

MINORITY OPINIONS

The Other Side of the Silver Coinage Question.

A REVIEW OF THE BLAND BILL.

The Claim Made that It Means Silver Monometallic and Partial Repudiation—Its Effect on Pensions, Insurance Policies, Trust Funds and Government Revenues, as Seen by the Republicans—A Raise in Interest Rates Predicted—Springer's Free Wool Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The report of the minority members of the committee on coinage, weights and measures against the passage of the Bland free coinage bill, is signed by Tracey of New York, Taylor of Illinois, Stone of Pennsylvania, Williams of Massachusetts and Johnson of North Dakota. The minority reviews the silver question, protests vigorously against the Bland bill and recommends the passage of a measure authorizing the president to invite an international monetary conference.

Means Silver Monometallic. "It does not require any knowledge of monetary or financial views," the report says, "to demonstrate that the compulsion of the legal tender power must force upon the creditor a cheaper and debased dollar.

Several debitors will pay 100 cents to discharge their obligations when 70 cents will suffice in law. This bill converts all existing government paper into paper which may be paid in silver and leaves no surplus which must be paid in gold. It is evidently intended to clear away all obstructions in the form of pledges to pay gold, and, without a distinct declaration of repudiation, to provide an easy track on which we may descend to the silver monometallic standard.

An Alleged Danger Pointed Out. "Because it is not acceptable money this bill compels the government to buy silver as bullion and pay for it nearly 50 per cent more than its real value. It gives us with a coin note which will be redeemable in gold so long as we maintain both metals in circulation at the fixed ratio. We shall never openly repudiate our debts or corrupt the medium of payment; the danger lies in legislation such as this bill proposes, which shall make the government unable to maintain its promises and tokens on the basis upon which they have been accepted.

A Dollar that Doesn't Change. "That basis is the dollar which is changeable nowhere, exchangeable everywhere, which does not give up 30 cents at our border, nor yield anything to fire or water—the dollar of gold." The minority contends that the bill will precipitate a silver standard and maintains that the effect of the bill will be "that the mints of this country shall receive the silver which may be sent from any quarter for coinage into dollars. The minority of this committee submit that the only possible result of the legislation proposed in this bill is the prompt suspension of gold payments by this government, and the immediate adoption of the cheaper monetary standard of silver."

NATIONS MAKE AND UNMAKE MONEY.

Contention that America Would Be the Silver Dumping Ground. After reviewing the history of modern monetary changes and making the declaration that the consent of nations makes and unmakes money, the minority states that the only escape from a single silver-dollar standard under the Bland bill is an immediate and permanent elevation of the price of silver from 130 to 160 per cent, as represented by the ratio of 16 to 1 between silver and gold. This price, it is stated, is \$1.20 per ounce. The minority argues that the Bland bill will bring silver from foreign countries, The United States, it says, is the only source of the supply in Europe, and our gold, by virtue of the bill, becomes available to take the place of unstable silver.

What the Problem Involves. The free coinage problem is not, therefore, the minority holds, one that concerns "the mere trifle of superfluous bullion or the annual product of the mines, but it involves probable action by every nation in continental Europe to dispose of its silver in exchange for gold when any market shall offer such exchange." Silver coming from abroad would, it is held, destroy the gold standard, and in connection with this the minority says: "With what gold would our government then meet the silver bullion of France, which would be sent here to be exchanged for gold at the rate of 16 to 1? Even if the law confers upon the secretary of the treasury authority to borrow gold for such a purpose any secretary who should exercise this right to meet the hundreds of millions which France alone might demand, would be driven from his place by an indignant people.

Bring Us to the Level of India. "There can be no doubt that the only alternative for our government would be the refusal to pay gold and the payment of creditors in silver coin. With this act the adoption of the silver standard is complete and we stand upon the monetary plane of India and China." After arguing that legislation has failed to raise the price of silver, the minority comments on the effects of a silver standard in the following language: "The adoption of the single standard, then, would place the dollar unit at once at the mercy of the silver bullion market, and obligations now outstanding, incurred upon the gold basis, would be payable in a depreciated silver dollar worth only what the world should think it to be worth at a given point of time.

