OVER THE STATE.

Bors loafing about the streets o Hastings late at night will be arrested. DR. CONRAD of Fairfield, a resident of that place for twenty years, died last

JACOB SILVERTINE, of Omaha, for beating his wife, was fined \$100 and

In spite of the hard times complained of building is going right along in Fre-MANY farmers living along the Ne-

maha bottom have suffered much loss by the recent overflow. THE new M. E. church at Ayr was

dedicated on Sunday last in the pres-ence of a large audience.

THE work of preparing the supreme court docket for the September term is being prosecuted with vigor. THE Rock Island road has commenced

running regular trains between Lin-coln and Fort Worth, Texas. LOAFERS and sneak thieves are be-

coming too numerous in Tecumseh to suit the better class of citizens. THE Beatrice Express advertises the

resumption of paving as a means of providing labor for the unemployed. BICYCLING is becoming popular in Nebraska. Nearly all the fairs in the state are offering purses for cycling

FRED SMITH, Lincoln, languishes in jail because he cannot pay a fine of \$100 for stealing an opera glass worth

GEN. AND MRS. VAN WYCK have gone to the sea shore and will remain for some time. The general's health is much improved.

LINCOLN Odd Fellows are preparing to go in a body to Chicago to partici-pate in the ceremonies of Odd Fellows' day, September 25. MRS. L. P. DILLON of Crete made com-

plaint against her neighbor, D. E. Bur-set, for keeping a howling dog, to her discomfort and annoyance. THE editor of the Nebraska City Press

is authority for the statement that "the average Nebraska girl still clings to the electric band" for garters. THE board of education at Ashland

has decided to call a special election to vote bonds to build a \$5,000 addition to their High school building. Wild land preferred .- I have clear

lots in a good, growing town to trade sor equities in land. Address H. F. sor equities in land. Address H. F. Dailey, N. Y. Life Bld'g., Omaha, Neb. THE town of Liberty, in Gage county,

expects to invest \$4,500 in a school building and bonds to that amount were registered last week by Auditor THE buildings, track, fences, ets., of

the Johnson county fair grounds are being put in condition for the fair, which is to be held August 30, 31 and

September 1.

Nellie Morse, of Ord, too young to think of marriage, attempted to elope for that purpose. She well have time over her rashness during a term in the reform school. THE planing mill owned by Hunte-

man & Bros., Columbus, burned down last week. Loss \$9,000; insured for \$3,500. One building filled with lumber was saved. Columbus is fortunate again in having no wind at the time of the As illustrative of the widespread fear

that the unsettled condition of affairs has created throughout the country, a citizen of Valley county who had a de-posit of \$5,000 in one Ord's banks, drew it out in gold and stands guard over it. ONLY four of the daughters of D.

Frost of Crawford are attending the teachers' institute. The rest are attending to home duties. Mr. F. is to be congratulated on his success in supplying the schools of Antelope county with teachers.

The state of Nebraska gives free education to all desiring to become teachers. The only State Normal School of fers two courses of instruction, each ending in a state certificate. For circulars address Pres. A. W. Norton, Peru, Nebraska.

THERE is an average of one suit a day aled in the district court against the Capital National bank, which Mosher wrecked so ingloriously. In the meantine depositors continue waiting for their wealth, a good portion of which they will probably never see. DRAGER BROS' general merchandise

store at Ponca, was broken into last week by Jack Groth and one or two companions. Groth was captured in the store by Marshall Bennett. The others escaped. Groth refuses to disclose the names of his companions.

THE Interstate Investment company of Beatrice filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. company has an authorized capital stock of \$500,000, and the incorporators are A. S. Paddock, H. A. Collman, E. L. Paddock, O. J. Coliman and F. A. Pad-

MMS. CAROLINE GORHAM of Pawnee City, aged 67, fell through a trap door into the cellar of the residence of her daughter, Mrs. L. W. Harrington, and sustained injuries which may prove fatal. Her right wrist and three ribs broken and right ankle dislo-

THE Lever Woolen Mills company, of Fremont, has just purchased a car load of wool of Commish Lee, which was shipped in from Wyoming. The car load contained a little over 12,000 pounds of wool which will be worked up into flannels and blankets to keep the people of Nebraska was the mine. the people of Nebraska warm this win-

THE first harvest excursion of the Elkhorn Valley line for 1893 occurred on the 22d, and the main line train going west was crowded with passen from Fremont who are coming to look over the country and seek locations. There will be two more harvest excurns this year, on September 12 and

Ar a meeting of the country supe visors of Dixon county the petition asking for an election to move the county seat was again brought forward. After duly considering the petition for an election and the remontance presented by Ponca the board secided that no election would be

THE Rock Island's new train to Fort Worth, which was put on the other day, makes good time. Leaving Oma-ha at 6 a. m. it reaches Fort Worth at 7:45 a. m. next day. The distance is 743 miles.

THE old settlers of Butler, Polk, Seward and York counties held their annual reunion at Lord's grove, near Ulysses. The attendance was ver large, exceeding 5,000, and the interes genuine and unreserved. The Osceola brass band furnished music. President Lord made the address of wel-come and was followed in turn by W. W. Cox, of Seward.

