

107-473. 253
VIA GALVESTON. 651A
COMPANIA TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA.

RECIBIDO
Y
PAGADO.

972
120

7

12 Paid
(P. In).

Paid + D. H.

Washington
al Sr. de Relaciones
Exteriores
Mexico

Foy me encargue
nuevamente de
esta Legacion
M. Romero

Oct. 13

Interado

473
657

230

X

Washington, Octubre 12 de 1891.

Tengo la honra de informar á Usted

Número 1241.

que hoy llegué á Nueva York en el vapor alemán

Regreso del Minis-
tro á Washington.

"Augusta Victoria", de regreso del viaje á Eu-

Anexo.
Copia de nota á
Mr. Wharton.

ropa que hice en uso de la licencia que me con-

cedió esa Secretaría, en su nota del 12 de Ju-

Octubre 21. nio último, y que me vine desde luego á esta capital en

Enterado la que me encargué nuevamente de nuestra Legación esta-

y comunicarse blecida en ella.

Dí ya el aviso respectivo al Depar-

tamento de Estado, en la forma que verá Usted por la

copia que le acompaño de una nota que dirijí hoy á Mr.

William F. Wharton, Secretario interino de Estado, y

remití á Usted el siguiente cablegrama:

"Hoy me encargué nuevamente de esta Legación".

Reitero á Usted mi muy distinguida consi-

deración.

M. Romero

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

Legacion Mexicana.

Washington, 12 de Octubre de 1891.

Señor Secretario interino: - Ten-
go la honra de informar á
Usted que habiendo regresado
hoy á Nueva York en el vapor
aleman "Augusta Victoria" me
he hecho nuevamente cargo de
la Legacion Mexicana en
Washington. - Sirvase Usted a-
ceptar, Señor Secretario interino,
las seguridades de mi distin-
guida consideracion. - (firmado)
- M. Romero. - Hon. William
F. Wharton, - &c. &c., &c.

Es copia:

Washington, Octubre 12 de 1891.

M. Romero.
1er Secretario.

México, Octubre 21 de 1891.

N.º 703 Por la nota de V. número 1241, Regreso del de 12 del actual, queda enterado ministro. de que día 12 regresó V. a Nueva York del viaje a Europa que hizo en uso de la licencia que se le concedió el 12 de Junio último, y de que llegando a esa Capital, en el acto se hizo cargo inmediatamente de la Legación.

Con dicha nota se recibió en este Secretario copia de la que describió V. al Departamento de Estado avisando su regreso.

El telegrama de V. a que hace referencia fué oportunamente contestado.

Protesto a V. mi atenta consideración

Manuel

H. Ministro de México

Washington
D. C.

México, Octubre 21 de 1894.

233

Congo la honra de comu-
nicar á Ud. que el 12 del
actual volvió á hacerse car-
go de la Legacion de Méxi-
co en Washington el Sr. D.
Matías Romero, de regre-
so de su viaje á Europa.

Respondo á Ud. mi
atenta consideracion.

Mariscal

Señor
Secretario de Hacienda.

Washington, Octubre 14 de 1891. X

Remito á Udt. copia y traducción de una nota de Mr. William F. Wharton, Secretario interino de Es-

Udt. N.º 1251. tado de los Estados Unidos, de esta fecha, en que acusa reci-
Nota de Mr. Wharton sobre regreso del Ministro. bo de la que le dirigí el 12
Anejos: del corriente, anunciándole
Copia y traducción de la nota de Mr. Wharton. mi regreso á esta ciudad, se-
 gun informé á Udt. en mi nota
 n.º 1241, del mismo día.

Reitero á Udt. mi muy distin-
 guida consideración.

M. Romero. ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.
 México.

Department of State.-
Washington, Oct. 11. 1891.-
Sir: I have the honor to ac-
knowledge the receipt of your
note of 12th. instant, announc-
ing your return to this capi-
tal and your re-assumption
of the affairs of your Lega-
tion.- Accept, Sir, a renew-
ed assurance of my highest
consideration.- (firmado)
William F. Wharton, Act-
ing Secretary.- Señor Don
Matias Romero, V. V. V.

Es copia.

Washington, Octubre 11 de 1891.

G. Romero.
per Secretario.

Departamento de Estado. = Washington, Octubre 14 de 1891. = Señor: =
Tengo la honra de acusar recibo de la nota de Udt., de 12 del corriente, en la que anuncia su regreso a esta capital y haberse encargado nuevamente de las labores de la Legación Mexicana. = Acepte Udt., Señor, las renovadas seguridades de mi más alta consideración. (firmado) William F. Wharton, Secretario interino. = Señor Don Matías Romero, V. V. V. _____

Es traducción:
Washington, Octubre 14 de 1891.

G. Romero.
per. Srio.

VIA GALVESTON.

84 (

7296

Tig. de M. Nathan, Secy. Mayor

RECIBIDO Y
ENTREGADO.

556

21



APR 16 1892

237

5
ms Washington DC 16 5:40 pm

Al Secretario de Relaciones

Exteriores, Mexico

Falso atrofias improprios
Quina trinchar cuartana
eco process y paramento
linase estuche lisas ^{tarridos} Anedros
dama^{mi} misantropo al
piraculo delecte catorce
M Romero

Falta el telegrama que se menciona.

3296
188
X

SECRETARIA PARTICULAR
DEL
PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA.

México,

233

188

ACUERDO DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE.

A la Secretaria de Relaciones
Concedase en el acto y porte
telegrafo al Sr. Matias Romero
la licencia de pido para
venir a esta capital.

Ministro Mexicano. Washington
Beatriz cuelga alcali Va. linaje
cuartana sonometro ~~pelo~~ separarse
sazonarse lagrima deparando
ensolvado ~~de~~ plegaria saheta
Mariscal

Transmitir

Washington, Abril 16/92.

Tengo asuntos importantes
que tratar con el Gobierno y
pido licencia en los términos
de mi mensaje al Presidente de
la República del H.

M. Romero.

Ministro Mexicano
Washington

Presidente de la Repub.^{ca} concede a V. licencia
~~por~~ con sueldo para separarse legación dejando enca-
rgado al Primer Secretario

M.

Pinaculo concede a Vsted linaje

VIA GALVESTON. 84
COMPANIA TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA.



240
MAY 18 1882

1169
58

12

DA

1556

Washington DC 16

Secretario Relaciones
exteriores

Mexico.

Hoy saldare para esa
usando de licencia
que se me ha concedido
G. Romero

Washington, Mayo 16 de 1892.

Núm. 636.

Viaje del Mi-
nistro á Mé-
xico en uso de
licencia.

Anexos:

Copias de no-
tas á Mr.Blaine y al
Sr. Guerrero.

Mayo 24

Enterado

Y recí-cretario de ella, de conformidad con
 las instrucciones contenidas en el
 cablegrama de Usted de la fecha ci-
 tada.

Remito á Usted copia de
 la nota que dirijo hoy al Secretario
 de

Una afección de los bron-
 quios que he estado sufriendo des-
 de el mes pasado, no me habia
 permitido hacer uso de la licen-
 cia que esa Secretaria me concedió
 el dia 22 de ese mes; pero
 habiéndome aliviado considerablemente
 de aquella afección, aunque no res-
 tablecido del todo, saldri hoy de esta

capital para México, dejando encar-
 gado de la Legación al primer Se-
 cretario de ella, de conformidad con

de Estado de los Estados Unidos,
avisándole que me ausento de esta
ciudad en uso de licencia, y acre-
ditando al primer Secretario de la
Legación como Encargado de Ne-
gocios ad-interim, y copia de otra
nota que dirijo sobre el mismo
asunto al Ministro de Relaciones
Exteriores del Gobierno del Ecuador.

Reitero á Usted mi muy
distinguida consideración.

M. Romero. ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

Legación Mexicana. Washing-
ton, Mayo 16 de 1892. - Señor Secretario:
Tengo la honra de informar a Us-
ted que habiendo recibido licencia
del Gobierno de México para re-
gresar a mi país, parto hoy de
Washington para la ciudad de
México. - Durante mi ausencia
quedará al frente de esta Lega-
ción, por acuerdo del Gobierno me-
xicano y con el carácter de Encar-
gado de Negocios ad. interim, el
primer Secretario de la misma,
Señor Don Cayetano Romero. - Deseo
que durante mi ausencia continúen
bajo el pie de cordialidad que
ahora guardan las relaciones que
felizmente existen entre las dos
Repúblicas. - Sirvase Usted acep-
tar,

636 1
tar, Señor Secretario, las seguridades de mi mas distinguida consideración. - (firmado) M. Romero. = Hon. James G. Blaine, F. F. F.

Es copia.

Washington, Mayo 16 de 1892.

b. Romero ✓
1.^{er} Liro.

Legación Mexicana. = Wash-
ington, Mayo 16 de 1892. = Señor
Ministro: = Tengo la honra de
informar á Vuestra Excelencia que
habiendo recibido licencia del Go-
bierno de México para ausentar-
me de este país, salgo hoy para
la Ciudad de México. = Me parece
excusado manifestar á Vuestra Exce-
lencia que si durante mi ausen-
cia de esta ciudad necesitare el
Gobierno del Ecuador de los ser-
vicios de la Legación Mexicana
en Washington, puede dirigirse
al primer Secretario de la mis-
ma, Señor Don Cayetano Rome-
ro, quien quedará durante mi
ausencia como Encargado de Ne-
gocios ad-interim. = Aprovecho
esta

esta ocasión para reiterar á
Vuestra Excelencia las segurida-
des de mi distinguida conside-
ración. - (firmado) M. Romero.

- A Su Excelencia, A. Guerrero, -
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
de la República del Ecuador. -
Quito.

La copia.

Washington, Mayo 16 de 1892.

C. Romero ✓
1.^{er} Lico.

México, Mayo 25 de 1892.

Nº 1550

Viaje del Ministro
a México en
uso de licencia.

Se ha recibido en este Secretario
le Note número 636, de 16 del
corriente, en la que se menciona
que en la cual el Sr. Don Ma-
tías Romero participa que hallándose
se abocado de la afición que había
estado sufriendo, ~~de~~ ^{en} un día
saldrá de esa Ciudad en dirección
a esta Capital haciendo uso de
la licencia que al efecto se le
concedió.

Respeto a V. mi consideración

Mañuel

Dr. Encargado de Negocios ad interim
de México

Washington
D.C.

84.
3296.
México, 11 de Junio de 1892.

ACUERDO.

Tesorería general
Dígame a la ~~Sección de Hacienda~~,
que el tercio próximo del sueldo
correspondiente al S. D. Matías Ro-
mers como plenipoten-
ciario de México debe situarse a
su disposición en Washington, de
la misma manera que se le han
situado los tercios anteriores, de con-
formidad con lo prevenido en el
art. 34 de la ley reglamentaria del
Cuerpo diplomático. Comuniquen al
Sr. Romers.

México, Junio 11 de 1892.

El Señor Presidente ha tenido á
N.º 221 bien acordar Suplico á V.ª se sirva V.
disponer que el tercio próximo
del sueldo correspondiente al
Señor Don Matías Romero como
Ministro Plenipotenciario de
México en los Estados Unidos,
se sitúe en Washington á dis-
posición de dicho funcionario,
de la misma manera que se le
han situado los tercios anterio-
res, de conformidad con lo pre-
venido en el artículo 34 de la
ley reglamentaria del Cuerpo
diplomático.

Renuevo á V. mi consido.

Mariscal



Señor Tesorero general
de la Federación.

México, Junio 11 de 1892.

Nº 221

Hoy digo á la Tesorería
general lo que sigue:

"El Señor - - - - -
- - - - - diplomático."

Lo que transcribo á V.
para su conocimiento, y le renue-
vo mi atenta consideración.

Mariscal

Señor Don Matías Romero,

215
3296
México, Junio 15 de 1892.

225
248

Nº 1623

Sueldos del Ministro.

Adjunto remito á
2 avales V. un oficio que le dirige la Tesore-
ría general acompañando una letra
sobre Nueva York por \$ 5055.30, en-
dosada á la orden de V. y destina-
da al pago de los sueldos del Mi-
nistro, Señor Don Matías Romero,
en el primer tercio del año fiscal
próximo.

Sírvase V. acusarme recibo
del oficio y letra mencionados.

Renuevo á V. mi conside^{ra}.

Mariscal.



Señor Encargado de Negocios
ad interim de México ✓
Washington

México, Junio 15 de 1892.

249

Nº 226

Hoy digo a nuestro
Encargado de Negocios ad inte-
rim en Washington lo que sigue:

"Adjunto
. próximos."

Lo que transcribo a V.
para su conocimiento, y le
renuevo mi atenta conside.ⁿ

Mariscal




Señor Don Matías Romero, ✓

(8)

(8)

(8)

Washington, Junio 26 de 1892

Nº 817. Primer tercio
de sueldos del
Ministro. Hoy tuve la honra
de recibir la nota de esa Secre-
taría, número 1623, de 15 del
corriente, con la que tiene
usted a' bien incluirme un
oficio de la Tesorería general
de la Federación, acompañan-
do una letra sobre Nueva
York, por \$ 5055-30 P, endo-
sada a' mi orden y destinada
al pago de los sueldos del Mi-
nistro, Señor Don Matías Rome-
ro, en el primer tercio del año
fiscal próximo.

Hoy mismo he remitido
dicha letra a' los Sres Drexel,
Morgan

Morgan y C^{ia}, de Nueva York,
con encargo de que la presenten
para su aceptacion y cobro y
abonen su importe en la cuenta
que llevan con el Señor M. Ro-
mero.

Cuando me avisen que la le-
tra ha sido pagada, enviaré los
recibos correspondientes, a reser-
va de remitir mas tarde, en ca-
lidad de completo descargo, la
carta misma de los Señores Drexel,
Morgan y C^{ia} en que me participen
haber abonado su importe al Sr
Romero.

Remeto a Ud las protestas de mi
mas distinguida consideracion.

B. Romero

Al Señor Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.
México.

