WAS THE SILVER MEN'S DAY

Large Number of Delegates Present at the Opening of the Memphis Convention.

EASTERN STATES NOT REPRESENTED

Senator Torple of Indiana Selected for Permanent Chairman and Made an Extended Speech-Populist Party Granted Representation.

MEMPHIS, June 12.-Friends of silver representing twenty states of the south and west began a two-days' convention in this city today. Fifteen hundred delegates were present, comprising democrats, republicans and populists, but with "honest money" as the slogan of all, they filled the lower floor and a large portion of the balcon es at the Auditorium when the gathering was called to order this morning. On the stage, besides the officers of the Central Bimetall'c league of Memphis, under whose apspices the gathering was held, were, with very few exceptions, all the leading advocates of the free coinage of silver in the United States. They included Senators Bate and Harris of Tennessee, Jones and Berry of Arkansas, George and Waltham of Mississippt, Marion Butler of North Carolina, Tillman of South Carolins, Turple of Indiana, Governor John G. Evans of South Carolina, ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico, ex-Governor Eagle of Arkansas, ex-Congressman William J. Bryan of Nebraska, General A. J. Warner of Ohio, o S. Thomas and Alva Adams of Colorado, Alexander Delmar of California and congressmen and bankers from Tennessee and ad-

joining states by the dozen.

The number of people in the Auditorium today did not exceed that which greeted Secretary of the Treasury Carl sie upon his ap-pearance on May 23, but the demonstration was equally imposing and enthusiastic as the one witnessed on that occasion. A perma-nent organization was effected today, with Senator Turple of Indiana as chairman, and addresses were delivered by that gentleman and Alexander Delmar of California in the afternoon, and by Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania, C. S. Thomas of Denver and Anson Walcott.

Tomorrow will be devoted to speeches by some of the distinguished visitors, and the submission of the report of the committee on resolutions, of which Senator Jones of Ar-kansas is chairman.

Politically the most significant incident of today's proceedings was the clear and emphatic statement of Senator Harris of Tennessee, who, it has been very clearly demon strated, is the controlling spirit in the man-agement of the convention, as to the object of the gathering and the single subject to it is expected to confine its delibera-The strength of the men who are for purpose to advance the candidacy of Con-gressman Sibley of Pennsylvania for the presidency has been frequently manifested, is formidable, and the result of the encounter between these two opposing forces, the con-servative and the radical silver men, as it will be shown in the declarations of the convention, is watched with great interest.

CASEY AT THE BAT. The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock by W. N. Brown, president of the Bimetallic league of Memphis. There was no temporary organization, Senator Turple of Indiana acting as permanent chairman. Colonel Casey Young of Memphis delivered great enthusiasm. the address of welcome,

Colonel Casey Young extended the usual greetings to the convention and saluted the delegates as the advance guards of a mighty to overthrow a power more ruthless and rapacious, and more burtful to human happiness and prosperity than any despot that ever shackled liberty and oppressed mankind. Concluding he said:

mankind. Concluding he said:

The forces of the grandest revolution that ever hurled a despot from power are gathered for an onset that will sweep every enemy into the dark sea of defeat. The invincible legions which lead it will never halt or waver until their standards are planted upon the shores of every sea and their banners float in triumph over the people of every land. They will never lower their flags nor sheath their swords until the mighty conflict is endea and a glorious victory won. Not until the temples of Mammon are turned into sepulchers for the burial of greed and avaries and, let

Mammon are turned into sepulchers for the burial of greed and avarice and, let us hope, for the sake of suffering humanity, that the angel of resurrection will ever unseal these tombs.

In the beginning of the struggle which gave separate nationality to the American colonies, our ancestors gave to the world a declaration of independence that rang like a bugle call through every land and awoke the slumbering spirit of liberty among every people. The descendants of these heroes and patriots are about to send forth another declaration of independence to all the nations of the world in fixing their own financial system and legislation for the good and happiness of their own people.

their own people.

Again, champions of a worthy cause, leaders of a righteous revolution, I welcome you to the queen city of our inland sea, and in the name of your country's brethren bid you Godspeed in your work. GAVE HARRIS A WARM WELCOME.

Fully 1,500 delegates were present in the Auditorium when, at 2:15 o'clock, President W. R. Brown of the Central Bimetallic league of Memphis, called the convention to order and introduced Judge L. H. Estes of Memphis, who offered up a prayer. President Brown then called for nominations for chair-man, and Isham G. Harris, the ante-bellum governor of Tennessee, was given an en-thusiastic reception when he arose to present the name of Senator David Turple of Indi-Mr. Harris said he had no idea of making a speech; that he only wished to state in a word the purpose and objects of this convention. It was called by the Central Bimetallic league of Shelby county, a strictly nonpartisan organization, composed of democrats, republicans and populists. Its doors were thrown open to every American citizen who honestly believed in the propriety, the advisability and the necessity of the rehabilitation of silver. Their doctrine is bimetallism, and by bimetallism they meant the free and unlimited coinage of all the gold and silver produced in the country. "We are here," concluded the senator, "as

a band of free men, to consider this all-absorbing question which now confronts the American people. We are here to consider the coinage question. That is the object of this convention, as I understand, and as it is understood by the hundreds of delegates the are here today. I have now to present who are here today. I beg now to present to you Hon. David Turple of Indiana, whom I place in nomination as your presiding offithan whom there is no truer or abler imetallist in the United States of America."

