

## GOLD STANDARD.

### Synopsis of Bill Prepared for Republican Caucus.

## CURRENCY MEASURES.

### An Admission of the Illegality of Cleveland's Bond System Seeks to Enact Single Standard.

Copies of the bill and report prepared by the Republican committee, which met at Atlantic City last spring, were mailed Tuesday evening to the Republican members of the house. The purpose of the bill is to remove any doubt that may exist as to the character of the standard. It contains a number of distinct propositions.

1. The standard unit of value shall be the gold dollar.

2. United States bonds, United States notes and treasury notes shall be paid in gold, and all other public and private obligations shall be paid in conformity with the standard.

3. The establishment of a division of issue and redemption in the treasury to separate the note issue from the fiscal operations of the department and the creation of a gold reserve equal to 25 per cent. of the outstanding United States notes and treasury notes.

4. The sale of one per cent. gold bonds to maintain the gold reserve.

5. Gold coin may be exchanged for any other money, when necessary to maintain the parity, and United States notes and treasury notes redeemed in gold shall not be disbursed except in exchange for gold.

6. Subsidiary silver may be coined from any silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and treasury notes equal to the cost of the bullion contained in such coin shall be cancelled.

7. All worn uncirculated subsidiary silver coin may be received.

8. Silver certificates shall be limited to the bar value of the bonds deposited by them.

9. National banks may issue circulation to the bar value of the bonds deposited by them.

10. The tax on national bank circulation is repealed and a tax of one fifth of 1 per cent. per annum is placed on the franchise of the banks as measured by their capital, surplus, and undivided profits.

11. National banks may be organized with a capital of \$25,000 in towns of 2,000 inhabitants.

The report on the bill has been prepared by Representative Overstreet of Indianapolis, who introduced the original bill to the committee in 1898. Overstreet frankly admits that the committee "did not consider the general subject of banking, nor did it seek to arrange a complete scheme of finance, but confined its recommendations to those subjects of most pressing demand, as evidenced by the pledges of the Republican party and the general policy of the administration."

It was felt, the report declares, "that strengthening of the public credit by the removal of all doubts concerning the policy and practice of the government relative to the unit of value, is of paramount importance."

The report continues: "When the standard shall be permanently established and all doubt of its stability removed, the parity of all our money will be fully recognized, and the kind of money in which payments shall be made will rarely, if ever be the subject of dispute. When certainty shall take the place of doubt, and the integrity of our credit be as fixed as the honor of the nation, the national debt can be readily refunded and at lower interests and future loans negotiated with ease upon better terms than ever before."

The rapid development of American trade makes it imperative that the standard of value in which settlements are made shall be the best known to the highest civilization. Recent events, shaped by causes beyond control, bearing obligations which national honor requires shall be courageously discharged, open new fields for American statesmanship. Channels of trade yet unknown to American enterprises and avenues of commerce yet to welcome American products, will surely result. Such conditions emphasize the necessity for a standard of value which shall remain firm throughout the vicissitudes of competitive trade."

The fact is pointed out that the treasury at the beginning of October had a net gold reserve of more than \$250,000,000; that there is more gold in the United States now than ever before, and that the present conditions are most favorable, and the time most opportune for the clear and unequivocal adoption of the gold standard. If, under all existing conditions, the United States shall clearly by law adopt the gold standard, it will pass to the new condition with even less friction than was experienced by the redemption of specie payment.

The mechanism of the new division of issue and redemption is explained, and it is declared that the different funds referred to in that division as they stood on September last, are as follows:

1. Gold coin and bullion, represented by outstanding gold certificates, \$125,501,119.
2. United States notes, represented by outstanding currency certificates, \$16,100,000.
3. Silver dollars, represented by outstanding silver certificates, \$405,197,394.
4. Silver bullion, represented by outstanding treasury notes, \$91,167,280.
5. Gold coin and bullion, equal to one fourth of the United States notes (\$346,631,016) and treasury notes (\$91,167,280) outstanding, \$109,492,074.

The first four items embrace the special deposits dedicated to specific payments. As these obligations are met, the deposits are correspondingly reduced.

