

THE BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS.

Successful Launching of the Great Fighting Sea Monster at Newport News, Va.

MANY PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE PRESENT.

The Ceremony Witnessed by a Crowd Estimated at Fully Forty Thousand People—The Christening Gracefully Performed by Miss Nancy Leiter—Christen These Illinois.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 4.—Newport News was thronged with visitors from far and near who came to witness the launching of the battleship Illinois. Chicago and Washington were represented by delegations of prominent men and women, while the nearby cities and villages emptied themselves of their population in order to assist the state of Illinois in honoring the baptism of the great ship which is to bear the name of the Prairie state.

An Enormous Crowd Present.
A conservative estimate places the crowd of visitors at fully 20,000, and it is believed that fully 30,000 persons witnessed the ceremonies attendant upon the launching. The weather was ideal.

Among the prominent persons from the national capital was Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, who came here from Portsmouth, where he has been inspecting the navy yard. He was on board the dispatch boat Dolphin, and also attended the launching luncheon at the Chamberlain hotel in the afternoon.

FAVORABLE FOR INDOOR WORK

The American Peace Commissioners in Paris Hear the Views of Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey.

Paris, Oct. 5.—The morning was cold and disagreeable, favoring indoor work of which each peace commission has plenty on hand. The American commissioners determined to devote yesterday's session to a conference with Maj.-Gen. Merritt.

The session of the American commission began at ten o'clock and lasted until one o'clock in the afternoon. Gen. Merritt detailed to the commissioners his personal views and those of Rear-Admiral Dewey regarding the physical, geographical, moral and political conditions prevailing in the Philippine islands.

Gen. Merritt's exposition of his personal views and judgment of the Philippine islands was not finished yesterday. He will meet the commission again to-day, when he will continue to discharge his errand here.

President Montero Rios of the Spanish commission and his colleagues were busy yesterday with telegraphic and other correspondence.

A DANGEROUS SITUATION.

Working to Extinguish Fire in the Hold of a Transport Laden with Ammunition.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 5.—The United States transport Obdam, which left here on Sunday, has returned with her bunkers on fire. The presence of fire was discovered Sunday morning at ten o'clock in the main hold, which was at once flooded with 50 tons of water, and a gang of men was put to work removing the ammunition, of which the ship carried a large supply. All the officers and soldiers

MORE INDIAN TREACHERY.

White Officers Lured to Their Reservation and Held—Intense Excitement.

THE FATE OF THE LATTER UNKNOWN.

The Fear-Gaining Ground that Marshal O'Connor and Inspector Tinker Have Been Captured by the Turbulent Indians on Their Reservation—Hopes that the Trouble can be Peacefully Settled.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The following dispatch about the Chippewa Indian trouble from Indian Inspector Tinker, at the White Earth reservation in Minnesota, sent Sunday night, was received by Secretary Bliss yesterday:

Walker, Minn., Oct. 3. Held a council yesterday. It amounted to nothing, as none but the Indians residing near the agency attended. The lake was so rough that the Indians from Bear Island, Otter Fall and Cass Lake could not come. Adjourned until to-day to give the Indians a chance to come in. From the most reliable information obtainable these Indians would not attend a council, neither will they surrender the guilty parties. All is quiet at the agency.

Inspector Tinker was yesterday wired to telegraph a complete report of the cause of the trouble. The dispatch was discussed at the cabinet meeting yesterday between the attorney-general and Secretary Bliss, and the latter expressed the opinion that there need be no alarm over the outcome.

Hopes for a Peaceful Solution of the Trouble.
St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 5.—Gen. Bacon, commander of the department of Dakota, with Capt. Wilkinson and 80 sol-

SCHOONER PALMER WRECKED.

