

Dairy farming is greatly on the increase in Gage county.  
A temperance wave has struck the town of Chambers in Holt county.  
Bob Burdette is billed for a lecture at Beatrice some time this month.

The next meeting of the state bee association will be held at Grand Island.

Madison county has appropriated \$600 to invest in wolf scalps for the current year.

Two Beaver City boys had to serve a jail sentence of fifteen days for stealing chickens.

A two-weeks revival in Republican City resulted in 160 accessions to the various churches.

A creamery, to be operated on the co-operative plan, will soon be established in Wayne.

Winter wheat is in good condition, and is said to be looking better than at this time last year.

The National guard company at David City presented the play, "The Dutch Recruit" at the opera house.

Sam Payne, the negro murderer in the penitentiary from Douglas county, has become insane and will be sent to the asylum.

Lincoln's new directory shows about the same number of names as last year, showing that not many people have left the city.

Buy home made goods and build up home industries, is a good policy. Farrell's Fire Extinguisher, made by Farrell & Co., Omaha.

York Methodists have let the contract for their new house of worship to Campbell Bros. of Lincoln. The structure is to cost \$10,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wahlrod of Beatrice last week celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Wahlrod is 81 years old and his wife 78.

Rudolph Sfrank, a well-to-do citizen of Wahoo, died very suddenly last week. Death was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel in the region of the heart.

Havelock is becoming quite metropolitan. On the 19th inst. its citizens will vote on a proposition to provide the city with a complete system of water works.

Farmer Wilber, of Madison county, secured a housekeeper in Omaha and soon after taking her to his home she robbed him of \$300 and decamped for parts unknown.

There are in Dawson county, completed and under construction, thirteen irrigation canals which, with their main laterals, extend a distance of 380 miles and cover 210,700 acres at a cost of \$798,500.

David Martin, an old-time resident and banker of Central City, died recently of pneumonia at Victor, Colo., where he went to try and recoup his fortunes wrecked in the recent panic. He was 68 years of age.

The flowing wells of this locality, says the Beaver Crossing Review, are still in their glory, and although there has been numerous ones put down in the past few months, there is no sign of a failure in the water supply.

Dr. Johnson, who has been superintendent of the hospital for the incurable insane at Hastings since Boyd's administration, has purchased a drug store at Joplin, Mo., and will go there and engage in the practice of medicine.

The physicians of York county have formed an association with Dr. B. F. Farley, president; Dr. Hilton of Gresham, vice president; and Dr. Robert McCaughey, secretary and treasurer. Four meetings will be held during the year.

William Brown, who sold his farm to James Cory a year or more ago, says the Syracuse Journal, is now between Syracuse and San Francisco, Cal., on a fast train headed east. He says Syracuse and Otoe County are good enough for him.

W. D. Robinson, a young lawyer at Lincoln, and a member of the last state legislature, while out hunting Thursday, accidentally shot himself in the ankle, inflicting a wound that necessitated amputation of the leg between the ankle and knee.

Wiley Sanders, a young farmer living on Cliff Table, west of Broken Bow, was placed under arrest by Sheriff Leisure and ex-Sheriff Penn upon a warrant from Graves county, Kentucky, charging him with the murder of one Duprey about three years ago.

Benjamin Mills of Alma, who was arrested on complaint of E. S. Whitney on the charge of embezzling \$2,700 of county funds, was bound over to the district court and gave bonds for \$4,500. It is thought Mills worked the confidence game on Whitney while the latter was county treasurer.

Frank G. Eggleston of Beatrice, who lost both arms in a railroad wreck, was induced to make a settlement for \$500 by John C. Watson, the company's attorney. Eggleston had been awarded \$16,000 in the district court, but the case on appeal was remanded by the supreme court for rehearing, and would have been heard at the present term of the district court.

Nebraska will have a scarcity of ice next summer unless there is a frost between now and the first of March.

I. C. Gard, of Bloomington, who received the contract of furnishing the Santos Indians with 7,000 pounds of beef weekly, had his first delivery rejected.

E. J. Reed, alias Charles Johnson, was arrested at Randolph charged with forgery. He was bound over to the criminal court and is in jail.

Mrs. A. M. Jennings of Columbus was found dead in bed by her daughter, who slept by her side. She had heart trouble, and was about 35 years old.