The scope and purposes of the proposed plan for maintaining the standard by the sale of bonds and the exchange of money are thus set forth by Mr. Overstreet:

"In the absence of a law providing protection to the gold reserve, it is always subject to encroachment in expenditures to meet the general expenses

## A CLOSE CALL.

### Thirty-First Infantry Narrowly Escapes Drowning.

## KEPT AFLOAT BY HARD WORK.

### The Engines Poor and Ship Struck Bad Weather. Officers and Men Suffer and Toil Together.

A dispatch from Manila says the transport *Mananewa* with Lieut. Col. Webb-Hayes and three companies of the Thirty-first infantry on board has arrived there. She narrowly escaped disaster. The officers and soldiers were for 12 days bailing with buckets. The steamer was unseaworthy, undermanned and short of provisions. Her engines broke down and she rolled three days in a typhoon.

When the *Mananewa* anchored in Manila bay this morning, 33 days from San Francisco, there were several feet of water in her hold, and 400 grimy, greasy, hungry, exhausted soldiers and sailors had been pailing buckets of water since Nov. 17th, last night. The first Assistant Engineer Dunaway was under arrest according to Col. Webb-Hayes' official report, the chief engineer would also have been under arrest if there had been any one to replace him.

The colonel's report also declares that the captain of the vessel told him that the only thing which brought them through was the fact that the men were thorough and failed to realize their danger, while experienced seamen would have deserted the ship and taken to the boats in mid-ocean.

The *Mananewa* is a chartered ship flying the British flag. She belongs to a firm of Messrs. Perkins of San Francisco. It is alleged to be a junior member. The officers say the firm bought her for \$45,000, and they claim efforts were made to sell her to the government for \$150,000. She started from San Francisco accompanied by the transport *Pekin*, which carried the remainder of the regiment and encountered heavy seas to Honolulu without accident. After starting it developed that she was undermanned and soldiers had to be detailed to act as firemen, coal passers and waiters and to do other work. Before reaching Honolulu the crew concluded that the ship was not safe and the majority agreed to desert. Though they were closely watched, many of the crew succeeded in getting away, and the *Mananewa* left Honolulu with less than half her crew. The captain of the transport on Nov. 17th, told Col. Hayes that the vessel had sprung a leak and an investigation resulted in finding several feet of water in the hold. The steam pumps were tried but failed to work, and there were no hand pumps on board. However, 40 buckets were found. However, in working the ship were supplied in five shifts and, stripped and foraging lines, they began bailing, the officers working with the men, passing the buckets, which were sent up to the deck by a windlass. The longest time a shift could stand was two hours, and, often, the period was not longer than half an hour. The bailing continued until the ship anchored here.

The same day the leak was discovered the machinery collapsed, and the electric lighting plant and evaporator, distilling and refrigerating apparatus failed to work. There were no lamps and the few candles found were exhausted after a few days. During the last week of the passage the *Mananewa* lies in utter darkness at night. She had been rolling in heavy seas all the way, but Nov. 22d she encountered a typhoon and pitched and tossed alarmingly. The *Pekin* became separated from the *Mananewa* in the storm.

The water rose rapidly and the bailing force was doubled. But the buckets were gradually smashed, and barrels and boxes were substituted for them. The men working in darkness, planks and pieces of iron shafting being violently washed among them. The firemen could only feel the fires by being lifted on the shoulders of the other men, though water was deep.

The typhoon lasted two days and a half, and in the midst of it the engines stopped. The officers then held a council and found that there were 420 persons on board with life boat accommodations for 213. In the meantime the men below, ignorant of their extreme peril, were passing buckets and singing "What the hell do we care," while the ship rolled helplessly on the ocean, with hatches closed.

The heat was intense until the typhoon passed, and then the *Pekin*, which had retraced her course about 70 miles, came alongside the *Mananewa* which was rolling so heavily that the soldiers in the hold could, at each roll see the *Pekin* through the hatches overhead. Mr. James S. Pettit, commander of the Thirty-first volunteer regiment, ordered the *Mananewa* to proceed to Guam and await relief but the captain of the *Mananewa* declined, the officers say, because the government was renting the ship for \$900 per day. Throughout the remainder of the voyage the engines of the *Mananewa* failed frequently and the ship was held for a few days while the engines were repaired. Then the steamer would proceed again for a few hours. The meat and vegetables rotted because of the failure of the refrigerators, and were thrown overboard.