Unofficial
~~~~~



198  
7516

251

Junio 22

Interados con  
satisfacciin.

Traducido prestado al Sr. Romero,  
y de gan en respuesta.

June 21, 1892

Hon. V. Mariscal

re

re

re

My Dear Mr. Mariscal

I am just in receipt of a communication from the Secretary of State, in which he acknowledges receipt of a despatch from me announcing the appointment of Mr. Matthias Romero to be Secretary of the Federal Treasury.

The language employed in speaking of Mr. Romero is so complimentary that I cannot refrain from conveying to you the enclosed copy.

"Entertaining," says the Honorable  
Acting

Acting Secretary, Mr. Wharton,  
" the warmest wishes for the personal  
" prosperity of the late Minister, who  
" has so long and ably represented  
" Mexico at this Capital, and whose  
" relations to the Department of State  
" have been so invariably cordial,  
" our good wishes naturally follow  
" him in his acceptance of the new  
" honors tendered him by his Govern-  
" ment."

It may be agreeable to you, My  
Dear Mr. Mariscal, to receive  
and preserve among the records  
of your Ministry, this tribute of  
esteem to your distinguished Col-  
league

league. For this reason, and for the genuine pleasure it gives me to acquaint you with the sentiments of my Government with regard to Mr. Romero, I feel most agreeably constrained to accompany the enclosed copy with this record of the circumstance.

May I be allowed to add the assurance of my self-gratulation upon the honor done to one whose distinguished career as representative of Mexico at Washington, has tended to cement so strongly the bonds of friendship and good-will between our two Governments and our two peoples.

Believe

Believe me, My Dear Mr.  
Mariscal, with the highest  
regard, as ever

Your Sincere Friend,

Wm. Ryan

Copy.No. 444.

Department of State,  
 Washington, June 10, 1897.  
 (Rec'd June 21, 1897)

Thomas Ryan, Esq.,      &c.      &c.  
 Mexico.  
 Sir:

Your no 904, of the 28<sup>th</sup> ultimo, announcing the appointment of Señor Don Matias Romero, late Minister of Mexico here, as Secretary of State for the Treasury and Finance, is received.

Entertaining the warmest wishes for the personal prosperity of the late Minister, who has so long and ably represented Mexico at this

this Capital, and whose relations to the Department of State have been so invariably cordial, and good wishes naturally follow him in his acceptance of the new honors tendered him by his Government.

I am Sir

Your obedient servant  
Wm. D. Wharton,  
Acting Secretary.



~~buenas cordiales intenciones que supo estable-~~  
~~cer entre y que indudablemente se con-~~  
~~servarán entre la Legación y el referido~~  
~~Departamento~~

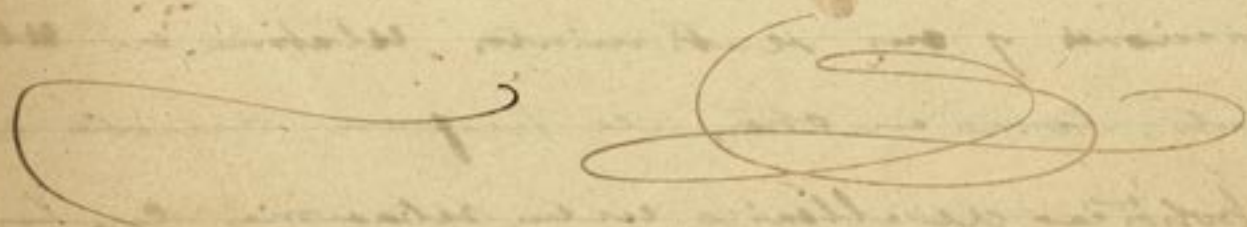
personal que el Sr. Romero <sup>es</sup> ~~es~~ <sup>al</sup> ~~al~~  
<sup>mas de las mas</sup> ~~mas~~ <sup>honestos</sup> ~~honestos~~ de nuestros Ciudadanos para  
et desocupar los cargos desocupados el cargo  
de elmirante en Washington

Hay transcrito la Carta de V. al Sr. Ro-  
mero, seguro, como estoy, de que he de  
leerle con mucho agrado no solamente  
por las expresiones de el Sr. Wharton que  
contiene, sino por las frases que V. le  
comunica y que, como yo, he de agradecer  
con cordialmente.

Con la Carta de V. recibí una copia  
de la lista del Departamento en  
libro.

Quedo por V. mi estimado Sr. Ryan,  
Como siempre sueno amigo

Y quedo el mismo



CopiaN.º 744Departamento de Estado  
Washington, Junio 10 de 1892

Recibido Junio 21, 1892

Mr. Thomas Ryan

A. . . A. . . A.

Señor:

He recibido la nota de V. número 907, de  
28 del próximo pasado, en la que partici-  
pa que el Sr. Matías Romero, ultimamente  
Ministro de México <sup>aquí,</sup> en esta Capital ha sido  
nombreado Secretario de Estado y del Despe-  
cho de Hacienda.

Obrigado por las muy agradables deseos por  
la prosperidad personal del Sr. Romero  
Ministro que durante tanto tiempo y  
tan habilmente ha representado a México  
en esta Capital, y cuyas relaciones con el  
Departamento de Estado han sido invariable-  
mente cordiales, nuestra buena voluntad  
naturalmente le acompaña en su acepta-  
ción de los nuevos honores que le ha con-  
ferido el Gobierno.

Soy de V. Sento,

En obediencia servida

(Firma) William L. Wharton

Mexico, Junio 23 de 1892.

X

Nº 245

El Ministro Plenipotenciario  
de los Estados Unidos de América  
en nota extraparlamentaria de 21 de  
este mes, me dice:

Acabo de recibir una comuni-  
cación del Secretario de Estado  
en la cual se me refiere de un de-  
pacho que le dirigi anunciándole  
participándole <sup>que el</sup> nombramiento  
del Sr. Matías Romero ha sido nom-  
brado Secretario de Hacienda.

El lenguaje que uso al referirme  
refiriéndome al Sr. Romero es de tal  
<sup>manera</sup> manera lisonjera, que no puedo ab-  
tenirme de remitir a V. la adjunta  
copia.

"Abriendo", dice el Honorable Se-  
cretario interior, Mr. Wharton, "los man-  
ardientes deseos por la proporción per-  
sonal del Ministro que durante tanto  
tiempo y tan hábilmente ha represen-  
tado a México en esta Capital y cuyas  
relaciones con el Departamento de

Estados han sido invariablemente, <sup>cardinalis,</sup> <sup>acompañada</sup>  
nuestra buena ~~de~~ voluntad lo sigue  
naturalmente al ~~que~~ en su <sup>ha</sup> aceptación  
de los ~~mejores~~ honores que le ~~conferidos~~  
en Gobierno."

Debe ser ~~agradable~~ para V., mi  
<sup>querido</sup> estimado Sr. Manuel, recibir y conser-  
var en los Archivos de un Secretario esta  
<sup>monstru</sup> prueba de estimación tributada a su  
distinguido Colegio, y así por este valor  
como por el sincero placer que mi Causa  
ha en V. como los sentimientos  
de mi Gobierno respecto al Sr. Romero,  
me siento agradablemente obligado a  
<sup>enviarle</sup> ~~acompañar~~ la copia inclusa adjunta  
como recuerdo de la Circunstancia.

<sup>Permitaseme</sup> Permitaseme añadir la ~~segunda~~  
<sup>fección que yo</sup> de que son ~~congratulo~~ a mi mismo  
<sup>me febrile</sup> por el honor que se ha hecho a una per-  
sone cuyo distinguido Carrere como  
representante de México en Washington  
he tenido ~~diálogo~~ a ~~circunstancia~~ ~~estaba~~  
mente ~~de~~ ~~la~~ ~~de~~ ~~América~~ ~~y~~ ~~de~~ ~~buena~~  
voluntad entre ~~mis~~ ~~del~~ ~~gobierno~~ ~~y~~  
mis ~~del~~ ~~pueblo~~.

J'envoie le livre de Tracelines

à V. père en satisfaction.

Reste à V. une attention particulière.

Maître




M. Don Matias Romero.

x g s

México, Junio 24 de 1882

198

7516

El tenido la honra de  
 julio 6 recibir la comunicación que se sirve  
 Permitase dirigirme el 23 del corriente, en la cual  
 copia al se inserta la carta que el día 21 de  
 Ministro  
 de los EE. UU. escribió a V. el Hon Thomas Ryan En-  
 con referen viado Extraordinario y Ministro Pleni-  
 cia a su plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de  
 Norte América en México quien a su vez con-  
 lativa signa fragmentos de un despacho del  
 Hon William Wharton, Secretario In-  
 terino de Estado de los Estados Unidos  
 fechado en Washington el 10 del corriente,  
 en el cual se hacen a nombre de a-  
 quel gobierno apreciaciones muy hono-  
 raras respecto de mi persona, con mo-  
 tivo de haber sido nombrado por el  
 Presidente de la República, Secretario  
 de Estado y del Despacho de Hacien-  
 da y Crédito público, y de haber de-  
 sempeñado recientemente el cargo  
 de Representante Diplomático de  
 Washington, la cual, a su

vez. seanda el Hon Tenor Ryan.

Al paso que agradezco profunda y sinceramente los buenos deseos del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y de su representante en México respecto de mí y sus bondadosos calificativos de mi conducta oficial en Washington, creo conveniente manifestar que esos elogios corresponden mas que á mí, al Gobierno que represente y cuya política, miras y propósitos respecto de la Nación vecina me tocó desarrollar, abrigando por mi parte la convicción de que México y los Estados Unidos, están llamados á obtener un gran desarrollo comercial reciproco y á cultivar las relaciones cordiales, amistosas y políticas que les corresponden, teniendo en cuenta su posición en el Continente americano, su similitud de intereses políticos, su antigüedad territorial y la diversa latitud de sus respectivos territorios, que haá que uno produzca lo que el otro consume.

Agradecería yo á V. que si en-

contrase manera conveniente de hacerlo, comunicase al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y á su representante en <sup>México</sup> Washington mis sentimientos de gratitud por la distinción que se ha servido hacer de mí.

Renuevo á V. mi mas atenta consideración

M. Romeu ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores  
Presente

75/6 23  
México, Julio 6 de 1892.

261

Hon. Thomas Ryan,

3 3 3

Mi estimado Señor Ryan:

Con referencia a la nota  
extraoficial de V. fechada el ~~22~~ 21  
del <sup>viernes pasado</sup> ~~corriente~~, tengo la satisfacción  
de remitirle copia de la respuesta  
dada por el Señor Don Matías  
Romero a la nota que le dirigí el  
día 23 del mismo, transmitiéndole  
el contenido de la citada nota de  
V. y la del Secretario Interino de  
Estado en Washington, sobre el  
nombramiento del Señor Romero  
para Secretario de Hacienda y  
Crédito públicos.

Me repito de V. atento amigo  
y S.<sup>a</sup>

Ign. Mariscal



México, 17 de Febrero de 1893.

ACUERDO.

Dése comisión al S. D. Matías Romero, el ministro de Negocios en los E. U., para que asista a la inauguración del nuevo Gobierno de aquel país.

En virtud de esta comisión, y de que fué llamado de Washington para desempeñar la cartera de Hacienda, abíensesele viáticos de ida y de regreso con arreglo a la ley.

Comuníquese

México, Febrero 17 de 1893.

SECCION DE AMERICA  
ASIA Y OCEANIA

NUMERO 526

El Señor Presidente de la República ha tenido á bien acordar que se comisione á V. para que se sirva asistir á la inauguración del nuevo Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, en el próximo Marzo.

Lo comunico á V. para su conocimiento, en la inteligencia de que, en virtud de esta comisión y de que fué llamado de Washington por el mismo Señor Presidente para desempeñar la cartera de Hacienda, le serán abonados los viáticos de venida y de regreso, con arreglo al artículo 36 de la ley reglamentaria del Cuerpo diplomático.

Renuevo á V. mi atenta conside.<sup>n</sup>

P. el Sr. Srío.

M. Azpiroz,

O. M.

Señor Don Matías Romero,

Ministro de México en los E. U.

Presente

392 y 393  
México, Febrero 18 de 1893 264

NÚMERO 868.

Regreso del Sr.

Romero.

Ayer ~~He~~ comunicué al Se-  
ñor Don Matías Romero, Mi-  
nistro de México en los Es-  
tados Unidos, el acuerdo del Sr. Pre-  
sidente dándole la comisión para  
que asista a la inauguración  
del nuevo Gobierno de ese país en  
el próximo Marzo.

Lo comunico a V. para  
su conocimiento, y le renuevo mi  
consid<sup>n</sup>.

P. al S. S. S.

M. Szpung.

Señor Enc. de Rep.

ad interim rec México

Washington

780  
792 - 15

265

X

México, Febrero 20 de 1893.

Hoy tuve la honra de recibir la comunicación de Uld. Num. 526, de 17 del corriente, en la que se sirve Uld. informarme, que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos ha tenido a bien acordar que se me comisione para que concurre a la inauguración del nuevo Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, en Marzo próximo.

Según la honra de manifestar a Uld. en respuesta, que en cumplimiento de su acuerdo partí de esta capital para Washington, el jueves próximo 23 del corriente, con el objeto de estar en aquella ciudad antes del 4 de Marzo, día en que se inaugurará el nuevo Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América.

Reitero a Uld. mi distinguida consideración.  
Cien.

M. Romero.

Sono Oficiál Mayor, Encargado  
del Despacho de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores

Frente.

780  
793-1  
VIA GALVESTON.  
COMPANIA TELIGRAFICA MEXICANA.

X 266



Via de P. Mexico, San. Mexico

1.37 pm

RECIBIDO Y  
ENTREGADO.

85

5

11 DH Washington DC 28

Secretary de Relaciones  
Exterior Mexico

Hoy llegue a esta capital y  
me encargue de nuestra  
legacion —

M Romero ✓

780  
393-15

267

Washington. Febrero 28 de 1893.

Nº 1035.

Regreso a  
Washington del  
Ministro.

Anexo:  
Copia de nota  
al Departamento  
de Estado.

Tengo la honra de infor-  
mar á Usted que en la ma-  
ñana de hoy llegué á esta  
ciudad y dirigí al Secretario  
interino de Estado de los Es-  
tados Unidos la nota de que

e Mayo 8 acompaño copia, en la que le co-

Comunicado y  
comunique ~~encargado~~ munico mi regreso y que me he  
encargado de nuevo de la Legación  
de la República en esta Capital.

Por el cable avisé á Usted hoy  
mismo mi llegada, en los siguien-  
tes términos:

"Hoy llegué á esta Capital y me en-  
cargué de nuestra Legación."

En seguida visité á Mr.  
William F. Wharton, Encargado  
del

2.  
del Departamento de Estado, en  
su despacho y me informó que  
el H de Marzo próximo se retirará  
del departamento de Estado y  
volverá a ejercer la abogacía en  
Boston.

Reitero a Vsted mi muy dis-  
tinguida consideración.

M. Romero. ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores -  
México

Legación Mexicana,

Washington, 28 de Febrero de 1893.

Señor Secretario interino:

Tengo la honra de informar  
a Usted que en la mañana de  
hoy regresé de México a esta  
capital y que me he encargado  
unveramente de la Legación Me-  
xicana en Washington.

Sirvase Usted aceptar, Señor  
Secretario interino, las seguridades  
de mi muy distinguida conside-  
ración.

(firmado.) M. Romero. ✓  
Hon. William F. Wharton,

9.. 9.. 9..

Es copia:

Washington, Febrero 28 de 1893.

M. Covarrubias

2º Secretario.

393. —

México, Marzo <sup>10</sup> 9 de 1892. 269

SECCION DE AMERICA  
ASIA Y OCEANIA.

NUMERO 956

Regreso a Wash-  
ington del mi-  
nistro.

Por la nota de V. n.º 1035, de  
28 de Febrero último, queda en  
bodega de que en la mañana de  
dicho  
ese día llegó a la ciudad y se  
encargó inmediatamente de la Lega-  
ción.

En la mencionada nota se recibió  
en esta Secretaría copia de la que  
dirigió V. a Mr. Wharton, Secu-  
tario interior del Estado, participán-  
dole su regreso.

Reitero a V. las protestas de mi atenta  
consideración.

Mariscal



H. Ministro de Mexico

Washington  
D.C.

Ramiro  
Carrasco

393

270

SECCION DE AMERICA  
AGIA Y GUERRA  
SECCION DE AMERICA  
NUMERO 1000

México, Marzo 9 de 1893.

N.º 570.

He y digo a la Secretaría  
de Hacienda lo que sigue:

"El Señor - - - - -

- - - fecha."

Lo transcribo a V. para su  
conocimiento y le remuevo mi  
consid.º

Mariscal



Señor Tesorero gral  
de la Federación

Falta la nota que se traslada

780

797-15

251

X

Washington, Marzo 2 de 1893

Al llegar a San Antonio, Texas, en camino para esta capital me esperaba en la estación infrascrita el Consul de la República en aquella ciudad, quien tuvo la atención de llevarme a su casa durante las Interadas horas que pasamos allí. De antemano había el citado al Editor del "Express" de la misma población, para que tuviera una entrevista conmigo. Este me preguntó desde luego con qué carácter volvía yo a este

este país y le manifesté  
 que con el de Ministro de  
 la República en Washington,  
 que he conservado desde que  
 salí para México en Mayo  
 del año pasado, aunque  
 sin haberme separado de  
 una manera definitiva de  
 la Secretaría de Hacienda  
 de la República, pues no  
 he renunciado ese encargo.

Al día siguiente en cami-  
 no de San Antonio para  
 Nueva Orleans, vi en un  
 periódico de Houston, Texas,  
 esa conversación enteramente  
 tergiversada, pues se me  
 hacía decir que había  
 yo renunciado el cargo

de

de Secretario de Hacienda, que  
mi renuncia habia sido acep-  
tada y que el Sr. Limantour  
habia sido nombrado para  
sustituirme. Al llegar a  
Nueva Orleans dirigí un te-  
legrama a nuestro Consul  
en San Antonio, haciéndole  
presentes las inexactitudes de  
esa publicacion y supli-  
cándole que las rectificara.  
No sé aun si esto se haya  
hecho así; pero habiendo ve-  
nido a verme ayer otro  
agente de periódicos, tuve cui-  
dado de explicarle la ma-  
nera como he venido, con el  
objeto de que la noticia que  
diera sirviera de rectifi-  
cacion

cacion a la publicada en el  
 "Express" de San Antonio y en  
 otros periódicos de este país,  
 por si no se hubiere hecho  
 la rectificacion de aquella

Los diarios de hoy pu-  
 blican en efecto, mi última  
 conversacion en la forma  
 que verá' led en el re-  
 corte adjunto del "Post"  
 de esta ciudad.

Reitero a Ud mi muy  
 distinguida consideracion

H. Ames

Al Secretario de Relaciones  
 Exteriores.

México.

THE WASHINGTON POST  
March 2, 1893

MINISTER ROMERO RETURNS.

Here on Leave of Absence and May Be Recalled Any Time.

Senor Don Matias Romero, Mexican minister to the United States, has returned to Washington after an absence of some months, accompanied by a son of President Diaz. During his absence he has been acting as secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Diaz, and brought about a number of financial reforms that have been of much benefit to the country. Minister Romero does not know how long he will remain in Washington, as he is here on leave of absence only. No one has been appointed to take his place at the head of the treasury department, and he is likely to be called back at any time.

Senor Romero said there was no truth in the report that he had come to the United States to negotiate a loan for Mexico.

"This is not the time," he said, "to do that, even if it were desired; the conditions in the money market are not satisfactory. If they were Mexico might undertake to refund some of her 6 per cent. bonds into a loan running a long time at a lower rate of interest. Such an issue would be popular with holders of the present bonds, for having a long time to run, they would make desirable investments."

HOUSTON. Feb. 26, 1893

SENOR ROMERO'S TALK

Goes to Washington to Represent His Country—Mexico at Chicago.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 25.—Lieutenant Porfirio Diaz, Jr., son of President Diaz, and Hon. Matias Romero of Mexico passed through here to-day on their way to Washington. They spent several hours here, and were entertained by Dr. Plutarco Ornelas, Mexican consul.

Before their departure they were seen by the correspondent. Mr. Romero stated that he has resigned his position as secretary of the treasury of Mexico, and goes to Washington as minister from Mexico. Jose Iluminaion succeeds him as secretary of treasury of Mexico. He expressed himself as well pleased with the selection of Judge Gresham as secretary of state by Mr. Cleveland.

Mexico's world fair exhibit, he said, would surpass that given at the New Orleans exhibit. He said that the Mexican government is not negotiating any new loan and that business is good in Mexico despite the low price of silver.

DIVISION DE AMERICA  
ASIA Y OCEANIA.

Mexico, Marzo 10 del 1893.

NÚMERO 958.

Mision del  
Ministro en  
los E. U.

Se ha recibido en este Secretarié la nota  
de V. n.º 1050, de 2 del presente  
mes, y queda enterado de un conteni-  
do que se refiere á las entrevistas que  
tuvo V. en San Antonio, Texas con  
un reporter del "Express" de dicha  
ciudad y con un agente del "Post"  
de la misma.

Reitero á V. mi atenta consideracion  
Mansel




H. Ministro de Mexico

Washington  
D. C.

Washington, Marzo 2 de 1873.

Tengo la honra de remitir

á Usted copia y traducción de una  
nota de Mr. William F. Wharton,  
Secretario interino de Estado de los

Estados Unidos, de esta fecha, en

que acusa recibo de la que le

dirigí el 28 de Febrero próximo pasado,

Marzo 11,

Enterado de que envié á Usted copia con nota

número 1035 de la misma fecha,

avisándole mi regreso á esta Ca-

pital y que me había encargado de  
nuevo de nuestra Legación en ella.

No considero necesario contestar

á las frases de atención respecto de

mi persona, contenidas en la nota

del departamento de Estado, por

ser ella respuesta á una de

esta

Nº 1053.

Regreso á  
Washington del  
Ministro.

Anexo:

Copia y tra-  
ducción de nota  
de Mr. Wharton.

esta delegación.

Reitero á Usted mi muy distinguida  
consideración.

M. Gomez. ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

Department of State.

Washington, Mar. 2. 1893.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of 28<sup>th</sup> ultimo, announcing your return to Washington and your resumption of the affairs of the legation, so long in your worthy charge. Trusting that your renewed sojourn at this Capital may prove highly agreeable, I avail myself of this occasion, Sir, to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed.) William F. Wharton  