After Hog Thieves.  
The police of this city, says a Norfolk dispatch, have had a couple of men, William Hazard and Albert Musfelt, who moved here from Basset some two months ago, under surveillance, lying in wait for them on two occasions, at the Butterfield stock yards, which they had planned to invade. Once the men failed to appear and once they concluded not to break the lock. Last night the officers lay in wait for them again at a farm in Stanton county, where they were expected, and where, in the course of the night they appeared with a wagon and loaded up a couple of hogs. The men ran, instead of surrendering, one of them being shot in the leg and overhauled. The other was arrested in Norfolk. They will be tried in Stanton county.

Interested in Beets.  
Miller dispatch: The people here are agitating the beet sugar question with a view of making a raw or crude sugar and syrup. One enterprising citizen ran a bushel of beets through a cider press last fall and got three gallons of juice, which made a gallon and a half of syrup.

Owing to the frequent rains and snows the last fall and winter the ground was never in better shape at this time of the year, and everybody predicts a big crop the coming season. There is a demand for farms to rent.

Waiting for His Coffin.  
Ashland dispatch: Quite a little excitement prevailed here yesterday, caused by W. T. Allen, a farmer living north of town, drawing his gun on Deputy Sheriffs Whitlock and Jones. It seems that Mr. Allen's farm was sold under mortgage and yesterday the officers went out to force him to leave the place, which was contrary to his wishes, and just as the men were entering the yard he came out and drawing a big revolver told them to stop. They returned to their buggy and drove back to town congratulating themselves on being a free. Mr. Allen is considered a bad man and it is feared that trouble will result before he is removed. He has armed his whole family and says that when he leaves it will be in a coffin.

Horticultural Interests.  
At the meeting of the Northwestern Nebraska Horticultural society, held in Schuyler, although there were papers on many other subjects, the ones bearing upon the cultivation of fruits and all other sorts of trees, their cultivation, propagation and histories of successes or failures, held interest at all times. G. A. Marshall of Arlington read a paper on the "Need of Horticultural Societies," which elicited a discussion upon apple trees, and there were many present who had failed to succeed with them and were full of questions to be answered by those who were successful. The main complaints were of the failure to get trees to live, the experience of nearly all questioners being that they could not get them to live to exceed ten years, and the causes of this were best explained by J. S. Dunlap of Dwight, who demonstrated that more depended upon the subsoil than anything else. He said that there were two subsoils that the roots of most trees would not penetrate. The first he termed joint clay, a hard substance, with black veins through it, stating that apple tree roots would grow to and spread over the surface of it, thus being left with no moisture from which to draw in season of drought. Over this same joint clay, cherry trees would do well. The second he termed the concrete, stating that it existed in the Platte valley in many places very near the surface; at others deep down, and that when dry, or when used in the construction of roads, it was almost as hard and impenetrable as concrete.

The death of shade and fruit trees in this vicinity having been mentioned, it was demonstrated that there was much of the concrete subsoil underlying the portion of the Platte valley in this county, and that in dryest time there lies very close under the subsoil an abundant supply of water.

Booming the Exposition.  
Des Moines dispatch: The Nebraska trans-Mississippi committee was received cordially and favorable sentiment was expressed when the general committee visited the legislature this afternoon. Ex-Senator Saunders was given an official and cordial reception by the senate and house, being escorted to the speaker's and lieutenant governor's desks. He addressed each house briefly. The committee met the legislative delegates today to formulate action in the legislature tomorrow.

The committee met Governor Drake and the ways and means committee of both houses just before they adjourned. Governor Drake appointed Speaker Fryers and Lieutenant Governor Farrott to take charge of the joint resolution and introduce it in both houses tomorrow morning. The resolution will pass unanimously.

No Report Forthcoming.  
So far no report has been received by the governor of affairs at the State Normal school at Peru. The constitution provides that the superintendent or head of the educational institutions shall make a report. Mr. Maret, the governor's private secretary, wrote to Prof. A. W. Norton, superintendent of the school, and requested a report. Prof. Norton replied that State Superintendent of Public Instruction Corbett was the proper person to furnish the required document. Prof. Corbett says that as he is only secretary of the educational board his duties begin and end with the keeping of the minutes of meetings. With financial reports of receipts and expenditures of the state Normal school he has nothing what ever to do. This is the condition in which the school remains at present.

Appraising Military Reservations.  
Madison dispatch: Hon. Edward L. Merritt, of Springfield, Ill., special governmental appraiser of ex-military reservations is in the city. He has just completed the appraisement of the old Ft. Sidney reservation, and is now at work appraising the old Ft. Sheridan reservation, located about sixteen miles from this city. It is a strip of land six miles square and will probably be opened for settlement when the appraisement is completed, which will be in the course of a couple of weeks. Mr. Merritt is an old Nebraskan, and was formerly editor of the Omaha World-Herald.