A GASOLINE explosion occurred Plattsmouth recently, caused by a young lady pouring the oil into a tub of boiling water. There was no fire in the room at the time. The young lady was painfully burned on one side of the face but not seriously. If gusoline ignites by coming in contact with hot water a greater care will have to be maintained in its use.

THE Regents of the State university have elected Hon. M. B. Reese as Dean of the college of law, and he has accepted. This will be a source of great gratification to the best men in all parties and callings in this state. Judge Reese is as favorably known as he is widely known. His appointment will draw large numbers of young men from all parts of Nebraska.

THE planing mill of Hunleman Bros. Columbus, was destroyed by fire last week. The total loss upon plant and machinery approximates \$10,000, with insurance of \$3,500. The firm employed seven men, even at this dull season of the year, and has several large con-tracts on hand, which also entails serious loss. They will remove the debris and rebuild without delay.

RUDOLPH SHRIMROCK, an employe of the Missouri Pacific railway, was drowned in Littlefield's lake near Omaha, while bathing. He had gone out to the lake to take a swim in company with J. J. Wetmore. The men were having plenty of fun, when Rudolph showed signs of distress and called to his companion for assistance. Before his friend could reach him he sunk out of sight.

A Young fellow named Cooper, claiming to hail from New Orleans, was fined \$75 and costs in police court at Hastings on the charge of vagrancy. He had on his person a bunch of twentythree keys, a screw driver and a small saw, and is supposed to be one of the gang which has made life miserable for the Nebraska police during the past few months.

WILLIAM WOODS, a farm hand employed by Hiram Emery, a farmer living near Ellis, shot and instantly killed a young man by the name of Saf-fle. It seems that Woods had been troubled with melon thieves and had determined to teach them a lesson. discovered some one in his patch and taking his gun fired, with the intention of peppering him, but with the result above stated.

PREPARATIONS are being made by the Odd Fellows of Lincoln for the enter-tainment of the delegates of the grand lodge which meets in that city on Octo-ber 17. A large number of three link men are expected in the city at that time. Work will be exemplified on the nights of October 17 and 18 in representative hall at the capital or some other suitable place in case that cannot be obtained.

Ar a convention of citizens of Hooker county resolutions were passed with-drawing from the "sand hills" convention and discharging the delegates formerly appointed. Speeches were made condemning congress and charging that not one law is or been enacted in the interests of the poor men, and charging the congressmen with being schemers and ready to pass any law for money.

THE excursion from the Fremont Normal School, which left August 12 for the World's fair, returned on the 23d. Many of the 300 who went had returned before but there were enough left to fill four coaches returning on the later date. Everybody who went, so far heard from, are pleased with the trip and the treatment by the management of the excursion, the railroads and the hotels where they stopped. Quite a commotion was oscasioned in

Shelton by an altercation between Dr. G. C. Paxton of that place and Rev. M. F. Loomis, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. The preacher made slighting allusions to Paxton in conscious with a young lady whom he nection with a young lady whom he had attended in a professional capacity. Paxton wanted the man of the cloth to etract and on bis refusal to do so assaulted him with a rawhide. Rev. Mr. Loomis has been extremely aggressive in his line of work since coming to Shel-ton, and it is thought that the end is

not yet. THE Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Nebraska is to meet in September at Lincoln. A year ago at the Ponca convention a committee, consisting of Revs. J. G. Groenmiller, H. N. Kuhns, D. D., J. G. Griffith, C. Huber and W. C. McCool, were appointed to draft a constitution for an orphan's home and to make application for a charter. This committee is to report at the Lincoln convention. Another item of business likely to occasion considerable discussion is the adoption of a new constitu-tion, which is being prepared by a committee.

AUDITOR MOORE is in receipt of a let. ter from J. B. Dinsmore, superintendent of Nebraska's cattle exhibit at the world's fair, saying that the exhibit at the world's fair, saying that the exhibit has arrived, and that it is a great credit to the state. There are thirty-two head of cattle in the exhibit, and the exhibitors, together with the number each exhibits are as follows: William Miles's each Wayne this teach was dead. ler's sons, Wayne, thirteen head; C. A. Elmendorf, Kearney, twelve head; E. E. Day, Weeping Water, seven head. Superintendent Dinsmore says he is confident that the Nebraska cattle will carry off some of the best prizes.

Some months ago a creditor of Eric Johnson, chief clerk of the house of representatives during the last two sessions, having secured judgment against him in the county court, and having secured the issuance of an execution which was returned endorsed "no property found," had Judge Lansing cite Johnson to appear and testify in aid of the execution. Mr. Johnson appeared and said that the testification of the execution appeared and said that the state was owing him several hundred dollars, and he was willing to submit to an order of he was willing to sublift to an order of the court requiring him to pay into the court on or before July the sum of \$106. Mr. Johnson has failed to appear, and last week Judge Lansing cited him to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. After Repeal, What?