Acting Secretary.

Sr. don Matias Romero,

D., D., L.

Es

Es copia:

Washington, Marzo 2 de 1893.

b. Comore

Departamento de Estado,  
Washington, Marzo 2 de 1893.

Señor:

Tengo la honra de acusar recibo de la nota de Usted del 28 de Febrero próximo pasado, en la que anuncia su regreso á Washington y haberse encargado nuevamente de los asuntos de la legación que por tanto tiempo han estado al digno cargo de Usted.

Confiamdo en que su nueva permanencia en esta Capital resulte altamente agradable para Usted, me aprovecho, Señor, de esta ocasión para renovarle las seguridades de mi más alta consideración.

William F. Wharton,  
Secretario interino.

Señor

Señor don Matias Romero,

9. 2. 2.

Es traducción:

Washington, Marzo 2 de 1893.

6. Romero

SECCION DE AMERICA  
ASIA Y OCEANIA.

NUMERO 978.

Regreso á Wash.  
ington del Sr. Romero

México, Marzo 15 de 1828.

Con la nota de V. n.º 1052, de 2 del  
Mes corriente, se recibió en esta  
Secretaría, copia de la que el Sr.  
Pontarruent de Esteo dirigió á  
V. ese mismo día manifestándole  
quedar enterado del regreso de V.  
á su ciudad y de haberse hecho con-  
go conocimiento de la Legación.  
Reitero á V. las protestas de mi  
atenta consideración

Maniscal



H. Alvarado de México  
Washington  
D. C.

Washington, Abril 24 de 1893.

X

No 1273

Remito á usted una solicitud de licencia, de-

Solicitud del bidamente justificada, que dirijo á esa Secretaria para Ministro de li  
cencia por tres  
meses. separarme por tres meses de esta Legacion. Como he ma-

Anexo

La solicitud  
expresada.

nifestado á esa Secretaria en casos anteriores semejan-  
tes, si ántes de usar de la licencia, en caso de que se  
me conceda, ó durante el tiempo que haga uso de ella,  
ocurriere algun incidente que á juicio de usted re-  
quiera mi presencia en esta ciudad, ó no llegaré á ha-  
cer uso de ella ó regresaré desde luego del lugar donde  
me encuentre con objeto de prestar los servicios que es-  
ten á mi alcance; pero en todo caso, y para poderla usar,  
si no hubiere inconveniente la solicito desde luego.

Reitero á usted mi muy distinguida consideracion.

*M. Romero.* ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

Señor Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores:

X

M. Romero ante Ud respetuosamente comparece y dice que requiriendo el estado precario de su salud cambio de clima y algun descanso en sus trabajos mentales, segun aparece en el adjunto certificado del Doctor Pope, médico de esta ciudad que es quien lo asiste,

A Ud suplica se sirva concederle tres meses de licencia con sueldo para separarse de la Legacion de su cargo, en el concepto de que si durante ese periodo ocurriere algun negocio grave que á juicio de usted requiera su presencia en Washington, volverá á esta capital al recibir el respectivo aviso telegráfico, de donde quiera que se encuentre y cualquiera que sea el plazo que haya trascurrido de la licencia que se le conceda.

Washington, D. C., Abril 24 de 1893.

M. Romero. ✓

G. W. POPE, M. D.  
1109 FOURTEENTH STREET,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 24<sup>th</sup> 281

1895

I hereby certify that I am the family physician of Señor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington D.C., United States of America. I certify that his health requires his absence from Washington during the summer season or during the months of July, August and September in order to go to a more congenial climate & secure relaxation from his official duties.

G. W. Pope M.D.

780  
193-1: Washington Abril 25 de 1893.  
Mayo 2  
Cordero

282  
X

..1244-  
Viaje del Minis-  
tro á Nueva York  
y á Chicago.

A poco de mi regreso de México á esta capital, accep-  
té una invitación para concurrir el 27 del <sup>corriente</sup> á la co-

mida que anualmente se dá en Nueva York para celebrar el ani-  
versario del nacimiento del General Ulyses S Grant.- Despues  
recibí y acepté tambien una invitación para asistir á la re-  
vista naval que tendrá lugar el mismo dia en la bahia de Nue-  
va York, y teniendo algunos otros quehaceres en dicha ciudad,  
me propongo salir hoy para ella.

Probablemente de Nueva York tendré que seguir para  
Chicago con el objeto de concurrir á la apertura de la Expo-  
sición Colombiana; de manera que no espero regresar á Washing-  
ton sino hasta la primera semana de Mayo próximo.

Reitero á Ud mi muy distinguida consideración.

M. Romero.

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

México Mayo 4 del 892.

SECCION DE AMERICA  
ASIA Y OCEANIA.

NUMERO 1170.

Viaje del Ministro.

Por la nota al V. n.º 1274, de 25  
de Abril último, quedo enterado de  
que ese día se proponía salir en  
vuelo a Nueva York con el fin  
de asistir a un banquete que tendría  
lugar el día 27 para celebrar el  
Aniversario del General Grant y  
a la revista naval que también debía  
efectuarse la misma fecha.

Quedo asimismo informado de que  
probablemente regresará V. de Nueva  
York hacia Chicago con el objeto  
de concurrir a la apertura de la  
Exposición Colombiana, regresando a esta  
capital en la misma semana de este mes.  
Respondo a V. las protestas de mi atenta

consideración

Maurice



R. Ministro de México  
Washington

SECRETARIA PARTICULAR

DEL

PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA.

793-1. México,

## ACUERDO DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE.

A la Secretaria de Relaciones

Aun no se contesta a Romero  
solicitud de licencia <sup>para</sup> viaje  
al Japon, vease si lo ha hecho  
expresa y oficialmente.

No hay antecedentes de que  
el Sr. Romero pida tal licencia. La  
última que solicitó tiene fecha de Abril  
del año pasado: se le concedió; y poco  
después comunicó que hacía uso de ella,  
viniendo en tal virtud a esta capital,  
para encargarse de la Trés. de Hacienda

Ju-

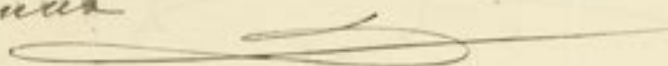
nov 16

Dígame al ministro en Washington por  
telegrafo:

de Vd

Sin solicitud oficial & Presidente acord. le  
licencia tres meses.

Confirme por correo, diciendo que  
la concesión es con goce de sueldo; que du-  
rante su ausencia, el Secretario Covarrubias  
quedará como encargado de negocios; y que  
avise cuando comience a usar de su li-  
cencia



893

285,

(Por cable)

México, Junio 16 de 1893. X

Ministro Mexicano

Washington. ✓

(D.C.)

En solicitud oficial de  
Vd. Presidente acordole licencia  
tres meses

Mariscal.

D

76 797  
México, Junio 16 de 1893: 286

NUMERO 1294

Licencia al Ministro.

Hoy dirigí á V.

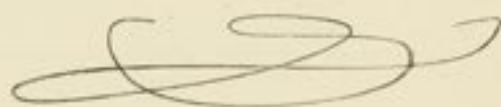
el siguiente telegrama:

"Sin solicitud oficial  
de V., Presidente acordole licencia  
tres meses."

Lo transcribo á V. confir-  
mándole su contenido, en el concep-  
to de que la concesión de esta li-  
cencia es con goce de sueldo. Al  
hacer uso de ella, se servirá V. acre-  
ditar como Encargado de Negocios  
ad interim al 1<sup>er</sup> Secretario de esa  
Legación Don Miguel Covarrubias,  
y dar el aviso correspondiente á  
esta Secretaría.

Renuevo á V. mi atenta  
consideración.

Mariscal



Señor Ministro de México ✓  
Washington.

780  
797-1-  
Washington, Junio 17 de 1893

287

Nº 1446

Anoche recibí un cablegrama de usted del tenor

Licencia al  
Ministro.

siguiente:

"Sin solicitud oficial de usted, Presidente acordó le  
licencia de tres meses"

Agradezco al Presidente y á usted la licencia que se  
han servido concederme; pero debo manifestar á usted que  
desde el 24 de Abril último solicité la licencia expresa-  
da por medio de un oficio en forma que mandé á esa Secre-  
taria con nota oficial número 1273 de la misma fecha.

Oportunamente avisaré á usted cuando emeiece á hacer  
uso de la licencia que se me ha concedido.

Reitero á usted mi muy distinguida consideracion.

*M. Rmew* ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

780 - 255  
797-1-

283

Washington, Junio 27 de 1893.

Número 1490.  
Licencia al Ministro.

Hoy recibí la nota de esa Secretaria

ría, número 1294, de 16 del corriente, en la que se inserta el cablegrama que en la misma fecha me dirigió Usted, comunicándome que el Presidente de la República tuvo á bien concederme, sin solicitud oficial mia, una licencia de tres meses para ausentarme de esta Legación.

En nota número 1446 de 17 del corriente, al acusar recibo del cablegrama citado, recordé á esa Secretaría que con nota anterior, número 1273 del 24 de Abril último, le mandé la solicitud oficial de licencia, acompañada del certificado correspondiente.

En cumplimiento de las instrucciones contenidas en la nota de Usted que contesto, al ausentarme de este país, si llego á hacer uso de la licencia que con ese objeto se me ha concedido, acreditaré ante este Gobierno, como Encargado de Negocios ad-interim, al Señor Don Miguel Cvarrubias, 1<sup>er</sup> Secretario de esta Legación.

Reitero

Reitero á Usted mi muy distinguida consideración.

M. Lomero. ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

VIA GALVESTON.  
COMPANIA TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA.



2.22

JUL 1 1893

46 Washington DC

Al Secretario de Relaciones  
Exteriores Mexico

Felipe ha secado criticado palma  
eco silogismo dama anillo secuar  
esto que vestibulo dama labor nueva  
simetria creada pastor Crisis dardo  
labor 196' 137 230 Cuichicheare  
eco pimpoyo quiel no decoro  
unqui dama linaje soportole  
se sirva ayunarmelo pastura  
eco cable

M. Romero ✓

D. 18<sup>2a</sup>  
393 1<sup>a</sup>

290

X

El Congreso de los E. U. ha  
sido convocado para el siete de Agosto.  
Si en vista de la nueva situación  
creada por crisis de la plata cree  
el Presidente de México que no debe  
usar de licencia, suplícele en vista  
aviso por el cable.

Julio 3. - Conténcen en cifra por teleg.  
"Recibi el telegrama de V. de anteayer  
Por consideraciones en el expuestas, el Presd.  
dispone no use V. licencia" - Confirme por  
cable

SECCION DE AMERICA  
ASIA Y OCEANIA.

NUMERO 11

México, Julio 6 de 1893.

El 1.º del actual se recibió en este  
Licencia del Ministro <sup>Cablegrama</sup> <sup>y descifrado</sup> <sup>que dice:</sup>  
"El Congreso  
Cable."

Y con fecha 3 contesté a V. por  
la misma vía <sup>también</sup> en cifra:

Recibí  
Licencia

Al Confirmar el contenido de  
este mensaje, reitero a V. mis pro-  
testas de mi atenta Consideración  
Marina



R. Minnito de México  
Washington  
D.C.



110 2550  
64-4197-1-  
Washington, Julio 12 de 1893.

292

Número 1.

Ayer expidió el Presidente de los

La cuestión de la plata.

Licencia al Ministro.

Anexos:

Recortes de periódicos.

Estados Unidos un decreto en que convoca al

Congreso á un periodo de sesiones extraordinarias que se

abrirá el lunes 7 de Agosto próximo. Parece que su propó-

sito había sido diferir para más tarde la reunión del Con-

greso; pero la presión que se ha ejercido sobre él por par-

te de Cámaras de Comercio y otras corporaciones mercantiles

é industriales de este país, ha sido tal, que lo han deter-

minado á abreviar la convocatoria del Congreso á sesiones

extraordinarias.

Acompaño una carpeta con recortes de periódicos que

contienen noticias de la clausura de todas las minas del Es-

tado de Colorado y de varias en los Estados de Montana y

Idaho, con motivo de la baja considerable que ha tenido la

plata desde que el Consejo de la India suspendió la acuña-

ción de ese metal por cuenta de particulares. Han seguido

bajando las acciones de minas y las de ferrocarrilos que po-

nen en comunicación á los distritos mineros, y han quedado

sin ocupación millares de trabajadores.

Considerando que en estas circunstancias tal vez no sea prudente que me ausente yo de este país en uso de la licencia que me concedió esa Secretaría, y teniendo que decidir desde luego lo que deba hacer respecto de este punto, dirigí á Usted. hoy, en cifra, el siguiente cablegrama:

"El Congreso de los Estados Unidos de América ha sido  
"convocado para el 7 de Agosto. Si en vista de la nueva si-  
"tuación creada por crisis de la plata creyere el Presidente  
"de México que no deba usar de licencia concedida, suplícole  
"se sirva avisármelo por el cable."

Reitero á Usted mi muy distinguida consideración.

*M. Romero.* ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

## AN EXTRA SESSION

### Congress Called to Meet on Monday, August 7.

## RELIEF FROM DANGER

### The President Issues an Emphatic Proclamation.

## TALKS WITH CONGRESSMEN

The Decision to Convene Congress Was Not Reached Until Cabinet Meeting Yesterday—Mr. Cleveland's Hasty Departure from the City for Three Weeks' Vacation at Buzzard's Bay—He Was Unable to Withstand the Appeals from All Sections of the Country—General Satisfaction Expressed with the President's Action.

President Cleveland yesterday afternoon issued the following proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session on the 7th of August:

EXECUTIVE MANDATE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1893.  
Whereas the distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervades all business circles have already caused great loss and damage to our people, and threaten to cripple our commerce, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers, and withhold from our workmen the wage of labor;

And whereas the present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the Government has followed in unwise laws, which must be executed until repealed by Congress;

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do, by this proclamation, declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both Houses of the Congress of the United States at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 7th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress.

All those entitled to act as members of the Fifty-third Congress are required to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at the city of Washington, on the 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1893, and of the Independence of the United States the 17th.

GEORGE CLEVELAND.  
The fact that the President was considering the advisability of calling an extra session of Congress before next September was fully made known in THE POST yesterday morning. His determination to fix the date earlier than that which he had in mind when he made his first announcement some weeks ago was not reached, however, until yesterday, when he brought the matter again to the attention of the Cabinet. He had with him a mass of telegrams, petitions, and letters urging the immediate session of Congress. They came from all parts of the country, and were couched in no uncertain tones. It is true, as stated yesterday, that the President would not have hesitated if he had been sure of a majority in Congress for the repeal of the Sherman law.

It does not follow, however, as might seem to be the case, that the issuance of the proclamation means that this majority has been secured. It is more probable that the President has followed the counsel which has been given him, as well as his own opinion, and has determined to throw upon Congress the responsibility of meeting the problem which is now presented. On this point, however, very little information is obtainable. All the Cabinet officers in the city declined last night to be interviewed on the subject of the extra session, saying that the proclamation spoke for itself.

The plain facts appear to be that the disturbances of value arising from the uncertainties of the situation grew so alarming that Mr. Cleveland at last was compelled to acknowledge that the "unexpected contingencies necessitating an earlier meeting of Congress," which he spoke of in his celebrated interview of June 5, had arrived. The action of the British government in India brought matters to a crisis. Previous to that startling event Mr. Cleveland had manifested a firm determination to adhere to his plan of calling Congress in September. After the suspension of silver coinage in India the President resolutely declined to speak further about his intentions until he should be prepared to act, and each of his Cabinet officers maintained similar silence.

It may be stated, however, without violation of confidence, that from the day when the announcement of the action of India was made the President took steps to keep himself forewarned through the press dispatches of the slightest approach to panic in the money market, prepared at any moment to take the course which he has now adopted if it seemed to him that his so doing would in any way tend to allay alarm and restore public confidence. When yesterday he found telegrams on his tables not only from the Western and Middle States, but also from the South, and even from some of the silver States in the Northwest, urging that Congress be called together at the earliest day possible to end the uncertainty, he determined to delay no longer.

But even in taking this action the President took steps as far as he could to prevent its being known before the stock exchange closed, so as to avoid any appearance of exercising undue influence on the stock market. Although the decision was made before the Cabinet officers left the White House, shortly after midday, no intimation of it reached the public for several hours. "Wait and you will see," was the response of Secretary Morton to a question as to whether a proclamation was to be issued, and Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Lamont were equally reticent. The President himself gave special instructions that not a hint of the forthcoming document should get out and had only mentioned the matter to one or two of his Congressional callers up to 4 o'clock, when he entered his carriage and was driven to the Pennsylvania depot to take a train for Buzzard's Bay. The President had intended to stay here until the middle of July, but as soon as it was determined that Congress was to meet next month he saw very plainly that if he was to enjoy a vacation he must get it right away. Appreciating this fact, he suddenly decided to leave the city, and his intention was communicated to the railroad officials.

His departure leaves a number of im-

portant appointments unassigned, although they have been agreed upon, and many Senators and Congressmen, who have come here to see him, will now have to return to their homes with their missions unfulfilled.

The President will be absent from Washington three weeks or more. While he is away he will transact only the most urgent public business at Buzzard's Bay, and what official announcements are to be made will be given out at the Executive Mansion in Washington.

#### THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary of War Lamont, Mrs. Lamont, and Miss Lamont, arrived at New York at 10:30 o'clock last night.

"I have nothing at all to say now," the President said to a reporter. "I have issued a proclamation calling Congress together on August 7. In that I have given my reasons for doing so and that is all there is to it."

On the boat Col. Lamont got out of the coach and talked with the reporters. He said:

Mr. Cleveland is going directly on board Mr. Benedict's yacht Onella, which is waiting on the East River off Twenty-sixth street. Mr. Benedict is on board, and they will cruise slowly along the sound, reaching Buzzard's Bay on Sunday evening or Monday morning. He will remain there about three weeks. Dr. Bryant will accompany him. I expect to remain in New York until Monday, perhaps later.

Col. Lamont said he knew nothing of any midnight conference on the Onella between the President and New York bankers. It was said that such a conference was to be held, but Col. Lamont denied it. He said that so far as he knew Secretary Carlisle was not coming to New York.

#### COMMENT ON THE PROCLAMATION.

Senators and Members Generally Think the President Has Acted Rightly.

The news of the proclamation was speedily known and became at once the principal topic of interest. There are not many Senators and Members in town, but those who are here were seen by POST reporters.

"I have no idea," said Senator Cockrell, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, "what effect the President's proclamation will have. The fact is the men who are most loudly crying for Congress to do something are the men who made all the trouble by predicting all sorts of disasters for the country. They frightened the people, who then began to draw their money from the banks and store it away under mattresses, in old stockings, and safe deposit vaults. That's all there is to the present difficulties. No money has gone out of the country in excess to what has come in. It's all here, but locked up where it can't be used."