After the storm, the water supplied to the ship at Honolulu had to be used for the boilers and there was little or none for drinking. In fact, it is asserted that during the last week of the voyage the men lived almost entirely on whiskey, beer and bratrack.

The officers and soldiers were utterly exhausted when they reached Manila. They declare the engines were grossly incompetent. The officers also say that the behavior of the troops was beyond praise. For days they worked in the dark, suffocating hold with water up to their shoulders, and planks washing about in a manner dangerous to life and limb. The officers took the lead in bailing and encouraged the men.

The captain of the ship promised the men twenty-five cents a day for bailing, but he now proposes to pay them

## INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION.

### An Increase of One Hundred Million In One Year.

Commissioner George W. Wilson, of the internal revenue bureau, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury for the year ended June 30, 1899, shows that the receipts from all sources aggregated \$273,484,373, an increase over the preceding year of \$102,617,000, and an increase of \$3,484,573 over the estimate of the commissioner made one year ago. The receipts from the several sources of revenue during the last year, and the increase or decrease in each as compared with the year 1898 are given as follows:

Spirits \$99,238,534, increase \$6,736,534  
Tobacco \$52,493,207, increase \$16,262,655  
Fermented liquors \$30,644,553, increase \$29,120,157  
Osmargine \$1,956,618, increase \$640,928  
Filled clove \$18,098, increase \$1,579  
Mixed flour \$7,049, law not in force last year  
Steel taxes not elsewhere enumerated \$1,921,933, law not in force on small part of last year  
Licenses and distributive shares of personal property \$1,235,435  
Licenses and distributive shares of the War Revenue Act, \$38,618,081  
Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations required to be stamped under Schedule B, of the Act, \$5,249,737  
The collections by districts during the year, when the amount is over \$8,000,000, include the following: Two counties in Virginia, \$8,100,460  
The total amount expended in the collection of revenues during the last fiscal year was \$4,591,754, or 1.68 per cent. of the collections.

This percentage of cost is the smallest that has ever been reached in the history of the bureau. The estimated expenses for the next fiscal year are \$1,877,340, a slight increase over the last year.

During the last year officers of the internal revenue seized 2,190 illicit stills, and in the discharge of their duty one officer was killed and three wounded. Seven hundred and eleven persons were arrested in connection with illicit distilling which the commissioner says is rather on the increase in certain sections of the country. The commissioner recommends a number of amendments to existing laws.

## GOVERNOR'S PARTY

### Very Pleasantly Entertained in the City by the Sea.

## REVIEWED THE MILITIA.

### His Excellency Given a Morning at the Isle of Palms. Luncheon Thursday and Banquet Thursday Night.

Charleston observed Thanksgiving Day in a more elaborate form than usual Thursday, because of the visit of Governor McSweeney and staff and party to Charleston to attend the annual review of the militia, which had been deferred from last February. With this exception, the day was observed as usual. The weather was cool, pleasant and exhilarating and a more beautiful day could not have been provided by the weather bureau. All the Federal, State and municipal buildings and offices were closed, as were the banks and commercial exchanges, and the streets took a holiday appearance. A large number of people left the city on boats or pleasure boat to the suburban resorts and the Isle of Palms.

The main attraction of the day was the inspection and review of the militia in the afternoon and the incidental celebration in honor of Governor McSweeney and party.

The battalion of infantry, the artillery battalion, cavalry companies and the naval reserves were inspected and reviewed by Gov. McSweeney, Gen. Floyd and Col. Frost on Marion square. The companies' ranks were full, and they presented a handsome and creditable appearance. The street parade followed the inspection. There were three bands of music in the procession and the militia marched like regulars. The governor and his staff rode at the head of the column and were loudly cheered by the crowds, which lined the streets. At the intersection of Broad and Meeting streets, the governor and staff dropped out of line and viewed the troops in marching order. The marching salute was given. The troops were particularly pleased with the coming of the governor to Charleston to view them.