Driven to Destruction by the Bahama Hurricane—Several of the Crew Cast Away and Lost.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 5.—The four-masted schooner Sarah E. Palmer, Capt. Whittier, with phosphate rock, from Charlotte Harbor to Cateret, N. J., was lost Sunday morning off Stone Inlet, seven miles south of Charleston. The Palmer ran into the storm off when five days out. The pumps were kept working. She lost her anchor Saturday night, then when half full of water Sunday morning the full force of the storm struck her, and her superstructure was washed away. Her crew took to the rigging, where they remained until Sunday morning, when they tried to take to the boats. One boat was smashed and one sunk. The captain and two negro seamen floated on a reefing plank. The captain was washed away three miles, finally sinking. The two negroes were washed ashore at Edisto Island and brought to Charleston yesterday morning.

Besides the captain, six men were washed overboard, the wreck washing on the beach.

The Palmer was one of the largest schooners in the coasting trade, and was a collier for the government in Guantanamo bay.

Took the Prussic Acid Route.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 5.—Henry E. McDermott, assistant professor of chemistry at Columbia university, New York, was found unconscious at the corner of Beers street and Edgewood avenue, and died soon after. It developed that he had committed suicide with prussic acid.

The Monetary Problem.

PROGRESS AND CIVILIZATION.

In Some Measure Depend Upon an Adequate Money Supply—Need of Our Expanding Interests.

Throughout all ages, it will be noted by the student of history, the progress of the world has been contemporary with a large yield of the precious metals from the mines of the earth, and that progress was suspended and civilization either lagged or positively retrograded at all periods when the production of gold and silver materially declined.

The influence of an adequate money supply seems to have been understood by the ancient Spartan rulers, who made their domestic money of iron during several centuries, reserving gold and silver for use in foreign trade alone. In more modern times the object lessons demonstrating the effect of money supply have been so marked as to impress themselves upon the minds of leading thinkers, who have bequeathed to the world a rich legacy in the form of able treatises upon the subject. Following the discovery of America the impetus that the world received through the gold and silver brought to Europe by the Spaniards from Mexico and Peru is now generally regarded as the principal cause and to mark the beginning of the renaissance in Europe, and to usher in that period known as the grand march of civilization.

It has also been noted that when an account of wars nations have been compelled to suspend specie payment and create paper money, endowing the same by law with the debt-paying power, accepting it for taxes and forcing the same upon government creditors, that the increased supply of such money has always stimulated production and business and brought on an era of general prosperity. It has also been noted that periods succeeding wars in which the paper money that came into use during such wars was being retired and the volume of money in circulation reduced, that an era of falling prices ensued, causing great distress, limiting production and making it difficult or impossible for those in debt to discharge their obligations and save their equities.

Such object lessons as these have caused thoughtful people to investigate and discover the influence exerted by an increasing or decreasing volume of money upon production and exchange. Investigation soon revealed the law controlling prices, showing that they advance or recede as the volume of money is increased or diminished. In view of the fact that production is stimulated and the wealth of the world largely increased and the sum of human happiness multiplied as the result of an increasing money supply, and that an opposite result is produced when the money supply is being diminished, the question naturally arises, why should not all intelligent men and good citizens put forth a common effort to secure a regular, uniform and adequate money supply, to the end that progress and prosperity may go on uninterrupted?

The further question suggests itself with great force, why in this marvelous age of expansion and development there should be found a powerful body of citizens representing the various nations in combination for the purpose of outlawing one of the metals that has been the source of money supply throughout the ages?

The answer to this question is that if the nations and states of the world, and the individuals and corporations transacting the world's business, had not contracted large and enormous debts to be paid in money, it would not be to the interest of any class to seek to restrict the money supply and through falling prices give money a larger purchasing power. And it may be said that the only class in this nation or any other that profits by a diminishing money volume is those whose investments are in money futures in the shape of bonds and mortgages, who are unjustly enriched at the expense of taxpayers and debtors whose property is being gradually confiscated through the fall of prices.

This reveals to us the money power, the world's great bondholders and creditors, and enables us to understand the motives by which they are impelled.