"No, I have no idea what Congress can or will do, or what, if anything, the President will propose. The President belongs to the executive branch of the Government and I belong to the legislative, and I haven't had a conversation with him on any question of policy since he came into office. The country is taking care of itself, and there's really nothing the matter with our affairs except a loss of confidence."

#### SENATOR VOORHEES NOT SURPRISED.

Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee, said he was not surprised. "It will not be long," he continued, "before we are again at work. Inasmuch as Congress has to deal with this subject of finance, it is well that we get about it, and the sooner the better. I do not know that Congress can or will bring relief to the country, but it is our duty to make the effort, and there is no wisdom in delay. The condition of the country, certainly, to my mind, demands very prompt and decisive action, especially in view of the fact that everybody seems to be depending upon Congress for a solution of our financial troubles. I think the President has acted wisely, and I have no doubt that as soon as Congress gets to work it will repeal the Sherman act."

"I voted against the bill when it came up on a yeas and nays vote, when it passed, and told the silver men who supported it that it was not the legislation they needed for silver, and that they would live to regret the day they supported it. That day has come. I, for one, shall vote for its repeal. It must not be understood, however, that I abate a single jot or tittle of my adherence to the coinage and the use of silver as money under proper regulations for its parity with gold."

#### TALKS WITH OTHER SENATORS.

Senator Harris, President pro tempore of the Senate, could not be seen personally, but from one to whom he had spoken relative to the calling of an extra session it is learned that he expressed the belief that the sooner it was done the better it would be for the whole country.

Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, said: "The President is right. I think that his action was wise. It will be endorsed by the country. The financial situation demanded an extra session of Congress and the Executive has met the situation squarely and plainly. Much good may result from it. I do not see that any harm can come."

Senator Gray, of Delaware, thought that the lesson of bad finance has not been thoroughly learned by the country and that the special meeting of Congress would tend more to breed confidence in the silver men than anything else. "The time between March 4 and the first Monday in December was none too long to enable the people to have the knowledge borne into them that the country since the passage of the Sherman law had suffered from criminally faulty legislation of a financial character. It was his opinion that if the assemblage of Congress had been delayed until the regular meeting time its members would have come together with a clearer understanding of what was needed and, so far as statutory regulation of the country's currency is concerned, might have done better work."

#### COMMENDS CLEVELAND'S ACTION.

"I am a Cleveland man," said Representative O'Ferrall, of Virginia. "Any public action of his should be endorsed upon general principles. In the present instance I think that the stand he has taken is especially commendable. I believe also that Congress will stand by him. The repeal of the Sherman law is what Congress is asked to do, and it will be done unless I am seriously mistaken. The statute has been of great injury to the country. It should be put out of the way, and something more nearly approaching to sound finance should be given the people in its stead."

"I am first for repeal of the Sherman act," said Representative McGinn, of Illinois, "and then for a thorough discussion of the national financial situation. It will be the first duty of Congress to get the Sherman law out of the way. With that removed, the passage of a sensible and broad-gauged statute will be legitimately in order. I shall oppose free coinage because it would inevitably react upon the producing classes of the country. The wages of the laborer have to-day a greater purchasing power than at any time in the history of America. He is, generally speaking, well paid, well housed, well clothed, and well fed. This result has been brought about by the persistent efforts of organizations. If the coinage of silver were made free and unlimited, as the phrase goes, all of this work would have to be done over again."

"A new standard of values would immediately follow, and the money of the employee would be worth less, while he would be paid no more of it. The President's proclamation is a sensible thing. No good could have resulted from postponement of the session to September. The National Legislature has a certain task to perform, and the sooner it sets about it the better. The personal convenience of its members should not be a factor in the case. When the prosperity

and commercial credit of a nation are involved the possible discomfort of its salaried servants amounts to very little. I am satisfied that in the House of Representatives the Sherman law will be repealed."

"Of course, I cannot speak for the action of the Senate. It is not reasonable, however, to suppose that the extra session proclamation would have been issued at this time if the President and his official advisers had not believed that the Senate would vote for repeal. This very point has been carefully considered by them, as the dispatches for days past plainly show. The proclamation is a notice to the country that Congress will be asked to make at least an attempt to relieve the stress. If it refuses, the responsibility will rest upon it and not upon the Executive."

#### AN EMINENTLY PROPER ACT.

Representative Dockery, of Missouri, declined to discuss the probable action of Congress when it came to do with the money question. "I can express no view upon the subject," said Mr. Dockery, "for the reason that I have not talked with enough members to know whether the Sherman law can be repealed or not. Unless I knew what a canvass would show it would be foolish for me to make a prediction. So far as the action of the President is concerned, I think it is eminently proper under the circumstances."

"It is a good thing," said Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, "and I believe it will result in the repeal of the Sherman law, at the door of which much, if not all, the present financial trouble can be laid. The earlier Congress repeals the Sherman act the better it will be for all. I believe it can be repealed, and fail to see any great difficulty in wiping from the statute books a law which everybody condemns and nobody favors. Indiana is for repeal."

"I voted against the Sherman law before and will vote for its repeal now," said Mr. Brown, of Indiana. "The Sherman act, it is claimed, was passed to prevent the enactment of a free coinage bill. It would be nearer the truth to say that it was passed to keep Mr. Harrison from vetoing a free coinage bill and appearing before the country as an opponent of silver."

Mr. H. G. Dayer, of Louisiana, one of the new Congressmen, said: "There was nothing to be gained by delay. The situation of the national finances undoubtedly demand relief, and this relief can be afforded only by Congress. The action of the President is to be commended from the standpoint of common sense. I believe that I can speak for my own State and say that the Louisiana delegation will vote for a repeal of the Sherman law. Some of the members would like something in the nature of a substitute for it, and others favor its repeal unconditionally, but I think they all favor wiping it from the statute books. I will certainly vote that way myself. It is a law that has brought the country into a very perilous position. Its repeal will be a good riddance of bad rubbish."

Representative McMills, of Tennessee, was inclined to be very conservative. The President, he thought, had taken the surest and promptest way out of the difficulty, and he expected good results to accrue from the session. Its earliest action, he said, would be felt in a restoration of confidence throughout the country and a settling down of the present turbulent elements. After the immediate anxiety was relieved Congress would approach the solution of the problem in an unbiased spirit, and doubtless frame some law that would meet with the approval of the President and the approval of the people.

#### MR. CAPENHART SAYS A WORD FOR SILVER.

"I favor the repeal of the Sherman law," said Congressman Capenhart, of the Fourth West Virginia district, "but I think such repeal should be coupled with some measure favorable to silver. It will not do to abandon silver entirely. I was rather surprised at the President's proclamation, but thoroughly approve it."

Congressman Tucker, of Virginia, thinks that the tariff is in greater need of legislative tinkering than the money question, and was originally in favor of calling an extra session in May to repeal the McKinley law. "However," said he, "I think that as the matter has been delayed so long it might well have waited until September. I am in favor of repealing the Sherman law, but believe that as act something similar to the Ham-Allison bill should be the initial step toward reform. Then comes the great question of the tariff."

#### DUE TO ONE-SIDED PRESSURE.

"I think the proclamation premature," declared Capt. Alexander, of the Sixth North Carolina district, "and the pressure which brought it about was all one-sided. We could have repealed the Sherman law last session if some compromise measure could have been agreed upon. The situation is a grave one, but the present agitation would have settled itself in a little while and with time to think the matter over Congressmen would have come together much easier. I am neither friend nor foe to silver, but what I want is some measure to relieve the agricultural districts from the stress and depreciation in land values, and I think that a repeal of the tax on State banks would go far toward helping us in the South."

Congressman Grady, of the Third North Carolina district, was in an argumentative mood. He agreed with Capt. Alexander that the call for an extra session was a little previous, and thought that there was no occasion for hurry or alarm. Furthermore, although he is friend of the Sherman law, which he characterized as a "sham," he did not believe that it was entirely responsible for the panic. "What we need in North Carolina is more money. We have had too much law-making in favor of the bondholders and money-lenders, and I for one don't intend to help them this time," said he. Mr. Grady, who is a staunch State's rights man, furthermore contended that if Congress should demonetize silver the States had the right, under the Constitution, to remonetize it, and he predicted that this would happen.

Representative Durborow, of Illinois, is of the opinion that the President was right in calling the extra session in August. The President, he thought, had considered the matter carefully ever since his inauguration. He has had the matter presented to him in all lights, and has now transferred it to the shoulders of Congress, where it belongs. Mr. Durborow did not care to forecast the action of Congress on the matter, but is of the opinion that the immediate result of the extra session will be to restore confidence in business and financial circles to a large extent.

Representative Euloe, of Tennessee, said it was perfectly proper for the President to convene Congress in extraordinary session under the circumstances. "It may restore public confidence," said Mr. Euloe, "still it is a question in my mind whether or not Congress can furnish any relief. The country, however, seems to think it can, and it is the part of wisdom for the President to give it a chance. I think there is no very great reason for this financial demoralization, except that the public confidence has been shaken."

Mr. Euloe said further that he believed it hardly probable, from what he had heard and knew of the situation, that the Sherman law could be repealed without a substitute.

#### THE REORGANIZATION.

Fight for the House Offices Precipitated by the Extra Session.

The calling of the House in extra session involves, of course, a complete reorganization of that body. A new Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, and Postmaster are to be elected and brand new committees are to be appointed. This does not necessarily mean a change in the personnel of all these officials, but it is quite in the bounds of probability that some of them may be supplanted by new men.

As to the highest and most dignified of

Continued on Fourth Page.

## THE REORGANIZATION.

Continued from First Page.

all, the Speakership, it is universally conceded that Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, will again wield the gavel in the Fifty-third Congress. There is no talk of opposition to him, nor has there been any. He is the general favorite and will be the sole entry, which is to say, in sporting parlance, that he has a walkover. Men who opposed him with vigor in the hot contest over the organization of the Fifty-second Congress will cheerfully support him now.

As to the Clerkship, it would seem that the present incumbent, James Kerr, of Pennsylvania, occupies almost, if not quite, as satisfactory a position as Judge Crisp. The man has not yet been found who has declared his intentions of locking horns with Kerr. The chances are that he will go through without opposition. He is a young and brainy man, was a member of the Fifty-first Congress, and enjoys a high degree of popularity. The patronage of his office is quite extensive, and some of the best paid positions in the House are within his gift, such as the chief clerk, the Journal and Assistant Journal clerks, the reading clerks, and a dozen others, who get all the way from \$1,300 to \$3,000 a year.

Ex-Representative Yoder, of Ohio, who filled the office of Sergeant-at-arms last time, will not get it again without a battle. Another Backer man, Mr. Sam E. Johnson, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has announced his candidacy for that office. It is said that the Ohio delegation may hold a conference and decide which of the two shall run, as it will be rather awkward for one State to present two candidates for the same place. Mr. Johnson has been a long time on Newspaper Row and has many friends. But an Illinois man also has his eye on the place that Dr. Yoder and Mr. Johnson covet. He is Herman W. Snow, who was a member of the Fifty-second Congress, and it is said that the Illinois delegation will work valiantly for his success. Mr. Snow is a man of means, and was elected in a Republican district, the one formerly represented by Mr. Payson.

There are entered for the office of Doorkeeper Charles H. Turner, of New York, the present incumbent; Edwin B. Smith, of Texas, at present superintendent of the clerk's document room, and possibly Mr. Thomas Jefferson Cookley, of New York, a special employe of the last House. As Turner and Cookley are both Tammany Hall men, it will be the province of Chief Richard Croker to say which shall make the race.

It has been said that the chief has signified his preference for Mr. Turner, and the latter, in a recent visit to the Capitol, so announced. Cookley, however, does not yet consider himself out of the field. He has a big circle of acquaintances, having been around the Capitol for many years, and his popularity is not confined to the New York delegation.

The indications are that Smith, who is a well-known newspaper man, will get a large Southern and Western support. The office of Doorkeeper is important in that it controls the largest amount of patronage in the House. There are over 130 positions that this official can distribute among the Congressmen who supported him, ranging from \$300 to \$3,000. All the offices in the House are of the spoils variety strictly. The officials give out the places to the retailers and friends of the members who put them in office, and the taint of the civil service law is not about the Capitol.

The last of the places is the post-office, which is filled at present by Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana. He is considered to be so strongly entrenched in the good graces of the Representatives that no rashly aspiring candidate for his job has yet appeared, nor is any likely to appear. Mr. Dalton was also Postmaster of the Fifty-third Congress.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, it is said, has been selected as the floor leader of the Democracy, and Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, will be chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, succeeding Mr. Springer. It is not generally thought that Mr. Holman will be reappointed chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Sawyer, of Texas, is frequently and earnestly mentioned as the next chairman of this important committee, as is also Mr. Dockery, of Missouri. Mr. Taft, of that State, has been making strong running for the Pension chairmanship, and at latest advice had no publicly announced opponent. It is understood, of course, that no extra salary attaches to any of these positions. They are purely honorary, but are as eagerly sought as is the Presidency itself. So far as average information extends, there is but one man on earth who knows just who the next committee chairmen will be, who has each of them placed in his mind, and exactly located for the next two years. That man is Mr. Crisp. It is intimated that his lieutenants, as they might be called, were chosen by him some months ago, and that many of them have been told of the promotion that is in store for them. It is intimated, too, that Mr. Crisp has known of his intention to have an extra session and its approximate date for some days past. However that may be, it is a reasonable certainty that the make-up of the committees of the next House, the choosing of the chairmen, and its entire executive arrangement, so far as legislation is concerned, will not be antagonistic to the present administration.

It is believed that the first impact of incoming Congressmen will be felt about the middle of the month. Many of them will serve their first terms, have little actual knowledge of the conduct of business in so large and important a body, and will naturally like to be on the ground and receive suggestions from their more experienced associates. Others, who have served the country arduously for many years, will desire to see "how the land lies." Probably the hotels and other places of public entertainment will be pretty well filled in advance of August 1.

## OTHER EXTRA SESSIONS.

Only Eleven Have Been Previously Called in the Country's History.

Mr. Cleveland's call for an extra session issued yesterday was the twelfth proclamation of that character put forth since the foundation of the Government. There is no better informed man on the history of extra sessions than Mr. Harry H. Smith, assistant register of the Treasury and late Journal clerk of the House of Representatives, who gave to a Post reporter some timely facts last evening.

The first extra session called was by President John Adams, to meet on May 15, 1797, in view of the suspension of diplomatic relations with France. It adjourned on July 10, the same year.

The second session assembled at the call of President Jefferson, and convened October 17, 1803, being called on account of trouble growing out of the cession of Louisiana by Spain to France, adjourning March 27, 1804.

The next extra session was also called by Mr. Jefferson, and convened October 26, 1807, having been made necessary by our disturbances with Great Britain.

The fourth extra session convened, in response to a proclamation by President Madison, on November 4, 1811, the call having been issued July 24. The meeting lasted until July 6, 1812, and was also made necessary by disturbed relations with Great Britain.

Mr. Madison called another session to convene September 19, 1814, the session lasting until March 3, 1815.

President Van Buren called the sixth extra session of Congress to convene September 4, 1837, a period of twenty-three years having elapsed since such action had been taken. It lasted forty-three days, and was called on account of the suspension of specie payment and the generally serious condition of the country's finances.