Means Partial Repudiation. "Thus to depreciate our standard of payment is clearly partial repudiation and unqualifiedly dishonest and fraudulent. The second section of the bill reported by the majority of the committee is a confession that the purpose of the bill is to place the United States upon a silver monometallic standard. To those who are willing to accept a silver standard in this country which must be a depreciated standard in relation of existing obligations, there can be no answer made except that it is dishonest and fraudulent, and from such a moral standard there is no appeal save to the moral sense of the people."

Effect the Bill Will Have. As to the effect of the bill, the minority says that to depreciate by 30 or 40 per cent the value of saving bank securities, which it is claimed the bill will do, would rob millions of our industrious citizens of their hard-earned savings. "Depreciate the standard of the dollar," says the report

"and every pensioner of the country, every holder of a policy of insurance, every widow and orphan enjoying the proceeds of trust funds will by no means suffer from this fraudulent reduction of the standard of the country. The revenues of this government will be depreciated in like manner, and every dollar received in duties and other taxes will represent about two-thirds of the amount now fixed by law.

Springer's Free Wool Bill. "The effect of this repudiation upon future attempts to borrow money will be disastrous to the borrower. Money is loaned as rates which accord with the risk and repudiation will raise the rates in interest and a fluctuating standard of value will burden the borrower until we have returned again to a stable and honest standard of payment." The minority makes a strong plea for an international monetary conference as the only means of settling the question fairly.

On the Articles Enumerated in Paragraph 338 of the Duties on and After the 1st Day of January 1893. The articles enumerated, described and provided for in the paragraphs hereinafter recited, and which are hereby returned, shall be subject to the duties hereinafter provided, and no others that is to say: upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 391 of said act the duties shall be 35 per cent. ad valorem. Upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 392 of the duty shall be 40 per cent. ad valorem.

On the Articles Enumerated in Paragraph 393 of the Duties on and After the 1st Day of January 1893. The articles enumerated, described and provided for in the paragraphs hereinafter recited, and which are hereby returned, shall be subject to the duties hereinafter provided, and no others that is to say: upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 391 of said act the duties shall be 35 per cent. ad valorem. Upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 392 of the duty shall be 40 per cent. ad valorem.

On the Articles Enumerated in Paragraph 394 of the Duties on and After the 1st Day of January 1893. The articles enumerated, described and provided for in the paragraphs hereinafter recited, and which are hereby returned, shall be subject to the duties hereinafter provided, and no others that is to say: upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 391 of said act the duties shall be 35 per cent. ad valorem. Upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 392 of the duty shall be 40 per cent. ad valorem.

On the Articles Enumerated in Paragraph 395 of the Duties on and After the 1st Day of January 1893. The articles enumerated, described and provided for in the paragraphs hereinafter recited, and which are hereby returned, shall be subject to the duties hereinafter provided, and no others that is to say: upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 391 of said act the duties shall be 35 per cent. ad valorem. Upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 392 of the duty shall be 40 per cent. ad valorem.

On the Articles Enumerated in Paragraph 396 of the Duties on and After the 1st Day of January 1893. The articles enumerated, described and provided for in the paragraphs hereinafter recited, and which are hereby returned, shall be subject to the duties hereinafter provided, and no others that is to say: upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 391 of said act the duties shall be 35 per cent. ad valorem. Upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 392 of the duty shall be 40 per cent. ad valorem.

On the Articles Enumerated in Paragraph 397 of the Duties on and After the 1st Day of January 1893. The articles enumerated, described and provided for in the paragraphs hereinafter recited, and which are hereby returned, shall be subject to the duties hereinafter provided, and no others that is to say: upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 391 of said act the duties shall be 35 per cent. ad valorem. Upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 392 of the duty shall be 40 per cent. ad valorem.

On the Articles Enumerated in Paragraph 398 of the Duties on and After the 1st Day of January 1893. The articles enumerated, described and provided for in the paragraphs hereinafter recited, and which are hereby returned, shall be subject to the duties hereinafter provided, and no others that is to say: upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 391 of said act the duties shall be 35 per cent. ad valorem. Upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 392 of the duty shall be 40 per cent. ad valorem.