Those who advocate the gold standard seek to produce confusion in the minds of the average citizen regarding what is meant when the term money power is used. They accuse those who oppose them of seeking to array the poor against the rich. Nothing can be further from the fact. Among the ranks of the bimetallicists are many who possess enormous fortunes, while the large body of intelligent bimetallicists are men engaged in business, together with professional men, artisans, and laborers, who either own homes or are struggling to acquire homes. On the other hand, the active advocates of the gold standard are the bondholding and creditor classes, together with the banks under their control, outside of which their principal followers are their employees and the weak and dependent whom they can control, together with the venal politicians whom they reward handsomely for their services in furthering the selfish ends of the creditor combination. The money power is a worldwide combination working in concert upon the various nations of the earth. It has sought in this country from the beginning to prevent the money question becoming an issue in politics. To avoid this they sought to control the conventions of both of the great politi-

cal parties and dictate to them the candidates they should put in nomination. This they were successful in doing until their agent, Grover Cleveland, in the presidential chair, undertook to handle the members of his own party and the country in such a coarse and brutal manner that it caused a revolution which resulted in the democratic party in convention in 1896 freeing itself from the dominion of this creditor octopus. The gold combination well knew that if the lines could be drawn in politics in such a way that the people could vote for or against them by making an intelligent choice in a national election, that their doom was sealed. They played their game with great skill and prudence for many years. Emerson has said that "the devil is always an ass." The money power in using Cleveland to do their work and encouraging him to adopt such vigorous and unrefined methods proves the truth of Emerson's saying.—Silver Knight-Watchman.

THREATENS GRAVE RESULTS.

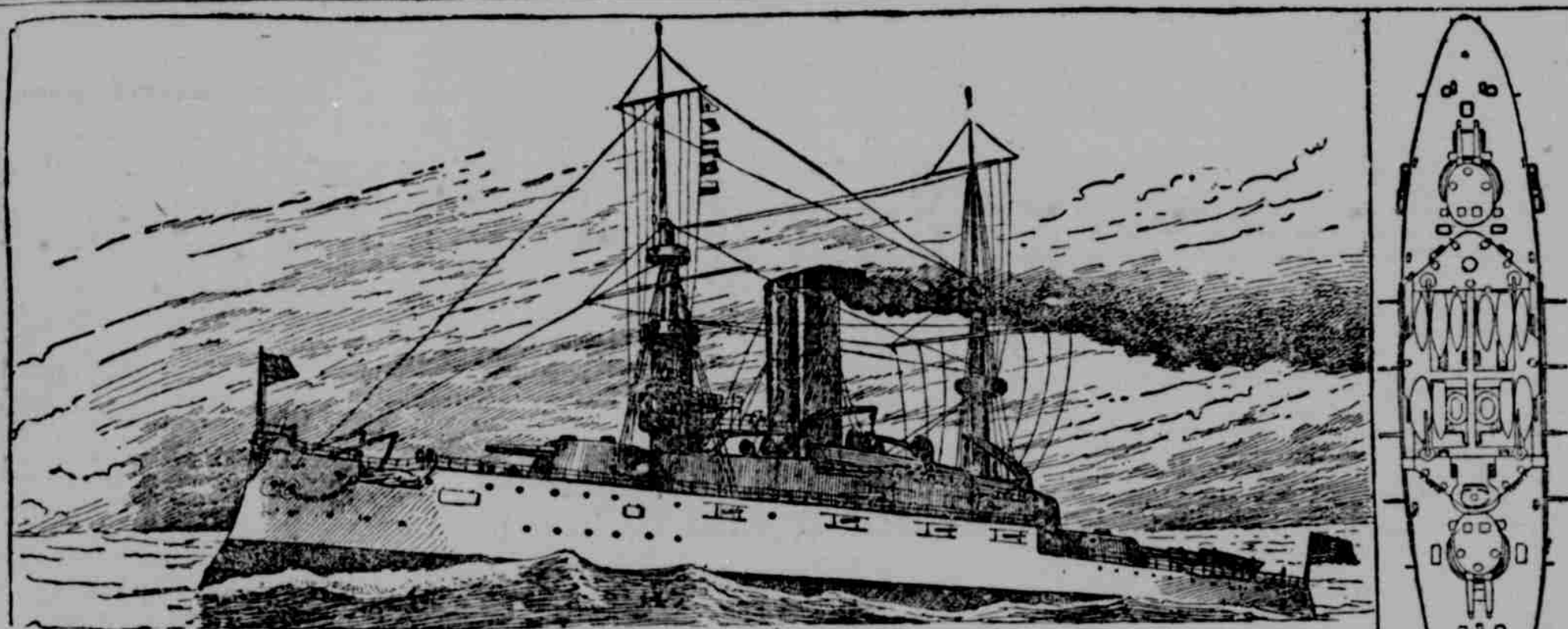
Contraction of Currency by the Great Piling Up of Gold in the National Treasury.