The seventh extra session was convened by President Harrison on May 31, 1839, the proclamation having been issued on the 17th of March as a result of the threatening condition of the country's finances and revenue. This case was perhaps more analogous to the present situation than any other extra session.

On the 21st of August, 1855, the eighth extra session, called by President Pierce, met on account of a failure in the previous session to make appropriations for the Army, as a result of the Kansas trouble. The Whigs, who had control of the House, had put a "rider" on the Army bill forbidding the using of troops to enforce

what was known as the Le Compton constitution, which caused the bill to fail. The extra session thus called lasted but nine days and the bill became a law without the "rider."

President Lincoln called the ninth session to meet on July 4, 1861, the cause being the insurrection in the Southern States. It lasted thirty-four days.

The tenth extra session was called by President Hayes, for October 15, 1877, on account of the failure of the previous session to make appropriations for the Army. The Democrats controlled the House and the Republicans the Senate, the latter refusing to agree to a "rider," so-called, in respect to the using of troops at the polls.

The last extra session was convened March 15, 1878, having been called by President Hayes by reason of the failure of the Forty-fifth Congress to make appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, as well as the Army expenses.

The general idea that thirty day's notice is required to call an extra session together is erroneous. It was the practice in the early days of the country, when means of transportation and communication were slow, to give a notice of two or three months, but the Forty-third Congress was called on a notice of but three days, while an extra session called by President Hayes assembled on a notice of fourteen days.

## SATISFACTION IN RICHMOND.

Bankers Unanimously Approve of the President's Action.

RICHMOND, Va., June 30.—[Special].—The news that President Cleveland has called an extra session of Congress for August 7 was received with profound satisfaction in financial and business circles in Richmond. The opinion here is practically unanimous that the action of Mr. Cleveland will restore confidence.

Congressman G. D. Wise was surprised when told that Congress would meet so soon. He did not think it would be convened before September. Capt. Wise is heartily in favor of repealing the Sherman law. When Mr. James B. Pace, president of the Planters' National Bank, saw the announcement on the bulletin board he remarked, "That is good," and this sentiment was repeated by Mr. Thomas Polls, one of the directors of the Merchants' National Bank, who happened to be present. Mr. Pace said:

The President's action will restore confidence. It shows that he is satisfied that the Sherman act will be repealed.

Maj. Fred Scott, vice president of the Merchants' National Bank, said:

While I think he called too soon, no doubt his action will have the effect of restoring confidence.

M. A. L. Bonliware, president of the First National Bank, said:

The calling of an extra session of Congress can but have a good effect, as the people will understand that the convening of the body is for the purpose of arranging financial matters. It will restore confidence, and that is the most that is needed.

Cot. W. H. Palmer, president of the City Bank, when asked what he thought of the call, replied:

I think it will have a reassuring effect. I do not think there is anything more to be said.

Among the brokers it was the opinion that there would be a general stiffening in the prices of securities.

## THE ONLY REMEDY.

What ex-President Harrison Thinks of the Proclamation.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Ex-President Harrison, when asked to-night as to his opinion of President Cleveland's call for an August session of Congress, said that presuming that the latest dispatches contained correct information, it was about the only thing Mr. Cleveland could consistently do.

"If he thinks," said the ex-President, "that the country is in a state of straits and that he has a remedy, why, the sooner he applies it the better he will know himself. If he thinks that he can give the necessary relief he had better use it. The cry is that there is not enough money. I think that there is plenty of money, but that the people are holding on to what they have got and hoarding it. I am not prepared to say whether I think that an August session of Congress will restore confidence, which is said to be deteriorated. There may be serious obstruction. I cannot tell what may be the extent of Mr. Cleveland's knowledge on the subject, but I know that they would not have repealed the Sherman law for me."

"I think that perhaps altogether too much of the much-complained-of stringency has been loaded upon the Sherman law. There are a great many other causes which have contributed to the prevailing state of affairs. The load is altogether too great. In the first place, the law was passed by a majority of the Senators and Representatives, of whom many were outspoken advocates of the free coinage of silver and many thought that its effect would be to place it at \$120 an ounce. The Democrats were entirely responsible for that, and I am sure that whatever Mr. Cleveland may be able to do with Congress, they would not have repealed the law for me."

There is the entire South, with the exception of three States, or about three, solid for silver. I cannot say how much control Mr. Cleveland has over Congress.

"Congress may refuse to repeal the Sherman law. But in any event there will be an obstructive minority, and Congress may add some objectionable features in its place. Of course that would not be my fault, or yours, or Mr. Cleveland's."

If Mr. Cleveland thinks he has the remedy and he is able to apply it, why didn't he do so before? Why didn't he call an extra session of Congress last April?

The Anger of Colorado. 193

Colorado is one of the fairest States in the Union. Beautiful are her snow-clad mountains, fertile her lovely valleys, and boundless the resources of her plains.

Immeasurable, too, is her anger at the price of silver, and hopelessly unjust and unwise her method of resenting it. There is a law that was never written by man, but which is potent among the laws that regulate human existence. This is the law of supply and demand. It has never been successfully evaded or defeated. All sorts of artificial devices have been invented and adopted to prevent its operation; statutes have been enacted, trusts have been formed, labor unions have risen, every expedient that fertile minds could conceive has been called into play. And all to no purpose. Temporary checks have been interposed; transitory restrictions have produced their illusions, but the end is invariably the same: demand regulates supply, supply regulates demand.

Commodities produced in excess of the demand cheapen; men will work for the highest wages they can get; and supply and demand will govern all and preserve each to the other the eternal relations that nature has prescribed.

Our Western friends have produced too much silver to admit of the price being maintained. They have been doing it for many years, and they have been aware of it all along. Had they not been aware of it, they would have all along been satisfied with the natural market of the world, and they would not have tried by various legislative expedients to create and maintain an artificial market for their product. But they created an artificial market, and it acted as a temporary check. It produced the transitory restriction, but now there is an end of it. Supply has overflowed the barrier; it has swept everything away before it, and there is visible only a tumultuous surging to and fro of values which will presently settle down to a normal level, on each side of which will be found, equally balanced, supply and demand.

Our Western friends cry conspiracy; they speak the blackest things of the monometallists of the East; they threaten evil from angry hearts. But they resolutely and blindly refuse to see that they, not we, have made the price of silver, and that only they, not we, can put it back again. We have no objection to their putting silver up to a dollar an ounce if they wish. They can do it; but the only way in which they can do it is by restricting production to requirement. We will gladly take so many million ounces of silver at a dollar an ounce. We want it; we must have it. But if the producers insist on our taking twice as much silver, then we will pay only half a dollar an ounce for it.

Our silver-producing States have the remedy in their own hands, and it remains to be seen if they will apply it. One thing they may as well recognize now definitely and finally, and that is they cannot again use the resources of a whole people to maintain, in the interests of a few people, a fictitious market for a superfluous commodity. The effect, so far, has been costly. It is true the Government has not suffered seriously. The loss of some \$30,000,000 on the silver it has bought is trivial; and it will recover readily from the imputation cast upon its credit by Mr. CARLISLE's well meant but happily futile effort to pay certain of its obligations in silver. The great and serious damage has been to commerce and to vested interests, and in these the loss is not to be computed in millions but in billions. That is to say, it is beyond the capacity of the human mind to grasp or even faintly apprehend its immensity.

# EXTRA

2-8-1039 2833  
**MONDAY, AUGUST 7**

**Date of the Extra Session of  
Congress Fixed This  
Afternoon.**

## PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CALL

**He Says the Condition of Business  
In the Nation Demands Imme-  
diate Action.**

## YIELDS TO THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

President Cleveland has called an extra session of Congress for Monday, August 7, 1893.

The prediction made by THE EVENING NEWS of yesterday in its New York dispatches was correct.

The President has yielded to the pressure of business men and fixed the date one month earlier than he had originally intended.

The call is brief and pointed. It simply states that the business condition of the country is such as to render necessary the immediate attention of the law-making body.

He, therefore, by virtue of the power vested in him, calls an extraordinary session, and the date fixed is as given above—Monday, August 7, 1893.

## COINAGE IN MEXICO.

Fourteen Millions of Silver Dollars Issued  
Each Year. 2834  
[BY MEXICAN CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Texas, June 20, 1893.—By an error in my despatch on the financial policy of Mexico I was made to say that the government mint in this city coins \$14,000,000 of silver in each month. The statement should have read that this amount is coined each year.

All federal employes whose salaries have been reduced are to receive at the end of the year government bonds equal to the amount taken from their annual pay.

## CRISIS IN PERU.

**The Fall in the Price of Silver Has Paralyzed  
Business.**

[BY MEXICAN CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LIMA, Peru, via GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 31, 1893.—The fall in the price of silver has produced a financial and commercial crisis in Peru. Business is paralyzed. The rate of exchange is twenty-one pence.

President Berruete to-day received the new French Minister.

## A Talk with Silver Mine Owners.

We suspect that the Western mining communities are by no means in such a ferment as the telegraphed reports from Denver might lead unthinking readers to believe.

The vaporings about "secession" and the possible foundation of "a Western Empire" and all the rest of it probably emanate from the gentlemen who lounge around Denver hotels in slouch hats, waiting to trap the ingenuous tenderfoot and induce him to put his money into some hole in the ground which they tell him is worth millions.

Intelligent people interested in the mining industry must be conscious of the absurdity of the sensational reports now being sent to the East. The ravings about "gold bugs" and about conspiracies of Wall street bankers with English capitalists to ruin the silver industry are unworthy of any man outside the walls of a lunatic asylum. It is to the interest of all who have money invested in the country that all its industries should prosper.

What intelligent people in every part of the country object to is the compulsory purchase of the white metal in a vain attempt to hold up its price against natural conditions. They contend that the people of the whole country should not be taxed for the benefit of a handful of mine owners as they are under the Sherman law. They are now, moreover, fully convinced that this compulsory purchase of silver has undermined the stability of the currency and has driven out of the country gold, which is the international money of the civilized world, thus threatening to drag us down to a silver basis and producing universal distrust, hoarding, contraction of credits, monetary stringency and panic.

Silver is one—but only one—of the products of this country, and everybody in the East wishes to see the mining industry prosperous on a legitimate basis. What we object to is the present insane law by which the whole country has been driven to the verge of ruin and which withal has been of no benefit to the class in whose interest it was enacted, for under its operation the silver has fallen to one-half its former price. We trust that there is no truth in reports from Washington that Secretary Carlisle intends to defer the purchase of the July quota of one hundred and forty tons until the latter part of the month in the hope of getting it lower than current prices. By thus deviating from the customary method of making his purchases he would furnish the silver mania with a pretext for declaring that the administration is hostile to silver and was trying to depress it.

Moreover the white metal sold on Thursday twenty cents per ounce below the price current ten days ago. Yesterday it recovered from sixty-two cents to sixty-eight cents. It is now subjected to powerful speculative influences, and, irrespective of its ultimate tendency, it might be higher at the end of July than at the beginning. Should this be the case the Secretary by deferring his purchases would not only furnish a text for Colorado demagogues, but would also incur loss by the delay. The act of 1890, under which these purchases are made, explicitly declares it to be the intention of the government to encourage an advance in silver to a parity with gold in the legal ratio, and it might fairly be argued that it would not be in keeping with either the spirit or the letter of the law for the Treasury to encourage a further fall in the price. The baneful character of the law has now become so apparent that we are confident of its speedy repeal when Congress assembles, and during the brief period it is to remain on the statute book it would scarcely be worth while to inaugurate any new procedure.

There is one suggestion that might be made in connection with the wild statements being made in the West about alleged forced depreciation of silver and corresponding artificial appreciation of gold. The yellow metal is not an arbitrary quantity, but, like silver, is a national product, existing in practically unlimited quantities in the earth, and its production is governed by the profit to be made in mining it. Hence any advance in its purchasing power must tend to open up new sources of supply, and this increased output of gold together with the proposed decrease in silver production should work in the direc-

tion of narrowing the ratio between the two metals. The discovery of new sources of supply of gold in Australia and California led to its temporary depreciation as compared with silver, and if the miners of the West fancy that gold is now being artificially advanced in value let them turn their attention to producing it in larger quantity. We are, however, not willing to believe that the owners of silver mines are going to shut down before the markets shall have settled, so that the effects of suspending free coinage in India and of prospective legislation here can be fairly measured.

## An Extra Session Called.

President Cleveland yesterday issued a proclamation summoning Congress to meet on August 7 to deal with the financial crisis "to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress."

As the Herald long ago predicted and as is now generally recognized, this crisis is but the inevitable consequence of the suicidal Sherman silver law, and it can be safely met only by the repeal of that disastrous blunder.

While the President and his Cabinet have for some time realized with the country the necessity of calling an extra session to stop the compulsory purchase of silver, the step taken yesterday was evidently hastened by the suddenly announced suspension of silver coinage in India, the consequent decline in the price of the metal here and the general alarm naturally produced by these extraordinary causes.

We need hardly say that the repeal of the law which has proved so ruinous to the country will be a national boon for which the Herald has long striven and on which the people are to be congratulated.

"The Washington Post"  
Julio 10. de 1893

#### AN EXTRA SESSION IN AUGUST.

Mr. Cleveland's proclamation convening Congress in extra session on the 7th of August, the first Monday of the month, is brief and to the point.

It says all that is necessary to say.

The sentiment of the country will be gratefully responsive to the President for his action.

THE POST has urged the importance of an extra session from the very beginning of the new administration. There were symptomatic suggestions of its necessity during the winter and early spring. The drift of financial conditions was steadily out to sea and into danger. It needed no inspired prophet to foresee that the chances of a turn in the tide were all against us.

But what was symptomatic then has since become imperative, and in view of the events of the past week, materially aggravating the situation, it was out of the question to longer resist the demand for legislative remedy.

The call of the President will of itself have a reassuring effect.

The knowledge that the law-making power of the Government has been summoned to consider the gravity of the crisis and to provide measures for its remedy will tend to allay apprehension and revive hope. Its invigorating influence will be felt in every department of business, commerce, and industry. That Congress will faithfully perform the trust which devolves upon it, that it will prove equal to the emergency with which it is called upon to deal, that it will find effective and salutary means for relieving the people of the incubus that weighs upon their prosperity, we have strong confidence.

The President has certainly done his patriotic duty in the premises. He has well discharged the responsibility that belongs to himself, and wisely shifted upon Congress the responsibility that belongs to it.

It is impossible to forecast in detail what shape its legislation will take until it is assembled for consultation, but had Mr. Cleveland consulted himself with sounding the opinions of members at remote distances, he would have known no more by the last of September than he knows to-day. He has chosen the better part by bringing them together and within immediate reach.

There are already object lessons enough for their contemplation to guide them out of the wilderness and into the path of safety.

"The New York Tribune"  
Julio 10. de 1893

#### AN EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

Mr. Cleveland has evidently made up his mind that his wild horses—to use General Harrison's happy and truthful phrase—are sufficiently well broken in to justify him in mounting the front seat, taking the reins and flourishing his whip. As the result of the Cabinet meeting held yesterday, a call was issued by the President for an extra session of Congress to begin on the 7th of August. Since it has been decided to change the programme previously agreed on, according to which the extra session was not to be held until September, a good many people will be curious to know why an earlier date than the first Monday in August—more than five weeks distant—was not selected. It certainly would have required no extraordinary exertion to get Congress together by the 17th of July, or the 24th at the farthest; and everybody knows that there is pressing need of Congressional action in order to relieve the tension in financial and business circles at the earliest possible moment. Five weeks is a long time in such a condition of things as now prevails throughout the country.

