

THE SILVER QUESTION.

SPEECH OF HON. W. A. McKEIGHAN OF NEBRASKA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MARCH 23, 1892.

A Philosophic Discussion of Money and a Scathing Arrangement of the Enemies of Free Coinage.

Prejudice is sought to be created against the restoration of silver by the pretence that silver producers want to get the government to buy their silver at a price beyond its real value, and that we are all under a bribe to help the "silver kings" out. Only because of this foolishness gains credit by iteration from respectable quarters does it deserve notice. All these slanderers profess a willingness to restore silver and to raise its price to \$1.29 an ounce, provided Europe will join us. Of course, such professions of willingness is for the most part hypocrisy. [Applause.]

But why should they join us at all in such a restoration, if great benefit to silver miners is a valid objection. Besides, it is not true that by free coinage the miner gets anything more than the value his bullion will then have all over the world. By free coinage the government does not buy anything nor the miner sell anything. His metal is coined on his own account, and delivered back to him, weight for weight, or he takes a certificate redeemable in the exact weight of metal he deposited.

In order to make their case these gentlemen are obliged to stuff themselves by contradictory arguments. They say that a silver dollar will be 100 cents and will be only 70 cents at the same instant of time.

For the purpose of denouncing the miner's greed, they say his bullion will be worth 70 cents, but the dollar he gets for it will be worth 100 cents. Then, for the purpose of disparaging the dollar and alarming the pensioner, they make haste to say that both the bullion and the coin will be worth 70 cents. This is only one of the many self-stultifications they perpetrate. As to the economic effect upon the country at large and the money supply under free coinage, some of them predicate a swollen drought, and some a generally awful flood, and still others prophesy (and this is the favorite position, in order that no feature of awfulness shall be wanting, a concurrent drought and flood. It does not seem to have occurred to them that the drought might drink up the flood, and the flood drown out the drought, and they may be disappointed in the awfulness. [Laughter and applause.]

The foremost of these prophets of evil from a repeal of the act of 1873 commit themselves to concurrent incompatibilities. They say we will have a diminished money volume, prices at the same time a depression of the same money. Few dollars, lower prices, and dollars of less value! A dollar, i. e., increased in purchasing power or command over goods (lower prices) and yet a cheaper, a degraded dollar! Such fast and loose assertions, such paltering in a double sense is a betrayal of credit, thinking and recklessness in estimate, so far as it does not say the same thing from a fundamental misconception as to the nature of value. The bottom fallacy, the queen bee in the teeming hive of popular error comes of the notion that value is intrinsic and independent of conditions, legal or other. This is thought to be especially so in the case of gold and silver, which more than any other thing has been held to possess special privileges conferred upon it by legislation, in that it has been by law made the valuing instrument in commerce.

But the expression "intrinsic value" is not a correct expression. There is incoherence in the words. Value, in its nature, is extrinsic and lies in estimate. It is therefore necessarily varying, according, not to inherent qualities, but to surrounding conditions. Value is a swapping relation. It exists only in commerce. It arises only in trade. It is the estimate agreed upon by two men as to the exchanging rate of two different things. What is sometimes intended by the word "intrinsic," as applied to value of a coin, is the value which the material of it would have if deprived of the money uses which the law gives it.

But that discussion is foreign to the question here; for, whatever increase in the value of bullion free coinage creates, that increase is absolutely secured. Unlimited coinage being established, at once and forever the parity between the coin and the bullion that goes to its making is fixed. That difference falls out of discussion therefore. Our silver dollar, all over the world, will be of the same value as the metal in it will then be. Mark, I do not say of the same value as the metal now is, for a new condition of commanding influences will have arisen.