The distinguished senator from Indiana was warmly received. While he bars his 68 years lightly, his voice was rather weak for the large hall, and he showed that the warm weather made the task of delivering an address a difficult one.

After Senator Turple had been elected by acclamation he assumed the chair, and ad-dressed the convention as follows:

dressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: The coined money of the government in full meaning stands four square to all commercial transactions of the people. It has four functions or uses. It is a medium of exchange; it is a measure of values; it is a means for reduction of its paper proxies; it is a legal tender for the payment of all debt. There are many things besides coined money which have some of those powers and uses—it has all. Of these functions two are created by law—those of legal tender and redemption; those are artificial. The other two—of exchange and value measurement—are natural. There is no doubt that coined money existed, and was used to effect exchange or commodities and to denote the values long before legislation concerning debt of redemption.

NATURAL FUNCTIONS OF COIN. NATURAL FUNCTIONS OF COIN.

NATURAL FUNCTIONS OF COIN.

But although the natural functions of coined money are older—much older than its artificial functions—yet both these classes or functions are very ancient—almost coeval with the commerce of civilization. The natural functions of such money used in designating the prices and effecting the transfer of commodities do not depend wholly upon law, have never so depended, but depend also upon usage and agreement. They have no natural or necessary existence. The artificial functions depend wholly upon law. When an article is sold and delivered and the price paid and received, this is a finality. It is what we call a cash deal. But when only a note is given, whether it be a public or private note, this is not a finality, but creates the need that some measure shall be enacted by public law providing for the payment of the private notes for the redemption of the public note in council money of the country.

This need is not a natural one. It is

today, the cash of tomorrow, looking to the power of the government for the collection and enforcement of its obligations, cannot gainsay the right of the same power to enact what sort and what quantity of collect money shall be paid and shall be received in discharge and liquidation of the same. Such is the legal tender quality, and though it is highly strifficial, yet it is doubtless one of the most valuable functions of coined money.

He who would deprive one sort of coin of this quality, and leave it only with the other, where two kinds had been used before from time immemorial—from the very

other, where two kinds had been used be-fore from time immemorial—from the very origin of the credit system—is guilty of gross injustice. And that equivalent pol-icy—another way of doing the same thing, which would permit only the making and use of one sort of coined money, and which would prevent the free and further making and use of the other, where both had forand use of the other, where both had for merly been coined and used as money of merly been coined and used as money of final liquidation, perpetuates and maintains a system of bondage.

Senator Turple then entered upon an exhaustive argument upon the commerical rela-tions of the two precious metals, claiming that there had for centuries been a difference between their commercial and bullion values. The enactment of law alone could give to these values an artificial equality. Accord-ing to the test of the enemies of bimetatlism, that the legal value of coined money must be the same as the commercial or bullion value of the metal in it, nothing could be more dishonest. According to that test there is not, and cannot be, an honest dollar of either silver or gold, nor any honest part or fraction of the same.

COMPLETED THE ORGANIZATION. Senator Turple was accorded another ound of applause when he finished his The convention then completed its permanent organization by the election by acclamation of P. B. Wade of Tennessee, reading clerk of the house of representatives, to act as secretary. Mr. Wade was nominated by Governor Lowrie of Mississippi. Senator Jones of Arkansas moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions to

pointment of a committee on resolutions, to be composed of one delegate from each state represented. The motion carried, after it had been amended at the suggestion of Judge John W. Tomlinson of Birmingham, Ala., so as to provide that upon roll call each state delegation should present the name of a member of its delegation to act as vice president of the convention and one member represent it on the committee on resolu-on. The following vice presidents were amed: State Treasurer Craig Smith of Alahama, Senator J. H. Berry of Arkansas.
Alexander Delmar of California, J. B. Bush
of New Mexico, B. F. Weaver of Virginia,
A. P. Blackwell of Texas, William B. Bate
of Tennessee, Governor John G. Evans of
North Carolina, Congressman Joseph C. Sibter of Pannastyntia E. E. Brawn of Neley of Pennsylvania, E. E. Brown of Ne-braska, General A. J. Warner of Ohio, G. F. Key, North Carolina, Senator William M. Siewart of Nevada, William F. Smith of Missouri, Paul A. Dews of Montana, W. G. Yerger of Mississippi, M. J. Cunningham of Louisiana, J. R. Reynolds of Kentucky, Anson Walcott of Indiana, W. H. Hidell of Georgia, Alva Adams of Colorado.

The following committee on resolutions was named: Senator James K. Jones of Arakusas, J. H. Bankhead of Alabama, Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, C. F. Cockran of Missouri, Charles A. Hartman of tions. The strength of the men who are for silver first, last and all the time, and whose purpose to advance the cand dacy of Conton of Kentucky, Senator David Turple of Indiana, F. M. Longley of Georgia, Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, ex-Governor L. Brad-ford Prince of New Mexico, Alexander Delmar of California, E. C. Tredway of Virginia, S. E. Watson of Texas, E. W. Carmi of Tennessee, B. R. Tillman of South Caro-Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, William J. Bryan of Nebraska, A. J. Warner of

Upon the motion of a Mississippi delegate Senator Harris was nominated as the "old wheel-horse of free coinage," to be a member of the committee on resolutions for the United States at large and was elected with

POPULISTS GIVEN REPRESENTATION Judge J. H. McDowell of Tennessee arose to ask recognition for the populists upon the committee on resolutions. The judge in appearance bears some resemblance to Sen-ator Peffer of Kanass and the most striking characteristic of his style of oratory are his gesticulations. He carried his point without difficulty and it was agreed that he be empowered to present the names of delegates who were added to the committee on resolu-tions as representatives of the people's party. Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico, in explanation of the fact that a number of western and northwestern states had falled to respond to the roll call, said that but a few weeks ago the representa-tives of every one of those states had attended a silver convention at Salt Lake City The absence of delegates from the individual states should not be construed to indicate any lack of interest in the free silver movement, or of sympathy with the Memphis convention. The south and the west were hand and hand in this campaign and must stand together.