Still, the mere fact that a comparatively early date for the extra session has actually been decided upon will have a reassuring and beneficial effect. We presume it may be taken for granted that the repeal of the Silver Purchase law will be the first thing in order, and trust that it will be accomplished very shortly after the session opens. The President would not, in all probability, have decided to call Congress together if he entertained any reasonable doubt on this point. The repeal of the act with which Senator Sherman's name is unfortunately associated is imperatively demanded. It should be repeated unconditionally. The near prospect that it will be, will in itself have an immediate and decided effect for good upon the money markets of the country. The financial stress has been severe, intense and prolonged. But the end, we hope, is now in sight.

extremely close and exciting. Both nines are unusually strong and will play to win. On this occasion they will play before a more evenly balanced company of spectators than in either former game.

#### AN EXTRA SESSION IN AUGUST.

The additional strain put upon the financial situation by the unexpected suspension of free silver coinage in India has led the President to call Congress together in extraordinary session a month sooner than he had determined to do. L-6-1037 14

The reasons given in his proclamation, taken in connection with the events of the last few days, justify his action. The great financial centres of the East and the West were perilously near a panic on Thursday. The situation was somewhat improved yesterday, but no man knows what an hour may bring forth. Uncertainty and dread prevail. Business is everywhere unsettled.

There is a general feeling that the repeal of the mischievous Sherman act will remove a chief cause of the distrust and disturbance. THE WORLD's canvass some weeks ago showed that a majority of Congress was favorable to repeal. The collapse of the free-silver policy in India has completed the demonstration of the failure of this law and added urgency to the call for action. President CLEVELAND has been led by changed conditions to change his mind and to hasten the meeting of Congress. It is the mark of a wise man and a strong one. Only fools never change.

Our despatches and interviews indicate the satisfaction which the country will feel at the prospect of a speedier relief from the uncertainty which besets it.

#### "THE WORLD" AND THE NEWS.

On Monday THE WORLD gave to its readers, in advance of their publication in London, the facts in detail regarding the appalling accident to the British battleship Victoria.

The news, which came by cable from Tripoli and London, could have been had by all our city contemporaries, but only one would publish it. The rest preferred to leave their readers uninformed rather than acknowledge THE WORLD's enterprise. Such is the narrowness of metropolitan journalism as exemplified by several New York newspapers.

THE WORLD's news was cabled to London by the correspondents of London journals the next day, was published and verified there, and was the first intelligible account of the catastrophe which the English public received.

Yesterday the United Press obtained some information from Malta, where ships conveying the rescued had arrived. It confirms the report which we published four days ago and adds little of importance. Some of the New York evening newspapers permitted their readers to know the facts late in the afternoon of the fourth day after they were known to the readers of THE WORLD.

This morning—it being the fifth day after THE WORLD told the story—the morning newspapers which have heretofore suppressed the knowledge will send it abroad.

This is not the first instance of their deliberate, unnecessary and ridiculous policy of being behindhand in giving the news. The same thing occurred when THE WORLD gave to the public the Russian treaty. Some of our city contemporaries have not yet permitted their readers to see this important document.

The moral of these facts is a plain one. If any one would know the news promptly and fully he must read THE WORLD.

#### A MEMORABLE WEEK IN FINANCE.

On Thursday, June 29th, 1893, New York narrowly escaped one of the most disastrous Stock Exchange panics ever known.

The scarcity of money was so severe that brokers were reduced to desperate straits, and in their eagerness to carry their stocks and avoid failure they ran the interest rate up to 73 per cent.

If relief had not been secured by extraordinary efforts on the part of the banks a complete collapse must have occurred at once. A multitude of failures would have thrown immense blocks of stock upon the market at a time when nobody could get money with which to buy stocks at all. Prices must have broken disastrously. Every failure must have precipitated others, and a great calamity would have been inevitable.

Five banks came to the rescue in time to avert the disaster. By taking out Clearing-House certificates they threw six millions of money into the loan market. The most pressing needs were met, and before the end of the day the interest rate had fallen again to 6 per cent.

It was a time when no relief could be had from other cities, as is usually possible. The condition of the markets in Philadelphia was such that for the first time within the memory of this generation New York exchange was at a pre-

mium in a city only ninety miles away, with hourly fast trains between.

On the same day Chicago quite narrowly escaped a Produce Exchange panic of equally grave proportions. Wheat fell to the lowest price known in thirty-six years. Men who had bought at what seemed low prices are carrying great stocks of grain on borrowed money, while the price has fallen so far that the difference in many cases exceeds their entire capital.

They are holding on in the hope of a recovery. Failing that they must go into insolvency. So far the catastrophe has been averted by the strenuous efforts of strong men and the careful operations of the banks. But on Thursday Chicago was looking over a precipice.

At the present price of sterling exchange gold ought to be coming this way. That it is not doing so in greater quantity is due doubtless to the extreme disturbance and to the doubt which disturbance engenders.

The payment of July interest and dividends, which begins to-day, will release a large amount of money which has been held subject to sight draft for that purpose. The silver scare is much relieved and there are purchases of the metal for foreign account which, if they continue, will bring some further relief. The Government will doubtless take its July supply at once, issuing Treasury notes for the amount, and this may tend to arrest the decline.

It is the general conviction that the worst is over and that the stress will not again be so great as it was on Thursday. It could hardly be greater without a collapse.

#### FOOLISH SILVER TALK.

The *Rocky Mountain News* calls upon the people of the silver States to rise in rebellion. Silver has gone down. The prevailing price is so near the actual cost of production and transportation that the business is unremunerative for most of the mines. Therefore the people of the silver States must meet and "send a note of warning to the gold pirates of the East" that will "intimidate" them from "proceeding much further with their withering scheme of plunder."

The price of silver is as low as it is because mine-owners and their organs, like the *Rocky Mountain News*, have tried to force it on the public. To read this shriek one would suppose that silver is the chief product of the country and that the "gold pirates of the East" are stealing it, whereas the silver men have been trying to get more than their product is worth from producers of other articles by pretending that a silver dollar is as good as a gold dollar.

Silver is very far from being the largest or richest product of the country. The annual product of pig-iron is nearly twice as great as the yearly output of silver; that of bituminous coal is 50 per cent. greater; that of anthracite coal is about as great. The value of a crop of oats is nearly four times as great, of corn more than thirteen times as great, of wheat nearly eight times as great. EDWARD ARKINSON has shown that the value of the hen product is five times as great.

Why should not the wheat and corn growers as well as the silver miners follow the advice of the *Rocky Mountain News*? If all our producers of nature's wealth try to keep up their markets by mass-meetings and force of arms the people of the United States would be in a pretty pickle.

The silver-mine owners have for fifteen years had an artificial and arbitrary market made for their product by law. It has failed to sustain the price. It is time to stop the experiment.

#### KEEP HISTORY STRAIGHT.

When an ex-President of the United States consents to "talk for publication" he should reflect that he is helping to make history. Thus reflecting he should speak accurately.

Mr. HARRISON did not speak by the record when, referring to "the Democratic appeal to the Republicans, on the ground of patriotism, to help repeal the Sherman act," he said: "The Republicans have never failed to respond to the call of patriotism."

If thirty-five Republicans—or even one-quarter of their number—in the last House had "responded to the call of patriotism," as put forth by ex-Speaker REED, the bill repealing the Sherman act would have passed. But the thirty-five, under the lead of Congressman BROWNE, voted against repeal, as one of them confessed, to "put CLEVELAND in a hole."

Mr. HARRISON should not overlook the unpatriotic Republicans. They belong to history.

The ex-President was also inaccurate, as we showed yesterday, in saying that the Sherman act was a "temporary expedient passed to prevent legislation still more radical." The still more radical legislation had already been defeated in the House, and Mr. HARRISON held the veto power in case it had come to the Executive for approval. Besides this Mr. CONGER, the Republican chairman of the conference committee which agreed upon and reported the bill to the House, proclaimed it as a Republican measure, "in line with Republican judgment and Republican policy." The Republican Convention in Mr. HARRISON's own State approved the law on Sept. 10th, 1890, as "a long yet prudent step towards free coinage."

It is important that American political history should not answer the cynical

deflation of history in general: "Lies agreed upon." The duty of the press is to keep the record straight.

# The K

NO. 5315

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## A MAJORITY NOT CERTAIN

### Unconditional Repeal of the Sherman Law Not Yet Assured.

### THE EXTRA SESSION DELAY

A Canvass of Congress Is Being Made by the President and the Cabinet—Will the Silver Democrats Be Called Here in Conference?—The Administration Wants No Compromise Attached to the Repeal—Various Opinions on the Subject.

President Cleveland has under careful consideration the advisability of calling an extra session of Congress before September. He has not yet reached a decision. The most important obstacle in the way is the fact, of which he and his Cabinet are fully aware, that the administration cannot command at this time a majority in Congress for the repeal of the Sherman law.

For some time past the President and the Cabinet have been making a canvass of the House and Senate. They have proceeded in a systematic way, and have not relied at all upon the newspaper canvasses which have been made.

They are endeavoring to get their information at first hand, and with this purpose in view every Congressional and Senatorial caller at the White House has been catechized. The result up to the present time has not been such as to warrant the President to believe that if a session of Congress was called for any day in July the Sherman law would be unconditionally wiped from the statute books. It is true that the repeal might pass the House by a very small majority, but the changes of opinion in the Senate have not been sufficiently numerous to relieve all apprehension.

The programme of the administration is to secure, if possible, an unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. No half way measures are to be tolerated. It is recognized, of course, that with the changed condition of affairs which the repeal of the Sherman law will bring about some other legislation may be necessary—the repeal of the State bank tax, for instance, but the President is giving his callers to distinctly understand that these are matters to be considered after the other action has been taken. He is fully aware of the position which the silver men have determined to assume. He knows that they will not yield their bird in the hand without a struggle.

#### A CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

Realizing this and fully aware also that as long as there are leaders in the party who are diametrically opposed to each other on the financial question nothing can be accomplished, it is quite possible that Mr. Cleveland will endeavor to solve the problem by summoning to his counsel the men who are in the forefront of the silver ranks. This suggestion was made to him yesterday by Representative O'Neill, of Massachusetts, who had a lengthy talk with the President. He called the latter's attention to the fact that the Congressmen who represented silver districts were Democrats first and silver men afterward, and he thought that if the President showed them the courtesy and the confidence of inviting them to Washington to talk the matter over, an understanding could be reached. The representatives, he pointed out, were away by local feelings, but would appreciate the fact that the President, from his elevated position, viewed the situation from a national standpoint. He thought they would be willing, in all probability, to shield some of their ideas, if the matter was placed before them in a patriotic light. The President listened attentively and said that the matter had now assumed such a shape that every member of the party ought to be willing to do everything for the country's good.

Senator Smith, of New Jersey, was present all the while Mr. O'Neill was making his suggestions to the President, and agreed with them. "The President," said Senator Smith, to a representative of the Post last night, "has under consideration the calling of an extra session before July. He is being deluged with telegrams, letters, and petitions from all parts of the country, and would, indeed, have a deaf ear if he did not consider them. He has not yet, however, reached a decision. Personally, if the immediate session of Congress will relieve the present situation I favor it, and, although I have arranged to go to Europe on the 15th of July, I will willingly postpone my trip for a year and attend the session of the Senate, if the President thinks best to call us together."

#### SENATOR PUGH SAYS REPEAL IS IMPOSSIBLE.

Senator Pugh, of Alabama, the chairman of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, in conversation yesterday discussed the action of India in the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, and, in a manner characteristic of that Senator, expressed views with positive meaning. He remarked that this action of India is a part of a great conspiracy which he can trace from the beginning to the present time, nor does he believe that it will have as serious effect upon America as some of the financial experts seem to anticipate. And, in reply to the direct inquiry, "Will the Sherman silver bill be passed not be repealed by Congress this winter?" Senator Pugh said, emphatically: "No, it will not be repealed, unless free coinage is given in its stead."

#### PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CONFERENCES.

He Sees His Cabinet Simply and Is Arranging to Go Away.

Consultations between Mr. Cleveland and members of his Cabinet yesterday earned considerable gossip. Secretary Tamm had a long talk with the President in the forenoon, and during the time it lasted the President would see no others. Secretary Herbert then appeared, and he and Mr. Cleveland went into another long executive session. When Secretary Smith relieved Mr. Herbert there was a retreat on the part of those outside the President's doorway. Other members of the Cabinet were also closeted with Mr. Cleveland during the day.

The report spread that Mr. Cleveland was consulting with reference to the advisability of calling an extra session of Congress earlier than September, but there was no foundation for the story. There is reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland intends to leave the city within a few days for a long stay at Buzzard's Bay, and that he and his Cabinet officers were merely arranging matters so that he could leave.

A Congressman is authority for the statement that Mr. Cleveland told him he would take up no new appointments while the financial question is at such a critical point, but would continue to issue commissions to candidates whose appointments had been decided on.

Secretary Carlisle received yesterday

numerous callers, among whom were many members of Congress. With all of these the silver question formed the principal topic of consideration and the continued decline of the price of silver was naturally adverted to. The Secretary received a cablegram stating that the price of silver in London was 88½ cents per ounce, at which rate the silver dollar as bullion was worth 53 cents. Nevertheless, the point was, of course, apparent that the purchasing power of the silver dollar, with silver bullion at 68½ cents per ounce, was as great to-day as it was when silver was worth \$1.22 per ounce and the bullion value of the silver dollar was 93 cents. It should be equally obvious that this is so because it is known that the credit of the United States is behind its silver money as it is behind all of its other forms of money and without which none of them, except gold coin and gold certificates, would be worth their par value in the money markets of the world. This fact was several times emphasized at the last session of Congress, when ex-Secretary Sherman and others repeatedly declared during the Senate debates that there was in the Treasury the bullion gold value of every silver certificate issued by the Government.

#### WHEN THE LAW WAS PASSED.

It Declared the Policy of This Country to Maintain Two Metals.

During the discussions here yesterday on the silver question, special attention was called to that provision of the Sherman act of 1890, the title of which is, "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," which declares it to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law."

This declaration represented the unanimous expression of all parties in Congress, and, although it was inserted in the act as a compromise for certain other matter which was firmly demanded by some of the members, this declaration gave particular satisfaction to everybody.

The record shows that during the hot and determined contest between the two Houses of Congress, the House conferees strongly insisted upon having in the proposed law the following proviso:

Provided, That upon demand of the holder of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion and under such regulations as he shall prescribe, exchange for such notes an amount of silver bullion which shall be equal in value at the market price thereof on the day of exchange to the amount of such notes presented.

The House conferees finally yielded upon the Senate conferees proposing the following as a substitute, which, in reporting to the Senate, Mr. Sherman said was "a declaration of public policy to abandon this mode of redemption," for which the House conferees had contended. The substitute containing this "declaration of public policy" became a part of the so-called Sherman silver act of 1890, as follows:

That upon demand of the holder of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

"This declaration of public policy," said Senator Sherman, "has been announced from the beginning of the Government to this hour. There has never been a time when this proposition would not have received the sanction of both Houses of Congress. Hamilton and Jefferson acting together agreed upon the bimetallic standard, upon the coinage of the two metals, upon the parity of the two metals, and they sought to ascertain that parity by a long and careful examination. So, from time to time, all our legislation has pointed in that direction, to maintain the parity of the two metals; and the House conferees, being satisfied with the declaration of this policy, abandoned the clause that they insisted upon, and this was adopted."