What the value of the silver dollar may be as expressed in gold is another question. Competent students affirm that free coinage here will restore the commercial ratio of the exchange between those who predict the contrary betray such gross ignorance of the nature of value and the forces causing value change, I can not attach the least weight to their predictions. Still I can not be convinced but that a commercial parity between the two coins is a subordinate matter in the establishment of a monetary system. Bimetallism, is the standard of the cheaper and the guaranty of greater stability by money which that option involves. By stability I mean as to goods. By stability and constancy in the value of money is meant stability in the sense of time range. Any other meaning sought to be imposed upon the words "constancy and stability of value of money" is incompetent, vain and void. Industrial health, commercial prosperity, equity in time contracts, the just reward of productive labor, and the economic well-being of society are all involved in that kind of stability, any other stability is mere moonshine.

The measure we advocate does not propose to change the weight of standard coins. We ask no revision of the dictionary, no change in the long established meaning of that great word "dollar"—that word by which all the economic relations of men are defined and regulated, in which all duties and rights are expressed. We only ask that the excess of value put into the effective meaning of that measuring instrument by the unfortunate act of 1873 shall be

taken out of it and restored to goods again. We ask that a short step toward a restoration of the price range prevailing by the money standard prior to that act be made. Free coinage now cannot be held to be the best because the masses of silver sunk in the Orient in non-monetary uses. It will give us a normal and gradual increase in the supply of money, thereby increasing prices. I cannot too often repeat that the exchanging relation of money with goods should be the paramount concern in high statesmanship regarding monetary legislation.

Legislation to enhance or keep up the value of money is legislation to put down prices. The purchasing power in products, in houses, and lands is more properly an object of legislative solicitude than the value of money. To increase the latter at the expense of the former is the worst form of class legislation. It fosters unjust distribution of the common wealth by stealthily enlarging the instrument by which that distribution is effected. It is legislation in the interests of those who refuse to employ their capital in production. It is industrial paralysis. It is a means whereby cunning rears where another sows.

I insist, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that if by the theory and practice of a commodity money and automatic supply is to be adhered to, there must be no restriction upon coinage. The integrity of that theory is destroyed if you deny free mintage of the money metals. Let us have the benefit of that theory in its full integrity, or let us frankly abandon it and commit the money volume to a scientific regulation and control. As before remarked, I am in grave doubt about free coinage giving us a sufficient increase in the money volume to meet the requirements of business and maintaining it.

But I shall hope that this legislation will be supplemented by an issue of legal-tender paper money in volume sufficient to meet the requirements of the legitimate business interests, thereby putting the paper issue under the intelligent control of congress in place of the vicious and of private corporations, whose issues are but a spurious money anyway, and have been fitly characterized as panic-breeders. That money is good money which will pay my debt. Bank paper will not do that only by the courtesy of the creditor.

I have been arguing this question upon the generally accepted commodity theory of money, and natural regulation of volume, and find therein full warrant for this legislation. But this theory of money is maintained upon the express grounds that a metallic definition is the best guaranty of stability in the value of money. Let us therefore inquire into the behavior of bimetallic money from 1800 to 1873. Mr. Jevons, a high authority, tells us that from 1800 to 1849 money rose in value 145 per cent, i. e., about twice and one-half. This is the forty years during which the landed property in Great Britain became concentrated in the hands of one-fifth of the number owning land in 1800. This enormous and cruel increase in the value of metallic money was occasioned mainly by the closure of the Mexican silver mines on account of revolutionary troubles. It was a calamity, therefore, inherent in this constitution of money.

The gold discoveries of California and Australia restored, again, substantially, the old price range, i. e., money fell, or became "depreciated" about one-half. This depreciation gave to the western world for a period of twenty-five years, notwithstanding the waste of great war and industrial and commercial advance greater than had been experienced in any two hundred and fifty years of its history. These great changes were not the direct result of legislation, but were inherent in the automatic system. In 1873 another change set in, in the direction of appreciation of money or fall of prices; this time as the direct result of legislation. The same unequal distribution of wealth has been in operation, which is inherent in a protracted appreciation of money. This last change is not at all inherent in a metallic money constitution, but is due to an abandonment of the automatic mode of supply. By the test of constancy the natural supply theory has not been a great success anyway, but it should not be held responsible for the evils of the last nineteen years. They are due to a point where the obligation of a contract to pay money is an obligation to pay that the law recognizes as money when the payment is due. They know that the act of congress pledging the faith of this nation to the payment of its public debt in coin was an infamous betrayal of the best interests of the people that it added to the burden of the public debt; that the old soldiers, their wives and families are taxed to-day to pay this unjust tribute to a favored class.