DISPATCH FROM NANSEN.

THE INTREPID NORWEGIAN EXPLORER COMING HOME.

THE NEWS IS CONFIRMED.

The Message, However, Does Not Say Whether the Pole Was Reached—Mrs. Nansen Has Received No Word From Her Husband—General Greeley is a Little Doubtful.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The British consul at Archangel, the capital of the Russian government of that name, telegraphs a confirmation of the report that Dr. Nansen is returning from the North pole. This is regarded as conclusive that the Norwegian explorer is homeward bound, even if he did not reach the pole.

Dispatches from different parts of the continent indicate great interest in the news from the North pole, which is generally credited in European capitals. Dr. Nansen's wife and relatives, however, did not believe the announcement which came through Kouchareff, the agent of Dr. Nansen, near the mouth of the Lena river, residents of which locality frequently visit New Siberia. They have received no word from the explorer.

According to the opinion of Arctic experts here, when the Fram left the Kara sea in 1893 she may have found the sea northwards free of ice and pushed on until she was locked in. They add that she might have been allowed to drift until the expedition came to land near the pole and that Dr. Nansen and his party may have returned in sledges to the Siberian islands. At the Siberian islands it is believed Dr. Nansen and his companions may have been stopped by the broken ice.

Dr. Nansen wrote to Baron Toll from Yugora straits, saying that he expected to return to Koteny, Siberian islands, where dogs have been awaiting him.

GEN. GREELEY DUBIOUS.

The Ex-Arctic Explorer Talks About the Report From Nansen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The message from Archangel confirming the report of the return of Nansen, from the North pole, does not amount to a confirmation in the opinion of General Greeley and Lieutenant Scheutez. The latter, with the possible exception of Commodore Melville, who is temporarily absent from Washington, is better posted than any other official in Washington upon the characteristics of the North Siberian coast, which he has visited on a government mission, being charged with the distribution of rewards to the natives who aided the survivors of the unfortunate Jeannette expedition.

Said he: "This confirmation from Archangel is as if we had a telegram from Portland, Me., confirming a story from Sandy Hook."

General Greeley took a similar view, and held that it was inconceivable that the same story should emanate from two places so remote from each other as Irkutsk and Archangel. He knew of no way in which news of Nansen's approach to the mouth of the Lena delta should reach Archangel. With the aid of a chart General Greeley indicated the great distance between the two places. He showed that if it was really true that news of Dr. Nansen's movements had reached the mouth of the Lena and had so worked up the river to Irkutsk, then it was improbable that the same information could have reached Archangel. Then, too, there was the same lack of detail about this last dispatch that had been noted in the first, and this absence of even a hint of where Nansen was, or how he was communicated with, casts suspicion in his opinion on both reports. Archangel, said General Greeley, is a large and important Russian town, with good connections with the outer world, and if such news had reached there, he saw no reason why full details were not obtainable.

He called attention to another point, that if Nansen had really emerged from the Polar regions, anywhere off the Siberian coast then he has himself disproved the correctness of the theory upon which his expedition was embarked. It would show that instead of their existing a current across the pole, there was a current that swept him up from the neighborhood of Bennett island to the pole and then turned back and returned him to his starting point. General Greeley not unreasonably thought this state of affairs was hardly possible. Certainly there was no scientific evidence of the existence of such an obliging current as this, and, therefore, notwithstanding the Archangel story, general (yet) stood unshaken in his disbelief in the return of Nansen as described.

WILL BE DIFFICULT TO VERIFY.

Lieutenant Scheutez declared that if the story from Irkutsk was true, then Nansen was sighted or heard from off the Lena river delta away last summer. From Irkutsk to Yakutsk, which is the most northerly Russian post of any significance, is a distance of about 2,000 miles and communication is had only by sleds or in summer by rafts down the River Lena. From Yakutsk to Ust Yank at the mouth of the Lena, where the Russian trader is said to have heard from Nansen, is a distance of 1,300 miles through an unbroken wilderness and the means of communication are reindeer or dogs. The only travel between Yakutsk and Ust Yank is by a few half breed traders, who go to the latter point early in the winter and stay through until the next spring. Many months are required for the trip, and any news coming from Ust Yank of Nansen would be very old, declared the lieutenant.