The next speaker introduced was Alexan-der Deimar, the well known writer on the coinage question and a member of the silver convention of 1876. Mr. Delmar said:

STABILITY THE REAL BASIS. Hon. Alex Delmar, formerly director of the Bureau of Statistics, one of the commissioners to the monetary conference of 1876 and author of "A History of Monetary Systems in Vari-ous States of the World," next addressed the He said in part: Mr. Chairman-Amidst the conflict of

Mr. Chairman—Amidst the conflict of monetary theories, doctrines and assumptions which divide American people, nay, the entire civilized world, I can discern but a single principle upon which all parties unite, and that is stability. Those who hold that the measure of value should be of dimensions prescribed by law; those who would leave such dimensions to the chances of mining discovery, should be of dimensions prescribed by law; those who would leave such dimensions to the chances of mining discovery, the vicissitudes of war, or the caprices of fashion; those who are willing to trust the government with the regulation of money; those who have no faith in the virtue and prudence of congress and demand a metallic pledge behind each fraction of the monetary measure; those who regard the whole number of dollars as the measure of value; those who regard the material of each separate dollar as the true measure of value; those who regard money as a legal institution, as well as those who view it only as so much metal, all these alike agree in the cardinal principles that a monetary system, if it is to be just and equitable in its operation, should be stable. It should afford a reasonable assurance to the buyer, the seller, the doctor, the creditor, the producer, the consumer, the annuitant, the pensioner and the wage-earner that it will work no essential, no violent, no revolutionary rise or tail of prices, so that men may buy and sell, contract, undertake and plan for the future upon a more or less assured and enduring basis. This principle, so manifestly just, has obtained the assent of not only extreme partisans, but of all sides of the present heated controversy.

It is because I am profoundly convinced that no institution can enjoy a permanent footing in this country unless it is founded upon principles of equity; it is because I believe that any system of money which does not point to substantial stability of prices is destined to speedy overthrow that I stand here today to support—so far as my feeble abilities permit—the demand for the respublic.

At no time in the history of the world have such enormous, such inequitable, such

restoration of the ancient coinage laws of the republic.

At no time in the history of the world have such enormous, such inequitable, such widespread, I may almost say, such cosmic disturbances of prices, such unforeseesble and undeserved changes of opportunity and fortune occurred as have taken place since the evil day—now some thirty years ago—when the coinage of silver began to be checked throughout the civilized world.

The fact—which nobody has questioned—that more than half of the combined circulation of all the states of the Occident consists of legal tender paper notes; the fact, which all admit, that over \$5 per cent of all the exchanges of the world are transacted, not with money, whether of metal or paper, but with mere orders for money, such as checks and bills of exchange—these facts, together with others, prove that metallic coin, though made of both silver and of gold, is quite inadequate to justify the parity of exchange, so that the coin has to be eked out, not only with paper money, but also, and still more largely, with orders and promises of money, which, being limited in circulation to one or two persons, and slow of movement at that, have to be continually drawn, destroyed and redrawn. In short, the growth of commerce during this century of steam and electricity has been so enormous that the equity of exchange has come to rest chiefly upon paper money, the latter affecting to be exchange—able or promising no time in the history of the world

Concerning the history of the demonetiza-tion I am here to unfold it to you, because in it is contained the reputation of those false and traitorous cries of "interested motives," "Dishonest money," and the like with which the friends of restoration have been assailed.

Mr. Delmar then reviewed at length the history of the world's demonetization of silver, his arguments going into minute de tails. He characterized silver demonetization as the result of a conspiracy on the part of the moneyed interests of the world. The address of Mr. Delmar held the close attention of the great crowd during the time of its delivery and was frequently inter-rupted by applause. It was by this time nearly 4:30, but the crowd was hungry for more speeches and they called the names of their favorites persistently. After severa attempts to secure an adjournment, consider abl disorder prevailed. The chairman finally declared the body adjourned until evening without further formality.

CALLS CLEVELAND A TRAITOR At the evening session, which began promptly at 8 o'clock, Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada presided and introduced Congressman Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sibley was greeted with thunderous appliance and in a two-hours' speech aroused his audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. He made an earnest appeal for independent political action in 1896 and occurred. independent political action in 1896 and or cupied a good deal of time illustrating the necessity of breaking away from the old parties. His auditors were evidently with him, for every attack on Secretary Carlisle, the president or Senator Sherman was greeted with a noisy demonstration and every time he asked if they would remain

nation of the English money power, he was greeted with a chorus of 'nees." He paid his respects to the president and Secretary Carlisle in very plain language, calling them "traitors" for their part in the conspiracy to demonstize silver and fasten upon the country the hardships of the gold standard. All such outbursts were greeted with tumultuous applause. Mr. Sibley paid an elo quent tribute to Andrew Jackson, the great Tennesseean who achieved fame through his successful antagonism of the money power, as well as by his military career. Flated the story of Jackson's refusal, captured by the British as a boy, to black boots of an English officer who struck with a sword, leaving a scar that he by exclaiming that there were democrats in Tennessee who black those boots today and

lick the hand that struck them. must win this fight in 1896," continued he. "or we lose it beyond the lifeime of my generation or the one that follows it. You cannot put this fight off beyond 1896 and win it. If the monometallists win then comes the retirement of greenbacks, to be considered, but they are insignificant as compared with this one. If we lose this fight in 1896 two great conditions are to be feared-repudiation or revolution. One or the other is sure to come.'