The soldiers of the union army were not fighting for money, but to preserve the union of the states, to perpetuate a democratic republic, where the wishes of the people might be crystallized into law; a union where the principles taught by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln might lead us on to the perfection of a government in which the chief concern would be the welfare of all, and to which the less brave wore the blue, and the less brave men who wore the gray, could forever afterward render a loyal support. [Loud applause.]

This affected solitude for our welfare might find expression in deeds; "for words are flowers, but deeds are fruits." It might long ere this have found expression in pension legislation that would not give large pensions to the officers or their widows with one hand, while with the other it has given a small pittance to the private soldier or his widow. The rule of the pension office that compels an applicant for a pension to prove that he was a sound man at the time of his enlistment is a strange manifestation of justice to a man who was certified as a sound man by physicians acting in their official capacity and under a solemn oath. The rule that compels the applicant to furnish the evidence of two private comrades or of one commissioned officer is at variance with the idea of equality before the law, and ought to have been abolished by these statesmen who now explose so much alarm lest the passage of a just law might injure the pensioner or his widow.

The duplicity does not deceive the old soldier, and I venture to say that the Grand Army posts will take no official notice of it. The path by which these men have marched on to wealth and power is marked with the mortgaged homes and wrecked fortunes of the class to whose supposed equity (Continued on last page.)

best sales, in exactly the same sense as you call for your best money. Not any bigger acres, any larger bushels, barrels or bales. We are content with established definitions. We complain only of the market relation of all these units of property to money. We propose to restore prices by reforming the pricing instrument.

We will not change in any respect our products; but only the other term (money) in the equation which value is. We propose retaining of standard money by stimulation of weight of coins or changing in any particular their physical properties. We only propose to break the gold monopoly and restore silver to legal equality. Refusal to restore the double standard upon pretense that it will cheapen money and raise prices, is a confession that the act of 1873 is the guilty cause of this destruction of the commercial value of our products. I say commercial value, value as expressed in money, the only mode known to civilized society.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I have but few words to add to this already too long discussion, for I cannot close without reference to the general question. Our people are very much in earnest in this money reform or restoration. They are not dishonest, nor are they fools. They cannot be any longer deceived by this "honesty" racket. What they have long borne as a hardship they have now come to understand as a gigantic wrong, and by a study of this uprising among the people who are the chief victims of this spoliation can be gotten any adequate notion of the intensity of their convictions, the high moral quality of their motives, and the resoluteness of their purpose. They have been studying the subject, and the extent of their economic intelligence and the cogency of their reasons puts to shame the shallowness of the so-called great "financiers" and the prigs of the counting house.

I urge upon you of the majority and you of the minority a careful study of the merits of our claim, and warn you of the danger of trifling with these millions of belittling or subordinating it to tariff reform or retrenchment. The evils to this country arising from any policy on those subjects lying within the range of the extreme views are but small in comparison to the spoliation of industry and the heartbreak our people still suffer from a single standard of money. To you I appeal to the higher moral and patriotic impulse of which your party was born, and to your sense of justice; and I appeal to you democrats, who, in spite of your amazing blunders and the false positions into which you so often have been betrayed by money, are in sympathy and instinct you are in sympathy with the struggling masses; do not because, to you, some of our notions seem crude—do not dery us this one measure of relief and redress, whose soundness and justice is unimpeachable.

Our people are doing some independent thinking and are casting off the trammels of party, and the future of political control is with them. I implore you, therefore, to make haste to do them this simple act of justice, lest a worse thing come upon you.

From the floor of this house an appeal has gone out to the soldier asking them to petition against this bill lest it should injure the pensioner. Had this zeal for the old soldier been manifested at an earlier date the veterans of the union would have had more money and the bondholding and banking classes would have had less.