On the Articles Enumerated in Paragraph 399 of the Duties on and After the 1st Day of January 1893. The articles enumerated, described and provided for in the paragraphs hereinafter recited, and which are hereby returned, shall be subject to the duties hereinafter provided, and no others that is to say: upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 391 of said act the duties shall be 35 per cent. ad valorem. Upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 392 of the duty shall be 40 per cent. ad valorem.

On the Articles Enumerated in Paragraph 400 of the Duties on and After the 1st Day of January 1893. The articles enumerated, described and provided for in the paragraphs hereinafter recited, and which are hereby returned, shall be subject to the duties hereinafter provided, and no others that is to say: upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 391 of said act the duties shall be 35 per cent. ad valorem. Upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 392 of the duty shall be 40 per cent. ad valorem.

On the Articles Enumerated in Paragraph 401 of the Duties on and After the 1st Day of January 1893. The articles enumerated, described and provided for in the paragraphs hereinafter recited, and which are hereby returned, shall be subject to the duties hereinafter provided, and no others that is to say: upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 391 of said act the duties shall be 35 per cent. ad valorem. Upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 392 of the duty shall be 40 per cent. ad valorem.

HARSH REAPPEARS

The Missing Illinois Farmer Shows Up Again.

REACHES CHICAGO WITH COMPANY.

Having Found a Charmer at Boston Who Makes Him Forget Wife and Home—Arrested at His Wife's Instance He Gets Free Through the Efforts of a Young Woman Who Calls Him "Pop!"—Sad and Sinful Sequel to a Disappearance.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Farmer William J. Harsh, of Tiskilwa, Bureau county, Ill., whose mysterious disappearance in this city Feb. 14, 1891, was the talk of the whole western country, occupied a cell at the Harrison Street police station for a few hours yesterday. He had been arrested upon his arrival here from Boston on a warrant sworn out by his wife. Harsh was found at the Grace hotel by Detectives Bishop and Woodruff, where he had registered: "William Harsh and wife, Boston." The "wife" turns out to be Mrs. Anna J. Darrington, of 18 Decatur street, Boston, and it is said she presides over a furnished room house. She met Harsh at Boston a few months after his disappearance.

Miss Roberts to the Rescue. Miss Mattie Roberts, who accompanied the pair from Boston, was also comfortably situated at the Grace hotel when the officers surprised Harsh and Mrs. Darrington, but she was not arrested. She accompanied Mrs. Darrington to the police station, however, and remained with her until bail was furnished at 8 o'clock last night. Not only did Miss Roberts induce J. W. E. Thomas, the colored attorney, to go on Mrs. Darrington's bond for \$80, but also secured the release of Farmer Harsh. The same bondsman becoming surety.

Calls the Farmer "Pop." In referring to Farmer Harsh Miss Roberts invariably calls him "Pop." And if appearances are any criterion Farmer Harsh rather likes this endearing term. Harsh and the two women went back to the Grace hotel. The disappearance of Harsh was a deep mystery for several weeks, and the Chicago police department hunted high and low for him. The present Inspector, Mr. Marsh, who was chief of police at that time, personally conducted the search for Harsh, and he even went so far as to have the river dragged. Harsh, who is nearly 60 years old, was at the time of his disappearance one of the best known farmers in Bureau county. He was reported to be worth upward of \$100,000, and was known all over the state as a dealer in blooded horses.

When He Dropped Out of Sight. A Long Search Without Success for a Missing Man. Harsh arrived in Chicago Feb. 13, 1891, from Boston, where he had gone on business. The following day he closed a deal with Berry & Co., of the Union Stock Yards, receiving \$1,300 in currency. His son, J. S. Harsh, came to Chicago to meet the father, and they were to have returned home at 10 o'clock on the night of Feb. 14. At 6 o'clock that evening Harsh and his son parted at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, the father saying he was going to visit his brother-in-law, S. A. Bacon, of 1162 West Jackson street. From that night until yesterday, when father and son met at the Central police station they had not seen each other.