Mr. Sibley expounded the political axioms, which, he said, contained the result of his study of the money question. They were: First, double the volume of the money and you double prices; second, divide the volume of money and you divide prices; third, double the volume of money and you divide the debts; fourth, divide the volume of money and you double the debts.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sibley's speech here were persistent calls for Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, but that gentleman evidently desired a more favorable opportunity and more time in which to deliver his views upon the silver question, for he declined to respond. Then, upon invitation of the convention, Mr. Charles Thomas of Denver oc-cupied the remainder of the time of the evening session. At the conclusion of Mr. Thomas' speech the convention adjourned

GENERAL WEAVER GETS INTO LINE ssures the Populist Gubernatorial Nomnee of Illa Support.

DES MOINES, June 12,-(Special Telegram.)-General Weaver this afternoon adfressed the following letter to Sylvester rane, the populist nominee for governor.

"My Dear Sir: This note is to assure you that the statements made in today's Chicago papers, or which you may hear elsewhere, to he effect that myself and friends will n support the conulist state ticket nominated a: our state convention yesterday are absolutely false. There is but one difference of opinion within our party in this state or elsewhere, so far as I know, and that relates to the method of securing a union of the reform elements for 1896, and there is ample time in which to review our present attitude and for calm reflection between now and the conventions of next year. Very truly yours J. B. WEAVER.

Ohio Prohibitionists Put Up a Ticket. SPRINGFIELD, O., June 12 .- The prohibion convention practically completed its laoors this afternoon, but did not adjourn until he ratification meeting tonight. The financial plank is as follows: The money of the country should be of full legal tender, issued directly to the people on ample security in such quantities as the people may demand, and to all at a uniform rate of interest. To this end the government should establish real ational banks as it does postoffices, wherever convenient for the people. Until such finan-cial system can be established, we favor the free and untimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, as a temporary relief. A full ticket was named, the priocipal nom-inations being: United States senator, R. S. Thompson, Springfield; governor, Seth H. Ellis, Sprinfield, Warren county; lieutenant governor, J. W. Sharp, Mansfield.

Believes the West is All for Si ver CLEVELAND, June 12.-General A. J. Warner has arrived home in Marietta from the western coast. In a letter to a friend in this city he says: "There is no trouble with the west. Nobody but an out and out silver man can carry a single state west of the Missouri river next year. The good work is going on. The politicians are kept busy trying to keep the people inside the party fences, but they find it hard work to do it. For myself I care nothing for party names. I want results."

Kansas May Have a Silver Convention. KANSAS CITY, June 12 .- There is a strong robability that the state democratic committee will be called together again by Chair man Moffat, and that in response to the de-mand of the chairmen of the county committees a convention will be called to discuss the money question. Since the committee voted down the proposition to call the con vention the free silverites have been active in every section of the state and now have a formidable army of party workers advocating the convention.

Says All Parties Favor Free Colunge. CHICAGO, June 12.-Hugh Wallace, naional democratic committeeman of Tacoma passed through Chicago yesterday Wash. Mr. Wallace is a son-in-law of Chief Justice Fuller, and a staunch supporter of Presi-dent Cleveland. In referring to the silver question in Washington he said it was an issue with all political parties in the state and that free silver would probably receive the endorsement of republicans, democrats and populists in the next campaign.

Bryan Will Bolt a Gold Standard Platform JACKSON, Miss., June 12 .- Hon. W. J. Bryan spoke here last night. During his speech he was asked if he would stay with the democratic party if it adopted the single standard. Mr. Bryan said if the party adopted the gold standard he could not stay with it, but he had no idea of its doing so, firmly believing it will adopt a free silver plank, and when it did, he expected to see many sound money advocates desert it and go to the republican party.

Henrichsen Addresses the Committee SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12.-Chairman Henrichsen of the democratic state central committee has sent out a circular letter to the members of the democratic national commit-tee introducing the resolution adopted by the femocratic state convention June 5, requesting the national committee to call a more conference. He asks for an early reply.

McKinley Cannot Speak at Cleveland. CLEVELAND, June 12 .- Word comes from Columbus tonight that Governor McKinley has decided that he cannot accept the invitation to speak at the Republican league con-vention. He had promised to speak at the Kansas chautauqua on the same day and will keep that appointment.

Time of League Tickets Extended. public note in collect money of the collective.

This need is not a natural one. It is altogether artificial, and it is caused by that thing which is called credit. Credit—that creature of logislation—that product of the statutes. Credit, the promise of the statutes. Credit, the promise of the statutes. Credit, the promise of the statutes of the cleveland general passenger age to the cleveland general passenger age tof the cleveland general passenger age to the cleveland general pa CLEVELAND, O., June 12 .- At a meeting

GULF AGREEMENT REVIVED

Differences of that Line with the Union Pacific Amicably Settled.

TRAINS WILL FUN VIA JULESBUEG Just How Mr. Trumbuil Will Settle with the Burlington, is Not Worry-

ing Union Pacific Officials.