We have had the experience of the tender regard these "honest money" people have had for us; they cannot teach our memory to forget that many of us enlisted at a time when gold and silver were the only legal tender, and that we received legal tender paper money, while these "honest money" people were engaged in the patriotic pastime of running the price of gold and silver up and down. They took two and a half of our dollars to buy one gold or silver dollar. It will not do for these gentlemen to say that the soldier's pay was increased to compensate him for the difference in the value of the dollars; they know that the increased pay was not sufficient to compensate us for the difference; they know that the decision of the supreme court was, "that the obligation of a contract to pay money is an obligation to pay that the law recognizes as money when the payment is due." They know that the act of congress pledging the faith of this nation to the payment of its public debt in coin was an infamous betrayal of the best interests of the people that it added to the burden of the public debt; that the old soldiers, their wives and families are taxed to-day to pay this unjust tribute to a favored class.

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HISTORIC HALL ABLAZE!

The Massachusetts People's Party Drawn up in Line.

MEN OF REPUTATION LEADING.

The St. Louis Platform Enthusiastically Endorsed and Noted Men Elected For Work July 4th.

The *New Nation* reports that the cradle of liberty was rocked effectively at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of the 30th ult. It was the meeting of the Massachusetts people's party convention and was addressed by Edward Bellamy, Hon. George F. Washburn, member of the national executive committee, Hon. Henry Winn, Hon. Herbert McIntosh, the Worcester lawyer who ran for attorney-general on the people's ticket last fall, and other men of note.

On motion of Mr. Winn the St. Louis platform was enthusiastically adopted, and delegates were elected to attend the national convention at Omaha, July 4th.

E. Gerry Brown of Charleston was made chairman of the convention and in his speech said: "The night of agitation and petition has passed. The morning for political action has dawned. The reform sentiment all over the country will make its demand at the ballot box through the dignity of labor and intelligent labor if united in its battle of 1892, under the name of the people's party.

"Touch the pulse of the thinking classes among the producers and you detect the disease, which, in their opinion, affects the nation. It is an improper, unhealthy circulation of its life blood,—its money. The people's party declares it to be a clear case of money starvation; but the republican and democratic political doctors pronounce it to be the bad results of a tariff. There is money enough, they say, and yet for every dollar in issue by the government there are four credit dollars, coined out of nothing but confidence, and called into existence by the demands of business, because of the absence of government money."

GEORGE F. WASHBURN'S SPEECH.
Mr. Washburn in the course of his address spoke as follows:

"In response to the call of the national committee of the people's party, we meet to-day to ratify the platform adopted at St. Louis. It is eminently proper that we should consider for a few moments the work accomplished by the conference and the elements which composed that grand body. First, I have no hesitation in stating that it was the largest and most important industrial conference ever held in America. It was composed of duly elected delegates from the leading industrial organizations in this country, and represented a larger actual membership than constituted the voting strength of either of the two parties. Every section of the country was represented by delegates coming from nearly every state and territory. There were delegates in that conference representing a majority of all of the actual voters of the south. From the sunny south, the army of the great with enthusiasm unlimited, with their eyes to the sun unbounded, marching across Mason and Dixon's line to meet and greet with brotherly affection the boys in blue of the north, each bowing in loyalty and patriotism to the one flag unfurled, the stars and stripes for both north and south, representing a united country in sentiment and mutual interests, as well as in government, now and evermore.

It was in Faneuil hall that our noble patriots spoke for abolition of liberty, and in no place so appropriate could we meet to ratify the union of the two great sections of our country. From the St. Louis conference emanated an address to the American people, which is one of the grandest productions of modern times—our second declaration of independence. It speaks in clear tones, portraying the pitiable condition of our country. It dispels the darkness of deception and holds to the glaring light of publicity the ruinous results and the lightning course of the oppressive slave holding trusts and monopolies of to-day. It photographs the bribery and corruption for office by the general scramble for office by the two old parties, which have abandoned for spoils every principle they ever possessed. It tells plainly of the horrors of industrial slavery of to-day, greater in area and numbers, more intense in its suffering and despair, more inhuman and wicked in its application than human slavery 30 years ago. It sounds the alarm and calls upon all God-fearing, liberty-loving citizens to organize at once and rescue from the iron hand of our oppressors what should be the government of the people, not of the politicians, for the people, not for the corporations, and by the people and not by Wall Street and its money-lenders."