The governor and party were taken down to the Isle of Palms at 10 o'clock Thursday morning by a party of military officers and citizens, some of whom were accompanied by lady members of their families. They were shown all over the famous resort and their visit was made particularly pleasant. The visitors were out for a good time, and they rode in the carousel, Ferris wheel, steeplechase and took in the other amusements. The music was furnished by the First artillery band and orchestra, and the younger members of the party danced in the elegant pavilion. The weather was too cool for surf bathing. The trip to the seashore was greatly enjoyed.

A luncheon was served at the Charleston hotel, which proved a delightful affair. After the parade Governor McSweeney, Gen. Floyd and Col. Frost attended the annual banquet of the Lafayette artillery.

Later in the evening the military officers of Charleston entertained the governor with an elaborate and elegant dinner at the *Freundschafts* hall. The occasion, which was informal in the way of there being no set speeches, was a memorable event. The dinner was particularly choice, and it was held in a faultless style. The hall and tables were beautifully decorated and brilliantly lighted. Although it was a military affair, Mayor J. Adger Smyth and many prominent citizens not connected with the militia and a number of ladies were in attendance.

The executive party returned to Columbia Friday morning.

## KILLED HIS BROTHER.

### Account of Experiences of Captured Men of the Yorktown.

## NEWS OF LIEUT. GILLMORE.

### Men of the Yorktown.

A dispatch from Manila says when the landing party from the United States battleship Oregon under Lieut. Commander McCrackin took the town of Vigan, province of South Ilocos, last Sunday they found there an escaped prisoner, A. L. Sonnenschein, who furnished the first authentic account of the experience of Lieut. James C. Gillmore of the United States boat Yorktown, who, with a party of the insurgents near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon last April while making an examination of the river in an armed boat, Mr. Sonnenschein was imprisoned at Abra for a long time with Lieut. Gillmore and seven sailors, but contrived to escape, carrying a concealed note, written in naval cipher, dated Abra, Nov. 19, addressed to "any naval officer" and saying: "You may have perfect confidence in anything the bearer says." The note was signed "Gillmore." According to Mr. Sonnenschein, when Lieut. Gillmore's launch entered the river from Balor harbor, under the cover of Ensign W. H. Standley's gun, the landing party was received with three volleys. Two of the Americans were killed and two mortally wounded. Every man was hit, Lieut. Gillmore receiving a flesh wound in the leg and his foot stuck fast in the mud. It was a choice between surrender and being slaughtered. Lieut. Gillmore asked the terms of release. The insurgents proposed that he should procure the delivery of the arms and munitions of the Spanish garrisons, undertaking, if this was accomplished, to send the Spaniards and the Americans to the Yorktown. A sailor of Lieut. Gillmore's party carried this proposition to the garrison. The Spanish commandant replied that it was an insult to Spanish arms, and expelled the sailor, a Spanish soldier firing upon him as he went. The Americans were then bound hand and foot and taken to San Isidro, where Gen. Luna ordered their execution. They were marched to the plaza, and in the presence of a great crowd were aligned to be executed. Lieut. Gillmore said: "As an American officer and gentleman I protest against being shot with my hands tied." Aguinaldo interfered and prevented the execution. When Gen. Lawton approached San Isidro last June the Americans were removed to Abra, where they were kept confined in cells for two months. Subsequently they were allowed greater liberty, but the report that Lieut. Gillmore was given a house and servant is untrue. He had the same quarters as the men and the Americans were given the same allowance as the Spanish prisoners—five cents a day with which to buy rice and bananas, virtually the only rations.

## TRAIN ROBBERS

### Raided the Columbia and Charleston Train Friday Night.

## HELD UP THE MESSENGERS.

### Secured Seventeen Hundred Dollars, Then Stopped Train and Stopped Off Into Woods.

A special dispatch from Branchville to The State says two robbers, supposed to have boarded the train on the Charleston Division of the Southern Railway at that place about six o'clock Friday evening, entered the express car four miles below Branchville, and while one covered the express messenger with a revolver the other secured the money, which, it is said, amounted to about \$1,700. After securing the money they pulled the bell cord, signalling the engineer to stop, and made good their escape before the train came to a standstill. The sheriff of Dorchester county was immediately notified, and is in pursuit of the robbers. This is a very unusual occurrence for this part of the country, and every effort will be made to capture the robbers.