Receiver Frank Trumbull of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf has appended his signature to another agreement with the Unior Pacific, the pressure on the part of the "Overland" being too strong for him to resist. Late yesterday afternoon it looked as if the Union Pacific would have to put into opera tion its old order abandoning the Julesburg branch, but Mr. Trumbull showed a measure of contrition over the part he had played in forming a traffic agreement with the Bur lington and Rio Grande, and Managing Receiver Clark being a very patient man finally agreed to a return to the old agreement made last August and which was published in The Bee, giving the Union Pacific, Denver & with their old parties and continue the domi- Gulf a mile and a quarter constructive mileage for every mile used by the Union Pa cific between Julesburg and Denver, and also providing close traffic arrangements between

FIRST CONFERENCE CAME TO NAUGHT When the Union Pacific had positive evidence, some time ago, that an agreement had been made between the Gulf and the Bur-lington for an interchange of business at Sterling, Colo., it was decided to abandon the Julesburg branch then and there, but Mr Trumbull asked for a conference, and, as migh be expected from President Clark, for the managing receiver of the Union Pacific does nothing hastily, it was granted. Absolutely nothing came from the interview. Mr. Trumhim with a sword, leaving a scar that he nothing came from the interview. Mr. Trum-hore until death. He gave it a political turn bull was inclined to resent any criticism at taching to the management of the Gulf system since he succeeded to the receivership of the property. And so matters drew their weary length along until the Union Pacific people saw the necessity of defending what agreement. Then Receiver E. Ellery Ander son of the Union Pacific took a hand and had a conference with Mr. Trumbull, with the forging of 500,000,000 fetters on our the result that certain concessions were industries. There are other great questions made by the receiver of the Union Pacific, made by the receiver of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, but nothing definite was agreed to that might bind either railroad in terest, so far as can be learned.

Mr. Trumbull, however, began to realize hat it was one thing to make an agree-nent with the Burlington and entirely another to maintain friendly relations with the Inion Pacific, and the encroachment of the Burlington into the territory of the Gulf evidently went far toward a renewal of old relations with the Union Pacific, for Mr. Trumbull left last night for Denver, accom-panied by General Superintendent Dunaway General Freight Agent Wild and General Pas senger Agent Winchell, happier, according to als own statement, than he has been for weeks.

PROBLEM FOR TRUMBULL. The revival of the old agreement between the Union Pacific and Gulf systems must result in the abandonment of the traffic agree-ment between the Gulf and the Burlington, and how this is no be brought about rests with Mr. Trumbull. Trains, so far as the Union Pacific is concerned, will continue to run via Julesburg into Denver under the revival of the old agreement agreed upon yesterday In this case the Union Pacific has scored a point on Judge Hallett's representative in Colorado.

HAVE HOPES MEARIT WILL RELENT

Claim Made He Does Not Object to Independent Operation of the Short Line. SALT LAKE, Utah, June 12 .- (Special Telogram.)-Interest in the Short Line receivership continues strong in this city and speculation as to the course to be taken by the American Loan and Trust company is active The local attorneys for the trust company state that nothing definite regarding the plans of the company will be known until Moorfield Storey, who is now on his way east, reaches Boston. The company will no doubt act quickly, as it must do so to take advantage of the order of Judges Gilbert and

Sanborn before July 1.

But while there is uncertainty in the public nini as to the steps to be taken by the rust company with reference to the Utah ines, there is reliable information that juslifes the expectation that a way will be ound out of the present tangle that will be atisfactory to the people, the court and the

Judge Merritt, it is authoritatively stated has no desire to defeat the project for the separate operation of the Short Line, and it is not believed that he will insist upon the appointment of Mr. Bancroft to the point of preventing such independent operation. If the business men of this city strongly urge, as has been proposed, the appointment of some other man who is competent and satis-factory to the court, the change is very likely to be made.

There is, however, another phase of the situation that may result in the modification of the order, so as to make Mr. Egan sole receiver. Judge Merritt has felt, in dealing with this matter, that the appointment of a local man to act with Mr. Egan was necessary for the protection of local interests. But if Judges Gilbert and Sanborn refuse to confirm the appointment of the additional re-ceiver, it is improbable that Judge Merrit stand out against their judgment. Rather than see the whole effort to place the Short Line in an independent position fail, it is thought that the judge would consent to the placing of Mr. Egan in complete control.

EGAN NOT INCLINED TO ACT. DENVER, June 12.-John M. Egan, sole re ceiver of the Union Pacific interests in the northwest outside of Utab, and recently appointed co-ordinate receiver with W. H. Ban-croft of the interests of the road in Utah cerritory, arrived in this city early this morning on a belated train from the west.
"I have nothing to say beyond what ap-

peared in the Associated press dispatches

peared in the Associated press dispatence, said Receiver Egan.

"Is there any significance in connection with your visit to this city at this time?"

"None whatever. I am on my way home to St. Paul. I have friends in this city and

came around this way to see them."
"The appointment of Mr. Bancroft with you as receiver of the Union Pacific interests in Utah was not satisfactory to the American Frust company, was it?" "No. The representatives of the company distinctly stated that they would not submit

to the appointment of a receiver who was friendly to the Union Pacific to act in con-junction with the receiver appointed by Judge Gilbert and Judge Sanborn." "Things will not remain in statu quo then intil the 1st of July?"

know before I leave the city.' Representatives of the Rio Grande who met Receiver Egan at Grand Junction and ac-companied him to this city denied that there was any significance in their action whatever.