That which we foresaw when the war revenue bill was pending has come to pass. There has come a piling up of currency in the treasury such as has so contracted our currency as to threaten grave consequences. The squeeze falling, however, upon the speculative rather than the producing interests, upon the New York banks rather than the country banks, Mr. Gage has come to the rescue as far as within his power. So long as the producing classes are squeezed by contraction and falling prices and the speculative cliques get off untouched, those of Mr. Gage's school seem to think it a good thing and to be encouraged. It makes prices lower and salaries buy more. But when the speculative cliques are touched then it is time to give government aid to stop the squeeze.

Since the passage of the war revenue bill more than \$100,000,000 has been taken out of circulation and piled up in the treasury. That is, that much more money has been received by the government than has been spent and there are still large installments due on the bond issue. And of this \$100,000,000 half has been taken out of the New York banks. As a result their reserves have been cut down from \$243,000,000 on July 14, the day when payments into the treasury on account of the bond sale and the piling up process began, to about \$100,000,000 the other day. And their large surplus reserve, that is their cash holdings in excess of 25 per cent. of their deposits, has been cut down to almost nothing. Indeed, a recent bank statement showed that the reserves of 24 of the banks associated in the New York clearing house did not equal 25 per cent. of their deposits or were below the reserves they are required to keep under the provisions of the national bank act. Being below the limit, these banks are forbidden to make new loans or discounts, forbidden to do any new business while their reserves remain impaired. They are forbidden by the national bank act. Consequently, such banks are taken out of the market as sources of loans and an increased demand falls upon the other banks. But the surplus reserves of all the banks are low. Hence it is with increased difficulty that loans on stock exchange securities are placed in New York. Indeed, many brokers called upon to pay loans and finding it impossible to replace such loans have been obliged to sell the securities. The result has been a heavy stock market, a shrinking of prices. And meanwhile interest rates have been marked up. Of course, the owners of stock exchange securities suffer loss. And it is piling up of money in the treasury, consequent contraction and shrinkage of prices, that causes the loss. The speculative cliques are suffering loss at the hands of the treasury and suffering loss from the bond issue they insisted should be made. And greater loss threatens them.

But the treasury comes to their rescue. Secretary Gage orders the payment of the interest due on the public debt October 1 and amounting to \$5,000,000 in anticipation and he orders the treasury to redeem at once, at a rebate of one-half of one per cent., the \$14,000,000 of currency sixes issued in aid of the construction of the Pacific railroads and falling due January 1. Thus Mr. Gage seeks to pay out \$19,000,000 in a way greatly to the profit of the bondholders. By foregoing what amounts to about 1 1/2 per cent. interest on their bonds up to January 1 the holders of the currency sixes can get their bonds paid at once and have the proceeds to loan in a market where money is worth on time paper three times the interest they remit to the government to get their bonds redeemed at once. In other words, the government is virtually offering to the holders of these bonds if they will accept 4 1/2 per cent. interest on their bonds between now and January 1 instead of 6 per cent. to give them the opportunity to loan the face value of the bonds between now and January 1 at 4 1/2 per cent. and so earn 9 1/2 per cent. instead of 6. Thus in effect the government is offering a bounty to those holders of currency sixes who will present them for redemption at once.—Philadelphia American.

Rivalry and Hate.
A business man hates his rival as fiercely as a woman hates hers



THE NEW BATTLE SHIP ILLINOIS.

