of the people of the county was asked to vote. The people of the county were asked to vote in person and by proxy. It is said, however, in April, 1889, an election was held to determine if it does not appear from any paper submitted to the committee who the managers of the so-called election were; that managers, if any, were given, and no one in the name of the people of the county was asked to vote. The people of the county were asked to vote in person and by proxy. 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