Among the delegates chosen to attend the national convention of the party are men of national reputation. Hamlin Garland, the notable, Gen. H. H. Boyce, C. E. Bowers of Arlington, Henry K. Legate and Henry Austin of Boston and others.

Mr. Gladstone's Narrow Escape.
LONDON, April 12.—Mr. Gladstone had a narrow escape from a serious accident at Euston Square station. The cab in which himself and wife were being driven to a train was wrecked through the struggles of the horse, which fell on a slippery pavement, and for a moment the occupants were in great danger. They were finally extricated unhurt, however, and proceeded on their journey.

Vienna's Inceudary Fires.
VIENNA, April 12.—Inceudary fires continue, but owing to the extraordinary precaution of the authorities little damage has been done so far. The fires are attributed to anarchists, but it is believed many of them are set with a view to robbery during the excitement. A similar state of affairs is reported at Lincolnton, upper Austria.

NO CURES WERE EFFECTED.

Latter Day Saints Attempt to Perform Sick Healing Miracles.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 12.—The basement of the temple of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints looked like a hospital. The elders in attendance had advertised that they would heal the sick by the laying on of hands, and many persons suffering from various ailments were taken to the temple, some on stretchers, some on cots and some on chairs to be cured. The manner of their treatment was very simple and consisted of pouring a few drops of olive oil, which had been previously blessed by Prophet Joseph Smith, upon the head of the patient and the laying on of hands. No cures were effected, although several professed to experience some relief.

At the business session it was decided to hold the next conference on April 6, 1892, at Lamoni, Ia., the home of Joseph Smith.

To Testify Against Captain Bourke.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 12.—Robert Summerlin, a lawyer of this place, left for Washington in response to a summons from the war department to testify in the examination into the charges made by citizens of western Texas against Captain Bourke, of the United States army, for alleged high-handed conduct in the search for Garza. Summerlin, as counsel for Garza's father-in-law and other border residents, has been active in prosecuting the charges against Bourke.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

No Disappointment for Cleveland in the Chicago Result—Governor Boyd's Presidential Preference.

CHATTANOOGA, April 12.—The following letter from Grover Cleveland was received by a prominent Democrat here: LAKESIDE, N. J., April 8. To James H. Bible, Chattanooga, Tenn. MY DEAR SIR:—I desire to thank you for the report of the meeting at Chattanooga which you so kindly sent me, and for the friendly words you spoke of me on that occasion. I am exceedingly anxious to have our party do exactly the right thing at the Chicago convention, and I hope that the delegates will be guided by judgment and actuated by true Democratic spirit and the single desire to stand on principle. I should not be frank if I did not say to you I often fear I do not deserve all the kind things such friends as you say of me, and I have frequent misgivings as to the wisdom of again putting me in nomination. I therefore am anxious for the delegates to carry New York if it is best to await the assemblage of the Democrats of the nation, before declaring for anyone. I am for a man who can carry New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, a western man if need be. Grover Cleveland is my choice. If he be the only man who can lead the Democracy to victory."

Governor Patton's Libelers.
LINCOLN, Neb., April 12.—Governor Boyd made public his position relative to the Democratic presidential nomination. The governor prefaces his letter by a denial of the published charge that he is anti-Cleveland, and says: "I am not and never have been opposed to Grover Cleveland, and would like to vote for him, but I am aware of the fact that it is necessary to carry New York if we would triumph, and I think it is best to await the assemblage of the Democrats of the nation, before declaring for anyone. I am for a man who can carry New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, a western man if need be. Grover Cleveland is my choice. If he be the only man who can lead the Democracy to victory."

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The case of William F. Jordan and J. J. McLaurin, of the Harrisburg Call, charged with criminal libel on Governor Robert E. Pattison, in publishing an article headed: "Turn on the Light," during the campaign of 1890, was heard at 10 o'clock to-day. The case was argued by a lengthy decision was continued until May 8.