Despite their disclaimers, rumors are flying thick and fast in railroad circles. If it is found impossible to change the drift of affairs caused by Judge Merritt's action there are other things in view that may be brought to fruition. One of these is the building of the line to Green River, Wyo., from Grand Junetion. The first great step in that enterprise has been taken. A mortgage on all its property has been filed. Green River is only a few miles from Granger, the Wyoming end of the Oregon Short Line. If the Rio Grande Western wishes to get into traffic agreements with any other road the Denver & Rio Grande has an outlet to reach Mr. Egan's road via the Green River branch, or this branch can be utilized by the

LIVELY WAR ON TEXAS RATES. the Cut.

Texas rates from Omaha are in a badly denoralized condition and there is a universal scramble on the part of southern roads to corral the packing house business before the demoralization is stopped, which looks now as though it would be about June 24. The of the Cleveland general passenger agents regular packing house product rate to the has announced that on July 5 it will sell

followed one another to secure the business, even at this low rate.

All of the demoralization existing is chargeable to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas squarely in half. Other lines interested will probably take similar action. Unable to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas out of Kansas City, and consequently the rate from Kansas City south was extended to Omaha.

Not for months has such a cut on packing house products been noted, but the south is in need of meats and the roads realizing that there would be a scramble for business, deter-mined to be in at the death, with the result that rates have gone to smash. It is re-called that there was just such a demoraliza-tion last year about this time, and it was then predicted that the roads south would never consent to another cut, but history is repeating itself, and until June 24 the merry

UNION PACIFIC CUTS UTAB RATES Curlington Follows Sult and a Merry Time is in Prospect,

For a long time past the Union Pacific has desired to equalize the Utah and Montana rates, westbound, but the contention over the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern proprties has been an impediment in the way of carrying out what has been the clearly expressed desire of the operating department of the "Overland" system. Now that receivers have been appointed for the lines in Utah, although neither Mr. Egan or Mr. Barcroft have qualified, the Union Pacific Tuesday decided to revolutionize the Utah situation and to this end tariffs were at once prepared, effective June 15, W. Bancroft, general superintendent of mountain lines of the Union Pacific, having urged this action for some time past. Tuesday night the information was given out in Salt Lake that the rates to Utah common points and Montana common points would be made the same, which caused universal acclaims to be heard throughout the city of Mormons over the action of the Pacific in doing that which should have been

In many instances, on all class goods and nany commodities, the Montana rates have ri river and a universal kick has been istered against this discrimination. would go eventually, the Union Pacific people determined upon a bold play on the railroad checker board and decided to give Sait Lake and Ogden a taste of equality before the Short Line passes into alien hands, with the result that a wholesale reduction westbound rates is ordered, effective next The idea is to reduce the rates from the

Missouri river to Utah common points on the ten classes and upon westbound commodities to the rates in effect from the Missouri river Montana common points, with the presen rates from the Missouri river to Utah There is, however, no intention to advance any rates at present lower to Utah than to Montana. The ten classes from the Missouri river to Utah are 1 2 3 4 5 a b c d

\$2.50 \$2.15 \$1.75 \$1.45 \$1.25 \$1.10 .92 .82 .72 .62 while the rates from the Missouri river to Montana common points are

11.85 31 70 \$1.60 \$1.40 \$1.20 \$1.10 .90 .80 .70 .60 The equalization of the Utah and Montana rates means much for Salt Lake and Ogden but will play havor with the tariffs at presen in existence on the Union Pacfic, at least half a dozen tariffs having to be lined down to meet the changed conditions which wil btain from next Saturday, But, not content with a 74 per cent re

uction on first class stuff, the Union Pacific nanagement announces as a clincher a wonlerfully increased fast freight schedule, the run from Omaha to Salt Lake to be made in fifty-six hours, giving to Salt Lake and Ogden early morning freight delivery, thing unheard of in the past. This, with the equalization on classes and commodities will put Salt Lake and Ogden on a parity with Montana common points and means the biggest kind of revolution in the Utah towns brings them in closer touch with the ast by nearly fifteen hours, and shows what railroad can do when it starts out to make new reputation.

Freight Traffic Manager J. A. Munroe, alking of the new regime, said that the Union Pacific desired to make this rate some ago, but the operating department felt that it would be unwise to do it, so long as the Short Line controversy continued. Now that receivers had been appointed for that property, it was thought best to equalize the Utah and Montana rates and give Ogden and Salt Lake better and faster freight service.

"We are not members of any freight asso-"We are not members of any freight association in the transmissour! country, and therefore did not deem it necessary to advise ur competitors of the action to be taken It will enjon upon us considerable work in ravising existing tariff but we believe the end will justify what we have done." As an instance of what the drop amounts

to, taking a 40,000 pound car of glucose there will be a saving of \$180. Larger reductions are noted in powder, plate glass hardware, rubber goods, syrups, drugs, etc. Confirmation of the wholesale cut in freigh rates west from the Missouri river to Utal common points on the part of the Union Pacific was received vesterday afternoon by the Burlington and at once the freight de-partment of the B. & M. determined to meet the reduction on their line. A telegram, how-ever, from the Rio Grande Western, received late in the afternoon, was of such a character as warranted a conference and it would not be surprising to see the Union Pacific reduction decidedly lowered before Saturday of the part of the Burlington and Rio Grande

"The Union Pacific people are in desperats straits," said a Burlington official yester day, "and they must needs do something to sustain themselves in Utah, where the senti nent is crystallizing against the Union Paci fic. This is the final spasm before the Short Line passes out of the control of the Union Pacific and the receivers, recognizing their dilemma, have decided on this coup, but it may turn out a sorry piece of business be fore bed rock is touched." Orders have been given at Burlington head-

quarters to meet the Union Pacific rates, but it is thought no attempt will be made at tariff making for permanent use until the Ric Grande Western is heard from.