HOLD UP YOUR HANDS.

A dispatch from Bamberg to The State says a daring robbery occurred on the express train from Columbia for Charleston Friday night just east of Branchville, in which five highwaymen entered the express car between Branchville and Reedyville with drawn revolvers and demanded that the messenger "hands up and over his wares," which he was hesitatingly doing. The bounty secured by the robbers is said to amount to about \$2,000, and is principally collections from way stations of the railroad. The robbers, after securing the cash, pulled the bell cord, stopped the train and made good their escape in the thick woods nearby. None of the passengers or train crew knew anything of the robbery until it was all over. It is supposed the robbers selected themselves on the platform between the engine and express car at Branchville and entered the car by smashing in the door as the train left Branchville completely by surprise, and before he could secure his rifle, which hung nearby. It is said a posse is being organized tonight in Georges to pursue and, if possible, capture the gang. It is the first robbery of the kind that has ever occurred in this part of the country.

DONE BY A LONE ROBBER.

A dispatch from Charleston says an unknown white masked man robbed a Southern Express company car near Branchville, S. C., on the Southern railway Friday night. The train had just left the station when Messengers Ramsey and Rhodes were covered with two revolvers held in the hands of the stalwart robber. One messenger was made to stand with his hands over his head and the other was commanded to hand over the money packages in the safe. Seventeen hundred dollars were secured and the robber, after warning the messengers not to put a foot outside of the car until the train had got under way again, pulled the bell cord and jumped off as the train slowed up. The conductor saw the robber as he escaped alongside the track, but thinking him a tramp signalled the engineer ahead. When the train got under way the messengers came out and told their story. The car was a combination baggage and express car and the door had been opened to permit the conductor to reach the baggage section, which was in the forward section of the car. It was on account of this fact that the robber was able to enter the car. One of the safes in the car which escaped the robber's notice contained \$8,000. The sheriff of Dorchester with six men and two hounds has been hurried to the scene of the robbery and will take up the chase.

A special from Branchville says that two men committed the robbery, but the messengers who arrived in Charleston say that there was only one robber.

## DRUGGISTS IN TROUBLE.

### The Charleston Post says in serious trouble with Uncle Sam through the sale of malt preparations without having paid the tax prescribed by the revenue act, which went into effect in June, 1898.

## PROBABLY A MURDER.

### The body of a white man, about 35 years old, was found Wednesday morning near the crossing of the railroad tracks, five miles west of Jacksonville Fla. It was stripped of all clothing except shirt and shoes and was covered with blood. The head was crushed in and the ground round about was torn up as though a scuffle had occurred. The murdered man has been identified as William Reynolds. He came here on the Comanche last Monday in search of work. He told a friend that he had reports on the condition of Silver Republicanism in the various states. Chairman Charles Towne made an address, in which he inveighed against the "tendency of the McKinley administration towards absolutism." Senator Teller, of Colorado, said that the drift of the Republican party was away from its original principles and that if he had not quit the party in 1896, he would have had ample cause to do so since then. A committee was appointed to report on the best time and places to hold the national convention, the manner of issuing the call and details of practical organizations after the convention.

## WANTS MONEY RETURNED.

### Governor McSweeney has addressed a letter to the governor of each southern state, expecting unanimous support in his proposition. He says: "Your attention is invited to the fact that there now remains in the treasury of the United States in the neighborhood of \$11,000,000 arising from the sale of cotton seized by the forces of the United States, and its treasury agents, during the period of the war and during a few years thereafter. This money belongs to citizens of the southern states, whose property was seized, shipped to New York city to the collector of customs and by him sold and sent to the treasury of the United States. It will be observed that this is not returning their money belonging to them now in its treasury, long with the liberty of suggesting to you that you join with me in a request to your congressional delegation that they unite with delegations from other southern states in an effort to secure for your people this measure of relief which, in this era of good feeling and reunion, it would seem the congress of the United States would make haste to accord."