Senator Teller, of Colorado, representing the ultra-silver advocates, commenting upon this "declaration of policy," said:

The compromise in this conference report is not satisfactory to me. I do not expect that it would be. Nothing would be satisfactory to me save the free coinage of silver. It is the only way to dispose of this question. It is the only way that it will ever be settled. This is a temporary expedient at the best, as was the Hard bill, and the next Congress will be vexed with this question as much as this. This provision stating that it is "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law, is a declaration that may seem to be out of place in the bill, but it can do no harm with the bill, and it is a declaration, on our part at least, that we propose to continue the use of silver as money."

#### HAD A BUSY SESSION.

Knights of the Golden Eagle Will Adjourn Their Convention Friday.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—A busy session of the Knights of the Golden Eagle was held to-day. So much unfinished business yet remains that the convention will likely be in session over Friday.

The following officers were elected: Charles W. Mitchell, Hamilton, Ohio, supreme chief; Jacob H. Aull, Baltimore, vice chief; Lyman P. Lewis, Boston, high priest; Timothy McCarthy, Philadelphia, keeper of exchequer; William Calbertson, Philadelphia, master of records; A. Lytle, Altoona, Pa., sir herald; E. O. Krentler, Detroit, and J. H. Thompson, Wilmington, Del., guards, and Dr. J. E. Whiteford, Baltimore, medical examiner.

#### Refused a Lottery Place.

RICHMOND, Va., June 29.—[Special].—An afternoon paper prints the following: "There is a rumor afloat that Gen. Dabney H. Maury has been tendered a salary of \$30,000 by the Louisiana Lottery Company, but that he declined the place. The company is expected to do a big business on its own island, but how it will reach the American public without violating the law is not plain." When your correspondent called at Gen. Maury's rooms at the Westmoreland tonight he was informed that the general had gone to Lexington. The report that he declined the offer is said to be true.

#### Will Cash No Checks.

RICHMOND, Va., June 29.—[Special].—The Clearing House Association of Richmond, at a special meeting to-night, adopted a notice to be given to all depositors with the banks of the association, advising them that checks are not payable in Richmond whether entered as cash or not, and are received for collection at depositor's risk only until the actual payment in money has been received.

It was also decided to issue clearing house certificates to members of the association limited to 75 per cent. of the value of collaterals deposited.

#### A Big Customs Seizure.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 29.—People not familiar with the wholesale smuggling carried on here were startled this afternoon when sixty cases, seventy half barrels, and four quarters of gin were seized and landed to the custom house. The names of parties to whom the liquor was consigned were found on some of them. The seizure, being about the largest ever made here, has caused quite a sensation, and it is alleged the names of prominent men are connected in it.

#### General Manager Green Resigns.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 29.—Maj. John W. Green, general manager of the Georgia road, leased by the Central of Georgia and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, has resigned.

## HER MINES WILL ALL CLOSE

### Colorado Will Produce No More Silver at Present.

### ARMIES OF MEN INJURED

Thirty Thousand Miners and Laborers Will Be Thrown Out of Work in a Day or Two—Definite Arrangements Made at Denver to Close Every Silver Mine in the State—Havoc Wrought Throughout the West by the Present Low Price of the Metal.

DENVER, Colo., June 29.—Silver melting and smelting in Colorado will cease. The decision was reached at a meeting of all the leading mine owners and managers of the State held at the Brown Palace Hotel this afternoon.

The mines cannot be operated at the present price, and to stop further loss all operations will come to a standstill, and 25,000 to 30,000 men will be thrown out of employment.

There was a large attendance at the meeting. Ex-Gov. J. B. Grant, of the Omaha and Grant Smelter, and the largest concern of its kind in the world, was made chairman.

On motion of David H. Moffatt, the chair appointed a committee of five on resolutions as follows: J. J. Hagerman, chairman; D. H. Moffatt, R. C. Brown, W. M. Thatcher, and D. M. Hyman.

The resolution committee then retired, and after a short absence returned with the following resolutions, which were read by the secretary:

Whereas it appears from the continued attacks on silver by the monetarists of the United States, England, and other nations that there exists in their minds a false notion of the value of silver, and that the idea that the metal is so abundant and the cost of production so little as to justify the depreciation of its value; and

Whereas, from years of experience in mining, milling, and smelting, we are in a position to more thoroughly and correctly know the actual cost of producing silver, and have, in the hope that its market value would more nearly approximate its intrinsic value by its rehabilitation on some equitable basis, kept our men employed in our mines, mills, and smelters, though at a loss to ourselves and in general; and

Whereas from the present price and the condition of affairs and tendency of events it is evident this loss is dissipated for the present; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of this meeting of mine, mill, and smelter owners that we put a stop to our further losses by an immediate and complete cessation of all our silver mining, milling, and smelting operations in the State of Colorado in the full belief that the monetarist element will finally appreciate three vital points:

1. That the world cannot transact its business without the use of silver as money.

2. That the actual cost and value of the metal far exceeds the incorrect views which they have formed.

3. That the inevitable course of events will quickly demonstrate that the enormous sums of money invested in railroads, loans, and other property will so depreciate in value that the monetarists will also be convinced that some action must be taken with silver to restore it to its legitimate use, which it has held from time immemorial; and be it further

Resolved, That we deprecate and condemn the intemperate opinions and statements of unscrupulous men which have been interpreted to the East that Colorado has any intention of repudiating her obligations, public or private. On the contrary, we think ourselves as well able as any other part of the world to meet what ever may come in this emergency.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting at once adjourned.

The great drop in the price of silver has resulted in a depreciation in the price of mining stock such as was never before witnessed. Mollie Gibson stock, which a couple of months ago was selling at \$7.75 per share, and which closed yesterday at \$3, slumped to-day to \$1.50, and was selling at that figure in the East this afternoon with prospects of sinking to \$1 or less. Business on the mining exchange is practically at a standstill only gold stocks being traded in. There is absolutely no market for silver stocks at any price, nor will there be until there is a change in the aspect of the silver market.

#### EVERY MINE WILL CLOSE.

All Work in the Comur d'Alene District to Stop.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 29.—[Special].—A meeting of mining men was held here to-day, in which every mine in the Comur d'Alene region was represented. The silver situation was discussed and as a result of the meeting every mine in the district will be closed to-morrow night for an indefinite period. The situation looks gloomy.

#### DEMANDS FOR REPEAL.

Letters, Resolutions, and Requests Forwarded to the President.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—The following report of the committee appointed by the board of trade on the financial situation with suggestions of a remedy was approved by the board of trade and transportation of Cincinnati.

1. That the industrial, business, and financial interests of this country are normally on a sound basis, but that the financial situation now existing is forced and abnormal.

2. That the derangement, to a very great extent, comes from the widespread and almost universal distrust of silver as it stands under existing laws, and that the situation will not improve until relief be had by action of Congress.

In view of the information which we have gathered, we therefore recommend that this board respectfully memorialize the President of the United States, asking him to call Congress in extra session at the earliest day practicable, and that he recommend to Congress:

First, The speedy and unconditional repeal of the silver purchase law.

Second, That national banks be authorized to issue bills to the full face value of bonds deposited by them to secure their circulation.

Third, That the present coinage of silver be called in, and that it, together with the silver held by the Government at the date of the passage of said act, be recalled and put in circulation as far as demanded by the wants of trade and commerce at a new ratio to gold based on the present value of silver in the markets of the world, so that a silver dollar will be intrinsically worth a gold dollar.

It seems to us that such action would speedily restore confidence, increase the volume of sound money in circulation adequate to the wants of trade, allow business to resume its normal progress, insure stability of our finances for years to come, and that this financial action settled, it would open the way for a fair and calm discussion of minor questions of public policy.

We further recommend that a joint committee from this and other boards representing the business interests of this city be organized to urge on Congress the importance of the action herein recommended.

DETROIT, Mich., June 29.—At a meeting of the United Commercial Bodies of Detroit yesterday afternoon the following resolution was adopted and ordered telegraphed to President Cleveland:

It is the sense of this meeting that in view of the universal financial depression Congress should be assembled as early as in the judgment of the President is proper that measures of relief may be enacted.

Another resolution to be mailed to the Senators and Representatives for Michigan was also adopted. It follows:

It is resolved that it is the sense of this meeting that the so-called Sherman law should be repealed at as early a date as possible, in order to afford relief to the financial situation, and we earnestly request our Michigan Senators and Representatives to use their best endeavors to secure such a result.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29.—A circular letter of a semi-private nature has been circulated among business men, manufacturers, and bankers which will be for-

Continued on Second Page.

# NINTH YEAR OF SUCCESS.

No. 28-103974

For Rosen

FROM THE



Additional copies of the paper from which the attached article was taken may be had through this agency. Name paper and its date, and number required.

You can change your order at will by adding to or taking from the original directions as to topics, thus enabling you to regulate the character of the service to you.

From the

Date JUN 27 1893

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Date JUN 27 1893

## A BLOW TO SILVER.

The action of the British Indian Government yesterday in closing its mints to the free coinage of silver is sure to bring down the price of that metal still further. In fact it declined four cents an ounce as soon as the news was spread in London.

Just why this action was taken at this time is something of a mystery, although it is not altogether a surprise. India has heretofore conducted business on a silver basis, and while gold is not yet the standard, the present move is doubtless intended as the first step toward making it so.

Mexico is now the only really accessible country where the government will coin silver for anybody who offers it. The United States, in virtue of the Sherman law, have to buy 51,000,000 ounces every year, but it is mostly stored in vaults in blocks, and Treasury certificates, which do duty as currency, are issued against it.

We are, of course, much more interested in this action of the Indian Government than almost any other country, and if there should be a great break in the price of silver our present financial troubles are likely to be aggravated, thanks to the Republican legislative coddling of the bonanza kings.

## MEXICAN FREE COINAGE.

A Report That She Will Adopt a Gold Standard Not Credited on Wall Street.

The report that Mexico contemplates stopping the free coinage of silver, which was contained in a dispatch from Washington today, was regarded on Wall street as a hoax. "Mexico is the second silver-producing country in the world, ranking next after the United States," said a prominent banker. "Silver is her basis of currency, and everybody in the country is so imbued with the idea of silver that it would be almost impossible to stop free coin age there."

Furthermore, the country is too poor to go on a gold basis. Mexico has a circulation of about \$50,000,000, of which not more than \$5,000,000 is gold. The gold production last year was less than \$1,500,000, only \$500,000 of which remained in the country.

At the office of the Mexican Consul, Juan N. Navarro, No. 35 Broadway, it was said that no information of any such change in the financial policy of Mexico had been received. "We have had a pretty hard knock in seeing our national currency go down with silver, but our people are heart and soul with the white metal. If the United States should repeal the Silver-Purchase law and Mexico were to become the only nation purchasing silver, it is possible that she might then abandon free coinage and issue only as much as she chose, purchasing the bullion herself, as is proposed for India. But no action will be taken in Mexico until the silver question is first settled in the United States."

"The Evening Star"  
Junio 29 de 1893

## MR. HERBERT TALKS.

The Decline of the Populist Movement in the South.

### CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRACY DOMINANT.

Some Silver Arguments Refuted by India's Action.

### A CRISIS IN POLITICS.

It is from the south and west that is supposed to come the demand for free coinage of silver or for fiat money, and in these localities the populist movement has started and developed. Last week THE STAR published a very interesting review of the situation from a western standpoint in an interview with Secretary Morton, who comes from the storm center of the west.

Secretary Herbert is one of the ablest and best known men in public life from the south, and represents the democracy of Alabama, where the populist agitation is most active in the south and where the political heretics are numerous. He is thoroughly familiar with the situation there and is wise in the council of the national party.

In an interview sought by a representative of THE STAR today Mr. Herbert said that he thought the populist movement was not now making any progress in the country, and that the teachings of those engaged in the agitation would not have any influence in shaping the policy of the democratic party.

#### THE POPULISTS IN THE SOUTH.

"In Alabama," he said, "there is still considerable activity among the populists, growing out of local causes and local in its effect. The populists in that section claim that they were not given a fair opportunity in the last two democratic conventions; they were not satisfied with the rulings, the organization of the convention and the like, and they are now fighting that over again. Indeed a large number of those who oppose the regular organization in Alabama do not claim to be populists, but still claim to be democrats. This quarrel causes considerable disturbance, but it is entirely local, and in spite of this added interest the movement appears to be falling off in Alabama, and in other parts of the south their disintegration is more apparent."

"Do you think the demands of the populists and those representing that general idea will strongly influence the policy and action of the democratic party?" was asked by THE STAR man.

"No; on the contrary," the Secretary replied, "I think that the element which has been drawn off from the democratic party by the populist movement has left the party organization through the south much more strongly in the control of the conservative element. Those who advanced the untenable doctrines of the populists on the money question have formed themselves into a third party, which democrats have to recognize as an antagonistic party. They can no longer advocate their theories in the democratic councils, and as a third party they are not strong enough to be dangerous. That party organization which determines the nominations of democrats to Congress and takes part in the making of presidential candidates and Presidents will be all the more apt to adhere to sound democratic principles and stand by a sound financial policy. In other words, the loss of those who have gone into the third party places the democratic organization more in harmony with the policy of the administration. It is to this organization that our men in Congress will have to rely on at home for their nomination and election."

#### INDIA AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

"What do you think of the present situation as to silver?"

"I think that the stoppage of the coinage of silver in India is the greatest blow that has been given to the Sherman law and to the free coinage of silver. The free coinage of silver in India has been pointed to as an object lesson by the advocates of free coinage in this country. For ten years men in Congress have drawn one lesson and another from India, looking at it from different points of view. It has been urged upon the farmers that India had an advantage over the United States in a higher price for wheat because the currency in India was all silver, ignoring the fact that, while they might get more for their wheat in their own currency, the price in gold was no greater and the commodities they bought with the money they got for their wheat had to be paid for on a gold basis, and still further overlooking the loss through high exchange. Another argument often repeated, still in support of free coinage in this country, but the converse of this, has been for years that the reason for the heavy cost of exchange between India and England was that it was kept up by England for the benefit of English merchants, that they might sap the very life out of India. Now the coinage of silver there is voluntarily stopped, with the consent of India, and it tumbles over both these arguments—that the silver currency was a benefit to the farmers of India, and that the exchange was on a system for the benefit of England."

"Do you think the silver question presents a serious danger to the democratic party at this time?"

"I think we have reached a crisis, and that the party in power will be judged by the wisdom they show in giving the nation a sound currency."

## The Washington Post

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WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1893.

### "THE POST" IN CHICAGO.

Washington people attending the World's Fair can find this paper on sale at Wells R. Sizer's, 189 State street, and also at the Palmer House newstand. L-E. 1037 IV

#### To-Day's Events.

Alban's Grand Opera House—Dickson Opera Company in "Bohemian Girl," evening.

New National Theater—Comedy Stock Company in "My Awful Dad," evening.

Kernan's—Walking match, 4 and 8 p. m.

Fitzsimmons' Auditorium Theater—Continued performance from 1 to 10:30 p. m.

Facchior Club Grounds—Tennis, afternoon.

Excursion—E Street Baptist Sunday-school.