He explained the difficulties that might be encountered in an attempt to trace a rumor. The natives who

may have sighted the Arctic explorer could not conceive the nature of his undertaking, and owing to their dense ignorance it would not be possible for them to transmit an intelligible account of the event. The natives of the Siberian islands were stricken with terror at the sight of the steamer Vega, which had a hunting party in that region, and they hid themselves in the ice for months afterwards.

ANDREE'S EXPEDITION.

Three Governments Interested in the Scheme for Travel by Balloon.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Advices from Stockholm are that the foreign ministry has received promises from the governments of Great Britain and Russia to give all the assistance possible to Prof. Andree's projected balloon expedition to the North pole.

Clements R. Marcham, president of the Royal Geographical society, is sending a circular to Canada, with a drawing of Prof. Andree's balloon, asking the Dominion authorities to take every step possible to have the balloon watched for, and reported, if seen, to the British Government. The Hudson Bay company will bear the cost of the distribution of a large number of these circulars in the northernmost districts of the Dominion.

An official of the Royal Geographical society says a large sum of money has been raised to help Prof. Andree's scheme, which is thought to be feasible.

Dyche Says It's a Fake.  
JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Feb. 17.—Professor Dyche, in his lecture last night, stated his disbelief of Nansen's discovery. He thinks it a fake rumor similar to the one last summer.

\$10,000 for the Loss of a Leg.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 1.—A verdict against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Kansas City for \$10,000 was rendered to-day by a jury in the Circuit court here. The verdict was in favor of James Bergin, a switchman, whose leg was cut off by a street car in Kansas City. The case was transferred to this city for trial.

McKinley First Choice; Allison Second.

FAYETTE, Mo., Feb. 17.—In mass convention William McKinley was declared the unanimous choice of Howard county for president, and Allison of Iowa second choice. The meeting declared in favor of one State convention, and unanimously favored the re-nomination of Hon. John P. Tracey for Congress from this, the Seventh, district.

For Governor of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—Webster Davis, mayor of Kansas City, is far in the lead in the race for the Republican nomination for governor of Missouri, if the expressed preferences of the chairman of the County Republican committee to the Globe-Democrat can be taken as an indication of the direction of popular sentiment.

Irish Prisoners Refused Amnesty.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the house of commons Sir Matthew White Ridley, secretary of state for the home department, replying to Timothy Harrington and Michael Davitt, said that he had carefully considered the cases of the Irish prisoners, and had decided that he could not grant them amnesty.

Refused to Pay Ten Cents.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 17.—About a year ago Anna Lewis was ejected from a Lake Erie and Western passenger train for refusing to pay 10 cents extra fare. She brought suit for \$5,000 damages in the Benton County court, and the jury yesterday returned a verdict giving her \$2,000 damages. The company will appeal.

Cook County Republican Primaries.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Primary elections were held yesterday in all the wards of Chicago and in the county towns in Cook county for the election of delegates to the Republican county convention to-day. There was no objection to the "machine" plans and they carried the day.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair and warmer; southerly winds. For Missouri—Continued fair and warm; southwesterly winds. For Kansas—Fair; colder in northern portion; winds becoming northwesterly.

Mr. Peak in Switzerland.

BERNE, Feb. 17.—John L. Peak, the new United States minister to Switzerland, has presented his credentials to the president and vice president, who have returned his visit.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Representatives of the Southwestern Millers' association are in Washington bustling Congressmen for reciprocity laws on export of bread-stuffs.

The new 4 per cent bonds are not so much in demand in the open market.

The Nebraska Prohibition convention declared for free silver at 16 to 1.

A blacksmith shot and killed an officer at Frankfort, Ky., and was himself slain.

The Keller family were acquitted of the murder of Clara Shanks at Terre Haute, Ind.

Champ Clark says that he will probably be a candidate for congress in the Ninth district.

The Roentgen rays are to be used in an attempt to locate a bullet in a Louisville man's skull.

Judge Richard H. Clark of the Georgia supreme court was found dead in his hotel room in Atlanta.

Governor Bradley promises to send troops to protect Jackson and Walling if they are taken to Newport, Ky.

The Nevada Electric and Gas Company has filed suit against the city of Nevada, Mo., for \$1,000 alleged back pay for lighting the streets.

Miss Mianus Holton was asphyxiated in the home of C. A. Hahn, the New York match manufacturer, under peculiar circumstances. Hahn is under arrest and can't secure bail.

THE LONG TALK ENDS.

AND FREE SILVER GETS ITS DEATH BLOW.