## DEATH OF A HERO.

### The first section of the train bearing the Tennessee volunteers narrowly escaped a bad accident near Wier, on its way through Texas. Section Foreman Thomas Collins, by sacrificing his own life, prevented it. The section gang was on the track with a hand-car, and did not discover the approaching special until it was almost upon them. The crew fled, but Collins pluckily tried to get the hand car out of the way that a wreck might be avoided and had almost succeeded when the train struck him, breaking nearly every bone in his body and instantly killing him. The hand car had been removed far enough to prevent any great damage being done.

## WANTS MONEY RETURNED.

### Governor McSweeney has addressed a letter to the governor of each southern state, expecting unanimous support in his proposition. He says: "Your attention is invited to the fact that there now remains in the treasury of the United States in the neighborhood of \$11,000,000 arising from the sale of cotton seized by the forces of the United States, and its treasury agents, during the period of the war and during a few years thereafter. This money belongs to citizens of the southern states, whose property was seized, shipped to New York city to the collector of customs and by him sold and sent to the treasury of the United States. It will be observed that this is not returning their money belonging to them now in its treasury, long with the liberty of suggesting to you that you join with me in a request to your congressional delegation that they unite with delegations from other southern states in an effort to secure for your people this measure of relief which, in this era of good feeling and reunion, it would seem the congress of the United States would make haste to accord."

## DEFEAT FOR MCKINLEY.

### The England and Imperial League held its annual meeting in Wesleyan hall, Boston, last week at which the principal speech was made by ex-Governor S. Boutwell. Winslow Warren presided. Ex-Governor Boutwell roundly scored the McKinley administration for its policy in the Philippines. The point in his address, and it was all punctuated with applause, which aroused much enthusiasm, was when he declared that if President McKinley is the candidate of the Republican party next year on a platform embodying his present policy he will be as surprised a man on the morning after election as Van Buren was in 1840, when he thought he was elected, while he had received the votes of only five states.

## WILL SUPPORT BRYAN.

### Informal discussion by members of the executive committee of the National Silver Republican committee and chairman of the state committees at the meeting held at Chicago Tuesday evening was the occasion of purpose, adherence to the Bryan Democracy. "If the right men are nominated," there was no dissent from the opinion that, as the presidential candidate, Wm. J. Bryan would be "the right man." Most of the session was devoted to hearing reports on the condition of Silver Republicanism in the various states. Chairman Charles Towne made an address, in which he inveighed against the "tendency of the McKinley administration towards absolutism." Senator Teller, of Colorado, said that the drift of the Republican party was away from its original principles and that if he had not quit the party in 1896, he would have had ample cause to do so since then. A committee was appointed to report on the best time and places to hold the national convention, the manner of issuing the call and details of practical organizations after the convention.

## SUICIDE AT CAMDEN.

### A. B. Covington, bookkeeper for Mayrant & Jackson of Camden, S. C., committed suicide there Tuesday night. He fired five shots, three of them taking effect in his head. Disappointment in love was the cause of the deed, which has the second attempt to take his life. He was a native of Clerah, in this State, and was 30 years of age.

## RETURNS TO PORT.

### With a cargo of dying hogs and mules and fifty-five empty stalls, the United States transport *Victoria* returned to Seattle Tuesday night, having been forced by an unprecedented stress of weather off Cape Flattery to turn back from her voyage to the Philippines. Of the four hundred and ten horses and mules carried by the *Victoria* taken on board November 23, fifty-five were literally pounded to death against the sides of their stalls in the storm, and the remaining animals were so badly bruised that the officials of a vessel believe that many cannot be saved.

## DROWNED AT SAVANNAH.

### Tuesday night the tug *Weymouth*, from Warsaw for Savannah, while in Wilmington river, ran into and sank a row boat containing four persons, one a woman. The woman and one man were picked up. Two men, Isaac Butler and George Brown, were drowned. The row boat, which had no light, was smashed almost into kindling wood. The bodies have not been recovered.