The dimensions of the Illinois are as follows: Length on load water line, 365 feet; beam, extreme, 72 feet 2 1/2 inches; draft on normal displacement of 11,555 tons, 22 feet 6 inches; maximum displacement, all ammunition and stores on board, 12,335 tons; maximum indicated horse power (estimated), 10,000; probable speed, 16 1/4 knots; normal coal supply, 800 tons; coal supply, loose storage, 1,200 tons; full bunker capacity, 1,400 to 1,500 tons; complement of officers 49; seamen, 1,000; gun crew, 1,000; total crew, 2,499. The main battery will consist of four thirteen-inch breech loading rifles in High Horn balanced turret, oval in shape and placed in the center line of the vessel, and fourteen six-inch rapid fire guns. The secondary battery will consist of sixteen six-pounder rapid fire guns, four one-pounder rapid fire guns, two Colt guns and two field guns.

The steamer Newport News brought down from Washington the following invited guests: Commodore and Mrs. M. T. Endicott, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart, Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, Surgeon-General W. K. Van Rye, Major and wife, Chief Constructor Philip Hiebhorn and wife, Capt. and Mrs. Samuel C. Lemley, Judge advocate general; Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and daughter; Assistant Secretary of War Meikejohn, Hon. Martin Knapp and wife, J. D. Yoeman and wife.



MISS NANCY LEITER.

At 10:30 o'clock Miss Nancy Leiter, sponsor for the Illinois, accompanied by a distinguished party from Chicago, ascended the christening stand. There was considerable delay in perfecting all of the preliminary arrangements, but the immense throng waited patiently until the only remaining obstacle was the single plank which held the vessel in position. A hush fell over the crowd as the sharp saw cut its way through the timber. When the supreme moment came Miss Leiter poised the gaily decorated bottle of champagne in her right hand and, as the big battleship moved slowly toward the river, cast it against the receding bow.

Miss Leiter Used Wine.
The bottle crashed into a thousand fragments and the wine streamed down the side of the nation's new defender. As the great vessel moved down the ways cheer after cheer went up from the multitude of spectators, whose enthusiastic shouts almost drowned the noisy welcome to the new comer sounded by the whistles in the harbor. The Illinois struck the water with a resounding splash, and floated majestically out into the stream.

who were well enough to do so worked hard to extinguish the flames. Every means available is now being employed to extinguish the fire, and it is hoped she will be able to leave here again in three days' time. Surgeon-Major Seaman reported all well on board.

OVATION TO GEN. LEE.

An Uproarious Time at Wallack's Theater in New York—A Spontaneous Ovation to the Great General.

New York, Oct. 5.—Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee received an uproarious ovation at Wallack's theater last night. With a party of friends he entered a box to hear the opera "The Fortune Teller," which is being presented by Miss Alice Neilsen and company.

The auditorium being dark, he was not recognized during the course of the first act. Just before the curtain fell a bunch of roses was thrown upon the stage.

Miss Neilsen had observed the gallant southerner in his full uniform of major-general and promptly threw the roses into his box. The attention of the audience was attracted, the lights went up and the general was recognized.

Cheer upon cheer rent the air. Cries of "Speech!" and "Our next president!" were heard. Gen. Lee bowed again and again, but did not otherwise respond.

The curtain then arose again and revealed the entire company of 80 or 90 people standing massed on the stage. They gave three cheers for Gen. Lee and then sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," the audience joining in with wild enthusiasm.

By this time the audience had arisen to a high pitch of excitement. The patriotic hymn had no sooner ended than men and women left their seats and crowded around the Lee box. Gen. Lee leaned over the balustrade and shook hands with as many as he could reach. Some time elapsed before the excitement subsided and the performance could be resumed.