#### A WORD TO THE BANKS.

THE POST has taken the ground heretofore that Washington ought to be less affected by financial stringency than any other city in the Union, on account of the absence of commercial and industrial interests upon which other cities so largely depend for their prosperity. The Government of the United States is a prompt and permanent disbursing agent, and panics make no difference with the amount of money it expends. Appropriations are fixed, and the volume of money put in circulation from month to month is unchanged by those circumstances which so seriously affect other communities. The want of confidence, however, is far-reaching, and it may easily be brought to affect this as other cities. This can be largely encouraged or prevented by the banks themselves. These institutions are perfectly willing and anxious in times of prosperity to loan their money upon good security, and it is only by so loaning their money that they are able to make the investments of their stockholders profitable. They accept notes, and are never particularly anxious as to whether they are paid in full or not. This rule prevails largely, not only in this, but in other cities. To suddenly reverse the whole order of things in case of great stringency and demand prompt payment of every dollar of principal and interest as it matures, without renewal or curtail, largely aids to bring about a panicky feeling which every good citizen should strive to avert.

The best wholesale illustration of this principle is found in the statement of the New York banks for the year ended June 4, 1893. We find deposits have been withdrawn to the extent of \$110,649,800, that the loans have contracted \$76,000,000, and that the excess of depletion of deposits was nearly \$35,000,000. Probably a large part of this was brought about by the timid and anxious bankers, who inoculated their customers with their own fears.

We should have as much money in this city to-day as we had sixty days ago, and there ought to be a large addition to this amount on the 1st of July resulting from the payment of interest by the Government and various corporations. We find, however, that quite a large amount of the circulating medium has been withdrawn from use in the community, and is being stored away by individuals in their homes and in safe deposit vaults. This action on their part can be encouraged to an unlimited extent if they are informed that the bankers themselves are scared and refuse to make loans upon any security. Let our bankers consider matters of common interest to the public without reference to the prosperity of any individual institution and we shall find financial matters moving on smoothly. Selfishness should be put away in favor of public prosperity in such times as these.

## WILL NOT SUSPEND FREE COINAGE.

Mexico's Secretary of the Treasury  
Makes Official Announcement  
Through the Herald.

WORKING TO FULL CAPACITY.

Machinery Being Erected to In-  
crease the Monthly Output at  
the Mines of the Republic.

NOT AFFECTED BY THE PANIC.

Production So Much Cheaper Than in  
the United States, Fall in  
Price Is Less Acutely Felt.

HOW THE PRESIDENT FEELS.

Not Sure of a Majority in Congress, He  
Thinks It Safer to Wait Until Sher-  
man Law Repeal Is Certain.

(BY MEXICAN CABLE TO THE HERALD.)

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 29, 1893.—Secretary of the Treasury Almaraz wishes to announce to the world through the New York Herald that there is no truth in the rumor that Mexico contemplates suspending the free coinage of silver.

On the contrary, all of the Mexican mints will be worked to their utmost capacity. The mint in this city alone produces this month. Machinery is now being erected which will increase the capacity to \$15,000,000 a month.

### SCARCITY OF SILVER.

There are ten other mints in the Republic which have a smaller capacity. At present there exists a scarcity of circulating medium, due mainly to the heavy exportation of Mexican silver dollars. This drain on the finances of the country must be met by increased coinage.

Mexico has, furthermore, a certain and inflexible market in Asia for all her dollars.

The increasing exportations of silver, coffee and other products will enable Mexico to export more dollars than ever before.

### CAN STAND A FALL IN PRICE.

Silver is produced in Mexico cheaper than in the United States, and the fall in price will be less acutely felt here than in the neighboring Republic.

In view of the diminished importations of foreign goods and the consequent reduction in custom house receipts which will be caused by the high price of exchange the federal government has ordered a discount on the salaries paid to all federal officials and employees.

Those who receive salaries of \$50 a year or less will be cut five per cent, all from \$60 to \$100 will be reduced seven and one-half per cent, and all above \$100 will suffer a ten per cent reduction.

### WILL AWAY DEVELOPMENTS.

The Mexican government will take no further steps at present, but will await the developments of the panic.

WAITING FOR CONVERSIONS.

The President Not Yet Sure Congress Would  
Act Without Delay.

(BY TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.)

HERALD BUREAU,  
CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH AND G. ST. LOUIS, N. Y.,  
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1893.

President Cleveland is undecided as to whether to call an extra session of Congress before the time originally fixed upon by him for the meeting. A number of the Senate with whom he had been in consultation told him this evening that the President fully appreciated the necessity of early action, but the only question in his mind is whether he would not secure the repeal of the Sherman law sooner by not convening Congress until September than by calling it together now.

"The President is not yet sure," said the Senator, "that enough members of both houses are sufficiently impressed with the necessity of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Sherman law to insure prompt action, and he is afraid if Congress should meet before the members of the two houses are thoroughly impressed with the idea that the most important thing for them to do is to stop the production of silver at once they will be inclined to waste a great deal of valuable time discussing substitutes of one kind and another and all sorts of financial schemes that different Senators and Representatives would like to put on the record bill as riders.

"WANTS TO BE SURE OF A MAJORITY.  
The President believes that for Congress to meet and fail to do anything would be little short of a calamity, and he therefore wants to wait until he is reasonably sure of a majority in each house in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law before he calls it together.

"Representative Joseph E. Washington, of Tennessee, who was one of the few men from the Southern States who voted for the repeal of the Sherman law in the last Congress, said to me to-day:

"I believe the action of India in closing her mints to the free coinage of silver and the consequent decline of the price of silver in this country will have the effect of greatly strengthening the advocates of the repeal of the Sherman law in the Southern States."

SECRETARY TREASURY'S OFFICE.  
Secretary of the Navy Henry A. Herbert, in reply to an inquiry as to the silver situation and the policy of the Democratic party, expressed the following views:

"I think the stoppage of the coinage of silver in India is the greatest blow that has been given to the Sherman law and to the free coinage of silver. The free coinage of silver in India has been pointed to as an object lesson by the advocates of free coinage in this country.

"It has been urged upon the farmers that India had an advantage over the United States in a higher price for wheat because the currency in India was all silver, ignoring the fact that while they might get more for their wheat in their own currency the price in gold was higher, and the commodities they bought with the money they got for their wheat had to be paid for on a gold basis, and still further overloading the gold through high exchange.

TWO AMERICAN SENATORS.  
"It has further been repeatedly said that the high rate of exchange between India and England was kept up by England for the benefit of English manufacturers, that they might stop the very life of India. Now the coinage of silver there is voluntarily stopped, with the consent of India, and it remains over both these arguments that the silver currency was a benefit to the farmers of India and that the exchange was on a system for the benefit of England."

"Do you think the silver question presents a serious danger to the Democratic party at this time?"

CHIEF FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.  
"It is a serious question, which the conditions around should be settled. I think we have reached a crisis and that the party in power will be judged by the wisdom they show in giving the nation a sound currency.  
The Secretary said he believed the populist party was losing ground and the teachings of those engaged in it would have no influence in

shaping the future policy of the Democratic party.

Those who advanced the anti-silver doctrine of the populists on the money question," he said, "have formed themselves into a third party, which dominates freedom as an independent party. They can no longer advocate their doctrine in the Democratic caucus, and as a third party they cannot secure enough to be dangerous. This party organization which determines the nominations of Democrats to Congress and takes part in the making of Presidential candidates and President will adhere to sound Democratic principles and stand by a sound financial policy."

## COLORADO MINERS STOP.

Discouraged by the Break in Silver They De-  
cide to Shut Down at Once.

(BY TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.)

DENVER, CO., June 29, 1893.—Silver miners throughout this State are discouraged because of the break in silver.

The great drop in the price of silver has resulted in a depression in the price of mining stock such as was never before witnessed. Mollie Gibson stock, which was selling a couple of months ago at \$7 75 per share and which closed yesterday at \$5, slumped to \$3 50 to-day and was selling at that figure in the first half of the afternoon, with a prospect of a further fall.

Business in the Mining Exchange is practically at a standstill, only gold stocks being traded in. There is absolutely no market for silver stocks at any price, nor will there be until there is a change in the aspect of the silver market.

Silver mining and smelting in Colorado will stop further loss all operations will come to a standstill and \$2,000 to \$3,000 men will be thrown out of employment.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of Governor J. A. Grant, of the Omaha and Great Smoky, the largest concern of its kind in the world, was made chairman, and among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of this meeting of mine, mill and smelter owners that we put a stop to our further losses by at once closing and ceasing operation of all our silver mining, smelting and refining operations in the State of Colorado, in the full belief that the contemplated silver will finally depress the price of silver.

1. That the world cannot afford to produce without the use of silver.

2. That the actual cost of the metal for silver is less than the cost of the metal for gold.

3. That the inevitable course of events will result in a depression in the price of silver such as was never before witnessed.

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## HARRISON SAYS "REPEAL AT ONCE."

As a Private Citizen He Wishes  
Cleveland Luck in the  
Sherman Law Fight.

RELIEF SHOULD COME QUICKLY.

It Was Passed Because Wicked  
Democrats Wanted to Put Him  
in a "Free Coinage Hole."

FIRM FAITH IN THE FUTURE.

Our Government Will Not Allow  
Its Dollars To Be Worth Less  
Than Their Face Value.

Benjamin Harrison, private citizen, showed severely to black bladders and more genial than his wont and writer of harsh and caustic of complexion than ever, came to this city yesterday.

The ex-President was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Robert McKee, and her two children and the party was met at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, in Jersey City, by Mr. McKee, General Harrison was his daughter of Mr. McKee on the Fall River boat and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, while Mr. McKee started for Cape May Point to put the Harrison cottage in order for occupancy next week.

The ex-President was seen at the hotel last evening. He said his health was excellent, that he was on his way to Cape May, where he would spend nearly two months, and that he would return to Indianapolis in time for the session of the national convention of the Grand Army of the Republic. He would begin his lecture at the Lyceum, Newark, New Jersey, next February.

"What do you think of the financial situation and the talk about the repeal of the Sherman law?" he was asked.

"I am in favor of the repeal of what is known as the Sherman act," answered General Harrison, quickly, "and I think it should be repealed at once. People looking to the completion of affairs to-day find it difficult to recall the conditions under which it was passed. There was a demand for the free coinage of silver from the West and from the South, and even some Eastern democrats demanded it and said they would pass such a law and 'put Benjamin Harrison in a hole.'"

"He was not very much afraid of a hole, I may remark. Conservative men like Senators Sherman and Aldrich considered the best thing that could be done was the passage of the act which both parties are now demanding to be repealed. At the time it was an act of expediency. It was either that, or the free coinage of silver."

"Now I do not say the Sherman act is to blame for all the trouble which we now have. It is a question whether the repeal would do anything which many believe it would not. I have no doubts as to the ability of our lawmakers to handle the question. It would save the Union too."

"When it was passed it was thought it would have a salutary effect until something could be done by the nations of the earth in an international congress. That congress met, nothing was done and with the law out of the way the situation would be right where it was before the act was passed."

"DOES CONVENTION CAN DO IT.  
"Do you think an extra session should be called at once?"

"General Harrison smiled before answering. "It would be better to wait until we have a majority of the nation in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law, and then call an extra session."

"If you believe the law can be repealed?"

"I believe it can be repealed, but I believe it will be a long time before it can be repealed."

"The Democrats during the last year have shown themselves to be rather wild and reckless. Mr. Cleveland, I am sure, has done all that he can do to drive in extra sessions to be even after he gets them in harness. I hope he will."

"In your opinion is the present crisis due to the Sherman law altogether or to other causes as well?"

"Some people say the Sherman law alone is to blame. Others blame other things. I might give reasons, but I do not care to do so. It would not be becoming in me to do so. But it does seem to me that while there is trouble and confusion, it is not the Sherman law alone that is to blame. It is the result of the action of the nation as a whole, and it is not the Sherman law alone that is to blame."

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## ACTION BY BANKS AVERTS DISASTER.

Millions in Clearing House Cer-  
tificates Taken out and the  
Money Rate Lowered.

MANIPULATION BY THE BEARS.

Loans Were Unobtainable at Any Price  
and Something Decisive Had  
To Be Done.

PREPARATIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Over Three Millions of the Certificates  
Can Be Issued—Importations of  
Gold Impossible Now.

The wisdom of the Clearing House Association in authorizing the issuance of bank certificates was made apparent yesterday, for without such a medium of relief nothing could have averted a money panic which threatened Wall Street.

Again the financial and commercial world, and particularly the New York portion of it, have to thank the association for prompt assistance in a time of need, by taking out nearly \$3,000,000 in certificates and loaning the money thus released at reasonable rates, the bankers were enabled to reduce the rate of money from seventy-five to three per cent and bring about normal conditions when disaster threatened.

It would appear that the abnormal situation of yesterday was part and parcel of a scheme manipulated by the "bear crowd." The time had been selected apparently for the work, it being the last of the week and month, when bankers and brokers are compelled to borrow large amounts of money to carry accounts from Friday to Monday, and to make their monthly settlements. The present resources being also the period of semi-annual disbursements of interest, with the natural stringency prevailing such a time, contributed to the proper conditions for money manipulation.

TO ATTEMPT THE REDEEM.  
The situation, therefore, contained all the elements necessary for a success. Preparations for this were apparently made on Wednesday shortly before the close of business, when money on call was run up to fifty and sixty per cent. That there was little occasion for this was shown by the fact that yesterday many of the borrowers, instead of sending their collateral for the loans and taking the money, sent interest checks and informed the lenders that they had no occasion for the funds engaged.

The public was naturally alarmed at the high rates, and awaited the resumption of business yesterday with anxiety. The Loans Committee of the Clearing House Association had in some manner learned of what might develop and made provision to meet the situation. This was in arriving at an understanding, at least by a majority of the committee, which is composed of the presidents of the largest city banks, to take out a large quantity of the certificates in return for the money needed.

Money was secured at the very opening of business among the loan crowd on the Exchange, running to \$5 and \$6 and finally to \$10 "conventional" and 4 per cent, a rate equivalent to 2 1/2 per cent. It was at this time that the Clearing House Association, which was in session, practically decided to issue a certificate to reduce the market. Loans were being called everywhere, and among them, it is rumored, was one of nine years standing.

REPEAL IN THE HAND.  
The Loans Committee's resources had been moved upon, and certificates were promptly made out in large amounts and taken by the various National, State National, Foreign National, City National, and First National banks. The presidents of all these are members of the committee, with the exception of the president of the First National Bank. The only members of it not participating in the action were the Cleveland National and Insurance and Trust National banks, but a former committee member they stand ready to fall in line.

Immediately after the certificates were issued H. P. Frothingham, representing the syndicate of members of it, appeared in the Stock Exchange and loaned \$3,000,000 at one-half of one per cent movement. The rate at noon being, falling to six per cent, advanced, rising to twelve per cent and falling again at two o'clock to three per cent.

The amount of bank certificates actually issued yesterday was \$2,575,000, making a total outstanding of \$12,000,000, and \$3,000,000 have been prepared and authorized for issue today in case the banks needed for their own or their clients' balances at the clearing house that they would need the certificates. Foreign banks have thus far taken the certificates: The Bank of America, Bank of New York, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Montreal, the American Exchange, Southern National, Union, New York National Exchange, Mercantile, Trustmen's, Southern National, German Exchange and First National of Brooklyn.

THE ACTION EXPLAINED.  
The presidents of the banks participating in the measure of relief yesterday made no secret of the matter. Mr. J. K. Townsend, of the Fourth National, said that his institution had taken out a few properties of the certificates issued and that he was prepared to do so to-day if necessary.

"It is not for our own safety," he continued, "but to relieve the financial situation. Disaster was impending, and if the action had not been taken several serious failures must have resulted. It was to avoid this only that we acted. By so doing we broke the back of the high money market. We stand prepared