By a Vote of 216 to 80 the Senate Substitute for the Bond Bill is Knocked Out in the Lower House—Ex-Speaker Crisp Makes the Final Plea for the White Metal—A Great Crowd Present.

Senate Substitute Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—After a ten days' debate the House by a vote of 80 to 190 in committee of the whole rejected the Senate free coinage amendment to the bond bill and reported the bill to the House with a recommendation to non-concur and insist on the House bill. The strength developed by the silver men was disappointing. They had been confidently claiming over 100 votes. After two hours' debate to-day the final vote will be taken. Mr. Dingley will close for the majority and Crisp for the minority.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The public and private galleries of the house were thronged to-day in anticipation of the closing of the debate on the Senate free coinage and substitute for the bond bill. The attendance on the floor was also very large.

At 5 p. m. the House rejected the Senate free silver substitute for the House bond bill by a vote of 216 nays against 99 yeas.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, representing free silver, said this was an economic question and no matter what views the members might have entertained in the past, he assumed that in casting his vote to-day each member would do so conscientiously and in accord with the dictates of his convictions. Mr. Crisp opened his argument proper with the familiar words: "In 1873 Congress demonetized silver." At the very threshold of the subject, he said, this was denied and it was also denied that up to 1873 we had had bimetallicism in this country. He quoted Baron Rothschild's statement that prices were regulated by the aggregate amount of the gold and silver circulation. Prices were fixed by the amount of primary money in the world. If the standard in England was gold, in France silver and in China silver, the measure of values would be the combined amount of both gold and silver circulating as money. Money was the thing for which all contended and the sum of the demand for money was equal to the demand for all things else on earth. If a metal was made money by law a demand for that metal would be created among all the people and its value would necessarily increase with the increased demand.

Here he read from statements made by Senator Sherman in 1876 that the demonetization of silver had caused a reduction of its price and had created a mad scramble for gold on the part of England, France and Germany, which had appreciated its price and had induced a fall in prices throughout the world. That fall of prices, Mr. Crisp asserted, was largely due to the demonetization of silver. It was not the fall of prices that was complained of, but the constant and steady fall of prices, due to the constant appreciation of gold. He read from Mr. Balfour's speech of the 11th inst. in the English Parliament, attributing the decline of agriculture in gold countries to the appreciation of gold and the artificial advantages it gave to silver countries.

Mr. Balfour had declared also that the obstacles to reform came not from abroad but were put forward at home. Continuing, Mr. Crisp affirmed the existence of a well defined purpose by those in authority, both here and abroad, to depress the price of silver to prevent its remonetization. He cited the manner in which the Bland-Allison act of 1878 was executed, the coinage of the minimum amount under the act and the refusal of the treasury, after a few months, to coin silver under the act of 1890. He cited Secretary Carlisle's refusal to give silver for gold in 1893, because the silver was needed for the redemption of the treasury notes, and his course some months afterward in redeeming those notes in gold.

"What kind of juggling is that?" Mr. Crisp asked, "What sort of friendly treatment of silver is that?" (Applause.) Coming down to the question whether the United States independently could maintain with free coinage the parity between gold and silver, he said that there was no difference of opinion that it could be accomplished by an international agreement. As an historic fact France had maintained the parity for seventy years. If four or five countries could maintain a parity it was conceded that law could affect the result. How powerful must a State be, then, to affect that result?

In conclusion Mr. Crisp declared that if the United States would assert its political and financial independence, prosperity would return and continue the perpetual heritage of our people.

Mr. Crisp spoke an hour and a half, and was liberally applauded when he sat down.

Mr. Turner of Georgia, Democrat, was then recognized. He spoke for sound money.

NORTH POLE DISCOVERY.

Much Faith in the Report Concerning Dr. Nansen.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Feb. 15.—Evelyn D. Baldwin, the meteorologist of the Peary expedition of 1898-99, was asked this morning what he thought of the reported discovery of the North pole by Dr. Nansen. "I think it highly probable. It is the result of well-calculated plans and not unexpected. Dr. Nansen has accomplished it, would appear, what he has striven for during five years. The voyage of the Jeannette under Dr. Long, until the crushing of the vessel in latitude 77 degrees 41 minutes and longitude 123 east, indicated that the near approach to the North pole was certainly to be made by a well equipped and properly constructed vessel from that direction by the New Siberian islands. The Jeannette had drifted through two long Arctic nights in that region, and this

would indicate that if it is possible for a vessel under ordinary conditions to endure so long it is to be expected that one of special construction, as was Dr. Nansen's would succeed in getting much farther.