LIKELY TO BREAK UP IN A ROW Harvest Excursion Tickets Making Trouble for Western Lines.

CHICAGO, June 12.-The western roads made no progress whatever today toward perfecting their organization and the meeting adjourned until tomorrow under circumstances which do not promise an early agreement. The committee which was to draw up an agreement did not report and it was suggested that the lines go shead and form an association to cover the territory east of the river and ignore that to the west. This plan was upset by Passenger Traffic Manager White of the Atchison, who showed that it was the meaning of the executive officers when they called the meeting that the territory between Chicago and Utah should be under two associations. So many lines are standing out, Mr. White declared, that it was impossible just at this time to form an as-sociation west of the Missouri river and he "Ob, no indeed. But I cannot tell you what action the company I represent will take. If anything develops I will let you cannot the city."

Things will be still best to report the circumstance thought it best to report the circumstance when the city of the security officers and allow them to struggle with the reluctant lines or take such other action as they saw fit. This such other action as they saw fit. tion east of the river and allowing the lines west of the river to do as they liked.

Then General Passenger Agent Sebastian of the Rock Island announced that under present circumstances it would be difficult to form any agreement and impossible to maintain rates. "A resolution was offered in this meeting yesterday by the Burlington road," said Mr. Sebastian, "providing for the maintenance of rates by all western lines. Now, yesterday, June 11, was set as a day for the sale of the harvest excursion tickets to the west. I have here the return portion of a harvest excursion ticket which was on tickets had any right to be sold in Chicago. Under such circumstances the talk of main taining rates is somewhat humorous."

Then Mr. Sebastian showed the return portion of a harvest excursion ticket issued by one of the leading western lines. Mr Payne of the Missouri Pacific made a speech of similar import and displayed similar portions of tickets of the issue of another line. Both the accused lines denied stoutly that they had been guilty of irregular practices and while they were telling how it happened the meet ing adjourned.

The committee on agreement was enlarged and will report tomorrow morning. There is a prospect of a lively time over Texas pas-senger rates. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas it was voted to extend the time of tickets south is 72 cents, but it is known that in twenty-day harvest excursion tickets from St. issued on account of the national convention some cases a 59 per cent reduction has been a Louis to Texas points at one fare for the made on this rate and some of the roads have round trip. The Rock Island aunounced to-

certainty concerning reduced rates for the Fourth of July holidays is leading to a pretty general adoption of a one fare rate for the

THEY ARE NOT ALL IN HARMONY Railroad Conference that Bids Fair to Be

Without Results. Although Union Pacific officials are main taining the closest possible silence over the conference now going on in this city between the Gulf receiver, Frank Trumbull, General Superintendent Dunaway and Receiver S. H. H. Clark, General Manager Dickinson and J. A. Munroe of the Union Pacific, it has leaked out that all is not June harmon; within the inner circles of the conference Mr. Trumbull is on the anxious seat, and instead of being in a position where its opposition amounts to little, as alleged in Denver of the Union Pacific, the officials of the "Overland" are showing Mr. Trumbull that his flirting and coquetting with the Burlington and Rio Grande Western is

likely to get him into serious trouble through the abandening of the Julesburg branch. Mr. Trumbul wore a worried look when a reporter for The Bee asked him how the conference was progressing. "Oh, in a manner entirely favorable," said the receiver of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf. Will you likely reach an agreement?" was asked.

"Most certainly; we have no difference with the Union Pacific management," said the representative of John Evans and Judge

However, there are differences, and very serious ones, and the prospects of an agree ment at 2 o'clock were dreidedly shadowy. Mr. Trumbull has formed traffic agree ionis with the Burlington and Rio Grande cintment as receiver of the Gulf was urged by officials of the Union Pacific, who be-lieved he would deal fairly with the Union

Pacific property.

The order abandoning the Julesburg The order abandoning the Julesburg ranch has been held in abeyance. There is no telling how soon trains will cease running to Denver over that line, and when they do, "Mr. Trumbull," according to a railroad man, "will see the ill effects of consorting with roads that have no other interest that personal benefit at the expense of others." It is given out as a fact that Mr. Trum at present between the devil and the deep sea. He does not want to lose his Burlington-Rio Grande Western connections nor does he want to lose the friendship of the Union Pacific. Between the two propositions

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

he is staying awake nights.

A. C. Clyde is registered at the Barke from McCook, Neb. C. Pearson of Creston, Ia., was at the Murray last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Mothersead of Julian are Merchants guests. Mr. C. Campbell is registered at the Bar ker from Hollowayville.

F. Nelson and daughter of Niobrara arguests at the Merchants. Mrs. Charles F. Shaffer is registered at he Barker from Peoria, Ill. R. F. McDonnell and Miss E. McDonnel

of Sioux City are Paxton guests. Mrs. Jessie Powers and daughter, Effie, ave returned to their home in Salt Lake. John W. Powell and wife and Mrs. Dutsch of Falls City are guests at the Merchants.