Election Rows in Jersey City.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 12.—The city election is being held here and there was an unusual number of rows at the polls. At one polling place a challenger was set upon by a mob and beaten and it was impossible before police could rescue him.

CHIEF AGAINST PARSONS.
DES MOINES, Ia., April 12.—Judge Conrad filed an opinion in the case of Cliff against Parsons, relating to the secretaryship of the state during the Twenty-fourth general assembly. Cliff was elected by the Republicans and in a few days was ousted by the Democrats and Parsons substituted. The pith of the opinion is that the legislative does not elect its officers for a certain term, but can change them at its pleasure.

Will Hold an Eight-Hour Meeting.
NEW YORK, April 12.—The New York Federation of Labor will take part in the coming May demonstration by holding an eight-hour mass meeting on April 30. The Central Labor Union appointed a special committee to secure a permit for the use of Union square on May 1 for the purpose of holding an eight-hour mass meeting.

Renounced Catholicism.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 12.—Rev. Dr. James F. Spalding, who, in 1867, was elected to the see of Hartford, Conn., in 1871, has renounced his Catholicism, has returned to the Episcopal church. A full explanation of the reasons for the changes that have induced him to thus retrace his steps to his old faith is anxiously awaited.

Peniless Russians Come West.
CHICAGO, April 12.—The twenty-two desolate and peniless Russians who have been stranded at the Illinois Central depot have all been cared for and the last of them, two men and wives and children, left for their destination in Culverton, Neb., a station near Hastings, where several Russian settlements are located.

Hard Hit by a Broker.
TORONTO, Ont., April 12.—Many Toronto men have been dealing in Chicago margins recently and the failure of Broker A. G. Brown last week hit some of them pretty hard. It is currently reported that from \$25,000 to \$30,000 is due by Brown to his customers here. His friends say his debts will be paid.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Cherry county's jail has been empty for 14 months. Gray wolves have killed some cattle in Grant county. Wakefield ladies have organized a cemetery association.

The Seward county Alliance will meet at Seward April 16. Sully county's fair will be held at Papillion Sept. 15 to 18. Papillion will have four saloons the ensuing year, paying \$600 license each.

Bloomington elects an anti-license ticket for the first time in twelve years. Eighty-five people have joined the York Presbyterian church during the past year. Jealousy caused Mary Jelik of Prague to end her life by taking a dose of arsenic. The house of August Schultz, near Butte, was destroyed by fire with all its contents. Tramps have been terrorizing the citizens of Holdrege with their hold, bad actions.

J. E. Hunt of Hardy has fallen heir to an eleven interest in an estate valued at \$100,000. As the result of the grip, John Way, an old settler of Lincoln county, is dead at the age of 76. Indianola has already raised \$1,000 to be used as purses for races at a Fourth of July celebration.

The Fillmore County Agricultural association will offer a special purse for this fall's meeting of \$1,000. Burglars entered the postoffice at Fairmont and blew open the safe of that establishment. No clew. The 10-year-old son of David Dick, a farmer near Ordland, fell on some machinery and broke his neck. Rev. A. Fischer has removed from West Point to accept the pastorate of the German Evangelical church at Stanton.

The barbers of Hartington have quit taking The Police Gazette at the request of the Women's Christian Temperance union. The Farmers' Grain and Live Stock company of Disher has decided not to sell its elevator, but has changed managers. Ten old soldiers suffered from the effects of the yonstone at Nelson, and several of them had their homes swept entirely away.

The Danvers held a big state business meeting at Junction. The society here will build a large church in the south side of town this summer. Mrs. O. L. Tripp of Nickerson stepped on the cellar door and fell through it, breaking three ribs and bruising herself badly. She will recover. The Norfolk Beet Sugar company made contracts for 200 acres more of sugar beets, making it all 600 acres to be raised in and about Plattie Centre.