"Dr. Nansen's absence since June 24, 1893, has given him time to make a close approach to the North pole, and I think it highly probable that with favorable conditions he has succeeded in arriving at the long coveted point. Since communication with the New Siberian islands at the mouth of the Lena and Delta is continuously had by means of traders and hunters of that region, it is not improbable that Dr. Nansen has had means of sending dispatches to the Russian settlements in Central Siberia and thence home. The appropriation made by the Norwegian government and the private subscriptions so abundantly equipped Dr. Nansen that he had been unhampered so far as his ship is concerned, and the conditions have been very favorable. It was expected, however, that the first news from him would chronicle his arrival off the north coast of Greenland, as it was his theory that his vessel would drift with the ice north of the Siberian islands in early if not directly over the north coast of Greenland southward to the coast of Greenland. It seems, however, that instead of drifting south after once having arrived at the north pole, he has returned southward by the outward voyage, as did DeLong after the crushing of the Jeannette."

A WAR OF WORDS.  
Between Hall and De Armond in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—There was a clash in the House yesterday afternoon on the silver debate between De Armond and Hall of Missouri. The gentlemen had paid their respects to each other before during the debate, but each in the absence of the other. Yesterday Mr. Hall opened by referring to the fact that Mr. De Armond had mentioned the names of Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot "without the apparent courage to make a personal application." Proceeding, he indignantly denied that he had been a "Washington convert" to the cause of sound money and adverted to a standing challenge he had posted in Missouri last summer to discuss the issue on the stump. He also denied that he intended to charge his free silver friends in the House with personal corruption.

"Why should the gentleman feel that he has been hit?" he asked, turning to Mr. De Armond. "I do not know, unless the solution is found in the old adage that the bird which has been hit flutters."

Mr. Hall, continuing, replied to the charge that he had been posing as the author of the income tax. By this time the House was intensely interested and the members crowded about the combatants.

Mr. De Armond had fire in his eye when he arose to reply. He did not feel, he said, that anything the gentleman said had struck him, but he felt, as one of the Representatives from Missouri, that when the newest convert from this State to the so-called sound-money doctrine saw proper in making his platform to class the Chinese, people from the East Indies and the depths of Africa and the lower animals in the category of those who did not change their opinions, that perhaps it might not be inappropriate to suggest that there might be changes of opinion that would evidence no tremendous exaltation above those referred to. (Laughter.)

As to the income tax business, he said, the gentleman had allowed himself to be paraded as the author of the bill when he knew he was not. "He said he had been informed and believed that eight senators who had voted for free coinage," continued Mr. De Armond, "had said they believed it would bring bankruptcy and ruin to the country. He did not identify them; he did not name one; he never will do it. If eight senators, or one senator, made any such remark, he merely did what the gentleman himself does not and dare not deny that he has done."

"Any man has a right to change his opinion, but my impression was, and it has been greatly strengthened, that when a man changes his opinion and departs from his old associates, he ought hardly to prate at the first opportunity about the courage which he has to do it, or talk about the 'cowardice' (without identification or specification) that resides in those who do not do likewise, or talk about the Chinese and the lower animals as being typical of those who do not change when he does. (Laughter.) As to the gentleman's reference to people 'feathering their nests,' I do not know just what he meant, but I venture to say that if the feathers are to be had for the asking, or the plucking, the gentleman, if he is around, will get his full share." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Hall sprang to his feet when Mr. De Armond sat down. "I do not wish to emulate the gentleman in billingsgate," said he hotly; "I do not expect to equal him in it. But I wish to reply to some pertinent matters that he has referred to. He says I don't represent my constituents. I desire to call his attention to the fact that we have five Democrats here from Missouri instead of fourteen in the Fifty-third Congress; that of those five Democrats three of us are sound money men (applause) and that the leader of the 16 to 1 idea in the United States is now at home upon his rocky farm in Laclede county, unless he is still lecturing to his one-man audience in the south. (Laughter and applause.)

"I propose to go back to my district and make the fight for sound money. (Applause.) He will go to his and make the fight for free monometallicism. Let the roll call of the Fifty-fifth Congress show which is right. I have unlimited confidence in the honesty, the uprightness, the integrity and the brains of my people. I believe they will sustain me; I believe I shall receive their endorsement; and that the gentleman will come back (if he come back at all) with less than the 133 majority he received in the last election." (Applause.)

People who are learning French can get the exact pronunciation of many difficult words by using a phonograph cylinder, expressly prepared for that purpose.