A. P. Bigelow, G. L. Becker and J. M. Browning of Ogden are guests at the Paxton B. G. Spencer and C. H. Wood are registered at the Barker from Kansas City, Mo John M. Signs, wife and child of Marysville, Mo., were in the city yesterday o their way to Aurora.

the Mercer: William Sheppard, St Paul; H. O. Anlinbold, Minneapolis; C. Lewis, Huxley, Wis.; A. E. Glade, Grand Island; W. E. Sloane, Grand Island; W. Stryker, Grand Island; Nat Brown, Red Oak, Ia.; R. A. Barbe, Lincoln; L. L. Maul Lincoln; Ira Mallory, Des Moines; H. M Wilson, Chadron; I. Kemeny, Chadron; H. A. Deyn, Chicago; O. N. Swingley, Beatrice C. W. Budd, Des Moines; Charles Harkins Glenwood; George Nicolai, Sutton, . W. Hewitt, Portland; M. H. Woffe, San Francisco; S. P. Judd, Cedar Rapids; H. E. Knapp, Fullerton; T. F. Milton, Albion, Neb.; J. E. Purdley, Fullerton; George Regers, Lincoln; E. E. Haigher, Sutton; C. D. Kinderman, Ashland, Neb.

Nebraskans at the Hotels, At the Paxton-John J. Osborn, Kearney C. L. Rose and son, Hastings; Robert M Simons, Lincoln.

Simons, Lincoln.

At the Arcade—W. S. Korner, Fails City;
W. W. Meek, Beatrice; E. S. McCandless,
Auburn; C. B. Coffin, Ord; H. Schnack, H.
M. Diel, Scribner; J. G. Heilberg, W. J.
Organ, Beaver Crossing; James H. Fair,
Hardy; W. H. Dean, Superior; Fred Hoff,
meister, Imperial; S. H. Rice, G. Stump,
Milford; H. C. Harmon, Nebraska City; F.
M. Rathbun, Cambridge,
At the Millard—Burt, Manes, Norfolk;

M. Rathbun, Cambridge,
At the Millard-Burt Mapes, Norfolk;
Alex Graham, Beatrice; Mrs. M. D. Manning, Frank Sharpe, Lincoln; W. H. Bock,
Claude M. Linn, Humboldt; H. N. Leach,
Sutton; C. J. Phelps, Schuyler; W. C.
Shinn, Burchard; J. J. Bernard, Lewiston,
H. W. Bever, Pawnes City; M. Silverthan,
Norfolk; A. D. Sears, M. H. Hinman, Fremont; E. W. Beghtol, Holdrege,
At the Merchants, Charles Casey, Pawnes

mont; E. W. Beghtol, Holdrege.

At the Merchants-Charles Casey, Pawnee City; L. C. Lawson, W. H. Gumson, A. Koprick, W. J. Whitten, C. C. Piper, Blue Hill; James Tyler, E. A. Cooley, Henry H. Wilson, Lincoln; W. C. Bates, Carleton; C. A. Voorhees, Edgar; W. R. Anitt, Arapahoe; L. H. Muman, Tobias; A. W. Ladd, Rising City; A. Roberts, Risings; M. J. Coombs, Peru; George S. Harris, Barnston, Hiram Lewis, Fullerton; C. R. Glover, F. M. Walcott, Valentine; T. B. Myers and niece, David City; J. A. Rice, Stuart; T. L. Ackerman, Stanton; Mark Butler, J. M. Ward, Geneva; James Franz, Grafton; S. J. Arnett, Madison; M. E. Field, Lincoln.

At the Delione-Charles F. Dickinson. Ward, Geneva; James Franz, Grafton; S. J. Arnett, Madison; M. E. Field, Lincoln.

At the Dellone-Charles F. Dickinson, Tekamah; C. L. Richards, Hebron; D. C. Northway, D. W. Patrick, Ulysses; F. L. Haycock, Calloway; T. L. Davis, Utica; D. Van Valkenburg, J. R. Jones, Rulo; C. A. Wenstrand, Essex; J. F. Guss, Goehner; James Dinsmore, Hebron; Thomas McDonald, Tilden; D. A. Sherwood, Alexandria; T. C. Marshall, Hebron; D. I. Brown, Elm Center; C. S. Horton, E. M. Searle, Ogalalia; E. D. Ames, Cozad; Robert Shuman, North Platte; Harry Honnor, K. Conn, H. Deardoff, William Nelson, Bennett; J. H. Moore, Paimyra; J. A. Mohr and wife, Ponca; C. H. Merritt, Wakefield; G. D. Card, Coleridge; H. D. Dwight, H. F. Jence, Hartington; John Driscoll, T. C. Hickman, Craig; R. A. Smith, H. M. Hopewell, Tekamah; A. J. Swanson, Oakland; J. E. Blenkiron, Bancroft; Wallace C. Pierce, Kearney; W. E. Field, Lincoln; A. Galusha, J. A. Tulleys, H. W. Breegor, A. G. Willis, Red Cloud; E. F. Folda, G. N. Wells, Schuyler; S. D. Atkins, Seward; W. C. Robinson, F. L. Dixon, W. R. Morse, Clarks.



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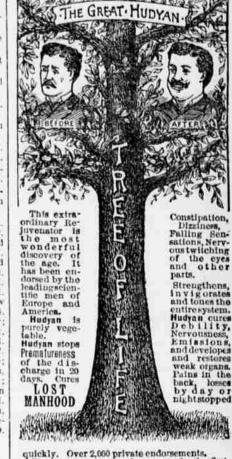
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