An ugly bear attacked William Madison's 10-year-old son near Stockville and injured him so badly that his life was despaired of for some time. Mrs. Judge Miller and two daughters were frightfully injured in a runaway at Omaha. Their carriage was demolished. The mother is thought to be fatally hurt. Frank Hershof of Gibson wintered 50,000 sheep on his farm and has just purchased in Washington 18,000 more, which will be driven to Nebraska for fattening next winter.

The explosion of a shell which he was attempting to load caused Jesse Luke son of a farmer near Ordland, a terribly mangled hand. Surgeons amputated all but two fingers and a thumb. E. W. Ball was found dead in bed at the Castle rock institute at Omaha. Ball had been drinking very hard for some time past and was on the verge of tremens. He had not begun treatment.

While watching a chemical experiment at the Alma high school, Miss Jessie Mitchell inhaled the vapor of burning acid and was so overcome that her life was despaired of for some time. A fine residence, valued at \$2,500, belonging to the Glencreek lumber company in West Kearney, burned at a late hour. It was not occupied and uninsured. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin. William Siven, who has been working on a farm near Falls City, has suddenly left the country after being detected in passing counterfeit dollars. His goods were wretched imitations. Officers are in pursuit.

The Nebraska State Base Ball league's application for admission to protection of the national agreement was granted. The league has been admitted as a member of class "B" under the provisions of the agreement. The Nebraska futurity stake of \$20,000 has been secured and such horses as Palo Alto, Albertson and Artell have been nominated. The race is to be trotted in this state in 1893 by colts of this breed. The track has not yet been named. Nebraska cattle men who are emigrating from the drifts of the late blizzard report tremendous losses. The largest loss on any one range was \$130,000. A herd of 1,000 head drifted into the North Platte river and were drowned. They belonged to various owners.

While driving home from Alliance Thomas Bolter, a well known ranchman, was instantly killed by having his skull crushed. His lifeless body was found in his wagon, with his head hanging over the dashboard, but the cause of the accident is unknown. Two carloads of lumber arrived sealed at Kearney, from Barnum, Tex., consigned to parties in that city. Two negroes were found in each car when the seals were broken and the consignees kicked on the amount deducted. State Organizer Knodell organized a club at Fremont of the National Railway Employees. The prime purpose of this organization is to protect railway men and the railways from any adverse and unjust legislation. The Fremont club organized with 155 charter members.

While M. Johnson, roadmaster on the Long Pine and Chadron division of the Elkhorn, was standing near the track watching the snow plow attack an icy drift, he was buried in a mass thrown out. One piece of ice struck him, breaking a limb. Several others were buried and were in danger of suffocation before they could be extricated. At a meeting of the Nebraska's world's fair commission it was decided that the \$50,000 appropriated by the last legislature is entirely inadequate to carry out its plans. The expressed idea is to begin the construction of a building which will require the balance of the unexpended appropriation, and ask the next legislature for an additional appropriation of \$20,000; \$50,000 for a suitable exhibit, and \$100,000 remainder to maintain the same.

CAMPING ON THE BORDER

Impatient Thousands Waiting for the Word to Move Forward.

WAGONS HEADED WEST.

All Sides of the New Promised Land Alleged—The Red Men Nobody's Fool. The New Lands Described. Scenes and Incidents.

KINGSHIER, O. T., April 12.—From east, west, north and south white-topped wagons are breaking along the dusty roads headed for the new slices of the "promised land"—the country of the "Cheyennes and Arapahoes"—which will in a few days be thrown open to the pale faces.

There is today one almost unbroken encampment along all the borders of the new country and every moment the ranks of the boomers receive recruits. More people will probably make a rush into the new lands than entered Oklahoma when it was opened, but there is room for many more. The Oklahoma country which was thrown open three years ago contained only 1,000,000 acres, while there will be more than 3,500,000 acres for white settlement next week.

The Indiana, over 3,000 all told, have already taken their allotments, and there can be no doubt that "Lo" has shown wisdom and selected the best land. The good bottom land along the north bank of the Canadian river has been almost all taken up by the Indians.