Buried in a Sand Bank and Taken Out Dead.
St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 5.—A special to the Daily News says Lloyd and Joseph Henderson and Frank Dorst, farmers near Rockport, Mo., were buried in a sand bank in which they were digging yesterday, and were dead when taken out an hour after the cave-in occurred. The Hendersons were brothers, aged 16 and 18 years, respectively. Dorst was 35 years old and married.

diers, left yesterday for Walker, Minn., to look after the Leech Lake Indian troubles. The soldiers are taken along as a precautionary measure, for Gen. Bacon, who has had much experience with Indians, hopes to be able to secure a peaceable solution of the trouble. He expected to reach Walker early last night. The soldiers took shelter tents and supplies and are prepared to remain for some time, if considered advisable.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

The Fear-Gaining Ground that Marshal O'Connor and Inspector Tinker Have Been Captured by the Indians.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 5.—A special to the Journal from Walker, Minn., says: "There is intense excitement here. A story has come in that United States Marshal O'Connor and Inspector Tinker have been captured by the Bear Island Pillager Indians and held as hostages. Early yesterday two emissaries from the Bear Islanders put in an appearance and announced that the bucks for whom warrants had been issued would surrender, provided that the entire tribe be permitted to confer with Marshal O'Connor and the inspector.

The officers were advised not to trust to the representations of the Indians, who stipulated that they would not treat with the whites if any other persons than the marshal and an inspector went to the island. O'Connor and Tinker at once made arrangements to leave. Half an hour after their departure some of the Indians about town began boasting that they would never return. No stock was taken in these assertions at first, but as the talk became louder it began to be believed that a preconceived plan of the Indians for the capture of the two officials had been carried out. The distance to Bear Island by steamer is about 30 miles. Both the marshal and inspector went entirely unarmed.

The arrival of Gen. Bacon with reinforcements from Fort Snelling is anxiously awaited.

Massachusetts Democratic State Ticket.
Worcester, Mass., Oct. 5.—The ticket nominated by the Democratic state convention here is as follows:
For Governor—Alexander B. Bruce, of Worcester.
Lieutenant-Governor—Edward J. Slattery, of Framingham.
Secretary of Commonwealth—Henry Lloyd, of Boston.
Treasurer and Receiver—Gen. Pierre Bonvoulier, of Holyoke.
Auditor—Charles E. Parker, of Boston.
Attorney—Patrick Kilroy, of Springfield.

PEACE JUBILEE WEEK.

Ex-Confederates Especially Invited to be Present and Participate in the Ceremonies of the Occasion.

New Orleans, Oct. 5.—Adjutant-General Moorman, by order of Gen. J. B. Gordon, commanding United Confederate Veterans, yesterday issued an order stating that a cordial fraternal letter has been received at those headquarters from Gen. L. S. Clarkson, past commander of the G. A. R., now general manager of the Transmississippi and International exposition at Omaha, Neb., especially inviting all ex-confederates to attend that exposition during peace jubilee week, from October 10 to 15.

The general commanding desires this generous invitation made known to all the United Confederate Veteran camps and to all ex-confederates, so that as many as desire can attend the most interesting and patriotic ceremonies.

A NOVEL SUIT.

The Owners of a Quarantined Vessel Sue for Relief—They Claim to Have a Clear Bill of Health.

New Orleans, Oct. 5.—An interesting suit, in view of prevailing yellow fever, was filed yesterday by the French Navigation Co., which owns the steamship Britannia. The Britannia arrived several days ago at the mouth of the river with 408 Italian immigrants. Believing that the landing of these strangers in the city might provide fresh material for the fever and thus seriously endanger public health, the board of health issued an order holding the ship at the mouth of the river. The company sues for relief, saying the ship has a clean bill of health, and that the board of health is acting by virtue of a state law that is unconstitutional, in view of the fact that congress alone has the right to regulate foreign commerce. Damages are asked of the officers of the board of health.

To Participate in Ohio Day Celebration.
Denver, Colo., Oct. 5.—Hon. Lyman J. Ohio and his staff reached Chicago on the Panhandle, and left on the Burlington for Omaha to take part in the exercises of Ohio day at the exposition. The party will return home via St. Louis.

Secretary Gage at Denver.
Chicago, Oct. 5.—Over 750 delegates Gage, secretary of the treasury, arrived in Denver, accompanied by his wife. He comes to Colorado for the purpose of inspecting mines in Boulder county, in which he is interested.