Harsh's disappearance was first reported to the police until Feb. 18, when Mrs. Harsh came to Chicago with her son and placed the case in Chief Marsh's hands. The wife was certain that he had been robbed and murdered. They had been married over a quarter of a century, and there was not a more affectionate husband and wife, she said, in all Bureau county, and all sorts of clues were run down only to find them false. The river was dragged without finding anything.

Was Almost Omnipresent. Reports that he had been seen come from all parts of the country. There were scores of dispatches received of this import. According to them Harsh was seen at not less than twelve different places at the same hour. Several arrests were made of well-known "crooked" people and they were made to give an account of themselves on the night of Harsh's disappearance.

Headed from Boston. Several months after he had so mysteriously disappeared Harsh wrote to Chief Marsh from Boston. That was the first authentic information received of him. He said that he had enjoyed reading the newspapers which contained accounts of his absence and wanderings. In closing his letter, Harsh said that he was of age and well able to take care of himself.

Wouldn't Leave His Parsonage. After the bail bonds releasing Harsh had been signed he was called aside by his son, who pleaded with him to go to the Jefferson hotel, where the heartbroken wife and mother was stopping. Harsh refused to go near his wife, and, taking Mrs. Darrington by the arm, he left the station, Miss Roberts leading the way. The trio was followed by Harsh's son and tears were trickling down the big fellow's cheeks.

Freda Ward's Murders. MEMPHIS, Feb. 16.—Alice Mitchell was brought into court yesterday morning while her lawyers argued to be allowed to inspect the letters written by her to Freda Ward and others letters which the attorney general refuses to show. They assert that these letters are material toward showing Miss Mitchell's state of mind before she murdered Miss Ward. The judge will pass on the question.

The Iowa Legislature. DES MOINES, Feb. 16.—The debate on the license bill was postponed yesterday in the senate and a bill increasing the levy for soldiers' relief to half a mill was passed, as was a bill to incorporate towns to refund their bonds. Many petitions were presented in both houses, one being for the taxation of loans, another for the Hatch anti-option law, and a number for prohibition.

Killed by Coal Gas. ABILENE, Kan., Feb. 16.—Saturday a little girl going to the cabin of Henry Buller, a German, found the man's wife and mother dead and Buller insensible. They had not been out for several days and the girls died some minutes after discovery. Asphyxiation by coal gas is supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy.

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Presents you with his list of desirable City and Farm Property for sale:

TOWN PROPERTY.

- Five residence, one lot on Seminole St., near Club House, cheap, \$3,100.
Grocery business for sale, best location, best city trade and clean stock. Will lease building at reasonable terms.
One of the finest residences on Mazon Avenue at a bargain. Will be sold inside of thirty days.
New house and one lot on James street, a bargain; at only \$1,000.
Choice building lots, 125 feet frontage, on Chicago street. \$750, if sold soon.
New one story house 20x24, 5 rooms, one lot near Danish church \$1,000.
Two story house, 8 rooms on South st., near C. & A. R. R., \$3,000.
Five residence property on Franklin street, \$4,500.
One choice business or residence lot on Franklin st., near club house, only \$900.
One lot on West Mazon Ave., only \$900.
Large new dwelling and two lots 100x225 one block from depot. Possession any one lot \$4,000.
Six lots on corner of North and Washington streets. A bargain. Call and investigate.
Two story house and one lot on corner South and Washington streets, only \$2,700.
Three lots on East Mazon Ave., southwest corner; the finest location in the city, only \$2,900.
One story house and large barn, only one-half block from business center, lot 50x225 feet, only \$2,500.
25 feet on Mazon Ave.; good business property, \$2,500.
1-story cottage and two lots on Mazon Ave. A great bargain at \$1,600.
1-story house and lot on Mazon Ave., near business center. Cheap \$1,300.
1-story house and lot on Chippewa street near business center, only \$2,300.
Choice building lots in southeast part of city from \$175 to \$225 per lot 50x175 ft.
A good building location for a family residence or boarding house; 75x175 feet on South street, \$600.
Modern dwelling house and new improvements with fine shade trees, two blocks from water works on East Chippewa street, only \$3,500.
Two corner lots on East Chippewa, only \$500 each. Largest lots in city, 50x225 feet.
A new two story dwelling house with lot 60x150 on East Mazon Avenue. A great bargain, \$2,500.