The new country lies just west of Oklahoma and south of the Cherokee Strip. The character of the eastern part is in many respects similar to that of Oklahoma. It is a reddish prairie soil that will bear very fair crops. There is very little timber on it, and most of what there is in black jack. Several "squaw men" have had farms in this country for some time—one or two of them for fifteen or eighteen years, and they have always had very fair crops.

To the west, however, the country is poorer, and the few western part of the country to be opened is the same as No Man's Land, most of the soil not being rich enough for a corn crop. These are the settlers get their final title to the land it will cost them \$1.25 an acre, and they have always had very fair crops.

The Norfolk Beet Sugar company made contracts for 200 acres more of sugar beets, making it all 600 acres to be raised in and about Plattie Centre. An ugly bear attacked William Madison's 10-year-old son near Stockville and injured him so badly that his life was despaired of for some time.

Mrs. Judge Miller and two daughters were frightfully injured in a runaway at Omaha. Their carriage was demolished. The mother is thought to be fatally hurt. Frank Hershof of Gibson wintered 50,000 sheep on his farm and has just purchased in Washington 18,000 more, which will be driven to Nebraska for fattening next winter.

The explosion of a shell which he was attempting to load caused Jesse Luke son of a farmer near Ordland, a terribly mangled hand. Surgeons amputated all but two fingers and a thumb. E. W. Ball was found dead in bed at the Castle rock institute at Omaha. Ball had been drinking very hard for some time past and was on the verge of tremens. He had not begun treatment.

While watching a chemical experiment at the Alma high school, Miss Jessie Mitchell inhaled the vapor of burning acid and was so overcome that her life was despaired of for some time. A fine residence, valued at \$2,500, belonging to the Glencreek lumber company in West Kearney, burned at a late hour. It was not occupied and uninsured. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin. William Siven, who has been working on a farm near Falls City, has suddenly left the country after being detected in passing counterfeit dollars. His goods were wretched imitations. Officers are in pursuit.

The Nebraska State Base Ball league's application for admission to protection of the national agreement was granted. The league has been admitted as a member of class "B" under the provisions of the agreement. The Nebraska futurity stake of \$20,000 has been secured and such horses as Palo Alto, Albertson and Artell have been nominated. The race is to be trotted in this state in 1893 by colts of this breed. The track has not yet been named. Nebraska cattle men who are emigrating from the drifts of the late blizzard report tremendous losses. The largest loss on any one range was \$130,000. A herd of 1,000 head drifted into the North Platte river and were drowned. They belonged to various owners.

While driving home from Alliance Thomas Bolter, a well known ranchman, was instantly killed by having his skull crushed. His lifeless body was found in his wagon, with his head hanging over the dashboard, but the cause of the accident is unknown. Two carloads of lumber arrived sealed at Kearney, from Barnum, Tex., consigned to parties in that city. Two negroes were found in each car when the seals were broken and the consignees kicked on the amount deducted. State Organizer Knodell organized a club at Fremont of the National Railway Employees. The prime purpose of this organization is to protect railway men and the railways from any adverse and unjust legislation. The Fremont club organized with 155 charter members.

While M. Johnson, roadmaster on the Long Pine and Chadron division of the Elkhorn, was standing near the track watching the snow plow attack an icy drift, he was buried in a mass thrown out. One piece of ice struck him, breaking a limb. Several others were buried and were in danger of suffocation before they could be extricated. At a meeting of the Nebraska's world's fair commission it was decided that the \$50,000 appropriated by the last legislature is entirely inadequate to carry out its plans. The expressed idea is to begin the construction of a building which will require the balance of the unexpended appropriation, and ask the next legislature for an additional appropriation of \$20,000; \$50,000 for a suitable exhibit, and \$100,000 remainder to maintain the same.

Commuted Ravachol's Sentence.
PARIS, April 12.—Ravachol's sentence has been commuted to imprisonment and hard labor for life.

Congressional.
WASHINGTON, April 12.—In the senate, after the morning business had been disposed of, Mr. Stewart addressed the senate on his silver resolutions submitted yesterday. The house non-concurred in the senate amendments