- A good 1-2 story house with two lots on corner of Wauwanne and Washington streets. Cheap, \$2,600.
A desirable corner dwelling house with three lots, must be sold immediately, \$3,000.
Good business lot on Mazon Avenue 50x150, \$600.
Good 1 1/2 story dwelling house with two lots; excellent location on Seminole street, \$3,500.
Sheldon tile factory and eight acres of fine clay ground. Good paying property; call and investigate.
Block of 14 lots in southeast part of city, only \$2,100.
One story house, one lot, on West Mazon Avenue, only \$1,000.
Fine building lot 110x190 ft. on West Mazon only \$900.
4 lots 50x150 feet on William street, sold separately @ \$200 each.
Beautiful corner on West Mazon Ave., 110x190 feet, \$1,000.
Business location on Mazon Ave. 100 feet frontage or less, \$25 per front foot.
One story house, one lot on Chippewa street near business center, \$2,500.
Six beautiful lots, two houses, west part of town, \$5,500.
New house and lot near Franklin street, \$3,000.
Block of 18 lots in southwest part of city; only \$3,500. Good chance for speculation.
1 lot on West Seminole, fine location for building, only \$500.
Modern house and two lots, East Mazon Avenue, \$4,500.
One and one-half story dwelling house with one lot conveniently located, with in one block of business center. Possession given in thirty days, \$2,500.
One and one-half story house, barn, good well and 4 1/2 lots northwest of Dwight, \$1,500.
Two elegant residences for sale to someone wanting fine homes. Good for hotel or boarding house.
Two lot and dwelling house on corner of Clinton and Williams. Possession given in thirty days \$1,000.

- 240 acre farm 2 miles north of Gardner; good stock farm, living water and vein of coal. This is a great bargain at \$50 per acre.
One story building twenty by eighty, with barn and other outbuildings and fifty feet frontage, good well, in Campus, Ill., \$1,200.
Modern dwelling, two blocks from business center. One of the finest homes in the city, only \$5,500.
160 acres tiled farm 9 miles southeast of Dwight, only \$90 per acre.
One hundred and sixty acres four miles northeast of Campus, partly tiled, good well, well fenced, 2 story house and large barn, 11 foot vein of coal; cheap for sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents per acre.
One hundred and sixty acres, very fine farm, six hundred rods tile, new house, other good improvements, 3 miles north west of Campus, \$65 per acre; cheap.
One hundred and sixty acres, four miles northwest of Campus, sixty-two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Drilled well, plenty of water.
150 acres within 5 miles southeast of Dwight, eleven thousand dollars. Well improved.
One hundred and sixty acres two miles southwest of Reddick, well improved. Cheap at \$55 per acre.
76 acres in Broughton township, thoroughly tiled, \$56 per acre.
Eighty acres near Essex, all in grass, \$42 per acre.
Eighty acres two miles from Reddick, well improved, \$75 per acre, tiled.
Eighty acres two miles west of Campus, well improved, sixty-two dollars and fifty cents per acre.
One hundred and sixty acres twelve miles south of Dwight, Sullivan township, fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents per acre. All new buildings.
Three hundred and twenty acres, a farm one mile north of Campus, \$52 per acre. Terms to suit.
A farm of 136 2-3 acres, six miles southeast of Dwight, four miles west of Campus, well improved, excellent land, well watered and tiled, eight thousand five hundred dollars.
Eighty acres four miles west of Campus, three thousand six hundred dollars.
Two hundred and forty acres joining corporation line of Embury, 2 story house, 2 good barns, 13 miles tile. An excellent stock farm, seventeen thousand dollars.

FARM PROPERTY.

- 160 acres, tiled, good improvemen., 7 miles south of Dwight. Cheap, \$9,600.
135 acres 2-1/2 miles west of Dwight, well watered and tiled, \$70 per acre.

THE Dwight Art Co PHOTOGRAPHERS DWIGHT, ILL.

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