WASHINGTON, August. 28 .- Already onsiderable speculation is being in dulged in as to the next step to be taken in financial legislation after the passage of the bill repealing the Sherman law. The committee on coinage, under the leadership of Chairman Bland, will, it is expected, report a free coinage bill in due time and Chairman Springer's committee on banking and currency is expected to present several relief measures to the house.

Congressman McCreary of Kentucky, one of the delegates on the part of the United States to the recent international monetary conference at Brussels, has prepared the following joint resolution for introduction in the house this

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that a commission is hereby authorized and constituted, to consist of three senators. constituted, to consist of three senators to be appointed by the president of the senate; three representatives, by the speaker of the house of representatives, and three experts, to be selected by the president of the United States, with authority to determine the time and place of meeting and to take evidence in Washington, or in any other city of the United States, before the whole committee or before subcommittees, and to inquire and report:

First-On the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, and whether the change is due to the depreciation of silver or the appreciation of gold; cause of the change, whether permanent or temporary; the effect thereof upon finance, trade, commerce, agriculture, labor and other interests of the country and upon the standard of value in this and other

Second-On the policy of maintaining the double standard in the United States and what should be the legal ratio between silver and gold coined.

Third-On the best means of reorganizing the banking system and of restering confidence in commercial and financial circles and promoting international bimetalism.

Fourth-The report of the commission shall be presented not later than the 1st day of January, 1894.

As to the Tariff.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The ways and means committee will meet Tuesday, when a course of procedure will probably be decided on, including such matter as the appropriate date when a tariff bill shall be reported, whether the committee will give hearing to interested persons or not, and other details relating to the work with which it is charged. Chairman Wilson is reported to have prepared a bill covering the subject of tariff revision in a general way which he will submit to the committee.

On the same day the committee on banking and currency will meet with the expectation of concluding a report on the bill of Thomas M. Johnson, providing for the exchange of national banks for currency at the demand of the holder. The committee, it is be-lieved, will favorably report the bill, with an amendment intended to pro-tect the gold of the treasury from raids by those who receive currency for their bonds. It may also take up the question of repealing the 10 per cent on the circulation of state banks. On this Chairman Springer is quoted as saying: "I don't think the committee will report a bill in favor of a repeal of the port a bill in layor of a repeal of the tax. It doesn't believe in going back to the days of the old state banking system and of being compelled to have forty-four different kinds of currency in this country. The removal of the tax on state banks and the re-estab-lishment of the old system would be an obstruction to business. I am against it and I do not think such a bill can pass. I favor a state currency, good alike in all states, accepted without question everywhere, one familiar to the people and printed upon such paper that counterfeits can be readily detected. Any other currency is an obstruction to business and I shall oppose

The Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Immediately after the passage of the Wilson bill in the house it will be reported to the senate, and if the usual course is pursued, will be referred to the committee on finance of that body. It is expected that the policy of the senate will be to let the bill slumber there, while all the efforts of the upper chamber are di-rected to securing the adoption of the repealing bill now pending in that body. The reason for this is that the repealing bill reported by the senate committee on finance is believed to be superior to the house bill, because it contains the declaration originated by Senator Hill, pledging the government to the policy of bimetalism. It is quite certain that no bill will pass the senate without a declaration endorsing the policy of bimetalism, and as no such declaration is made in the Wilson bill, the program will be to pass the senate bill and send it to the house for the concurrence of the latter body. Of course the effect of this will be to revive the whole question in the house, but it is not thought any considerable time will be consumed by the house in passing upon the question a second time, as most of the members have already had full opportunity to be heard and will have placed themselves on record by their votes on the several dis-tinct propositions and ratios.

The Schwartschild-Sulsberger Packing company of Kansas City posted a notice that beginning August 21st a cut will be made in the wages of every employe of 40 per cent.

The prospective settlers on the Strip are indignant over the proposition to add ten more to the number of Cherokees entitled to allotments.

The United States will undoubtedly have to pay damages for the seizure of sealing vessels in the Behring sea, but the claims will have to be adjudicated by an outside tribunal.

For the purpose of moving the crops of the south it is probable that the banks will issue certified checks to be circulated as money.

One thousand longshoremen on the Mallory, Ward and Clyde lines at New York have struck on account of a 25 per cent reduction in wages.

TALK ABOUT ENDED.

AND THE HOUSE WILL SOON TAKE A VOTE.

Three Days of Discussion in Which Representatives are Allowed but Fifteen Minutes Each-A Vote on Repeal to be Taken on the 28th-Evening Sessions in the House in Order that all Congressmen May be Given Opportunity to Air Their Views-Miscellaneous Matters in Both Branches of Congress.

CONGRESS IN EXTRA SESSION.

CONGRESS IN EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

In the senate on the 21st numerous bills which had been introduced and were pending in the last congress were reintroduced and referred to committees. A substitute for the national bank currency bill was offered by Mr. Peffer (pop., Kan.,) proposing the issue of \$23,00,00. of the treasury notes, to be deposited in the treasury and to be available as cash. A resolution was offered by Mr. Chandler (rep., N. H.,) declaring that there was no lawful election of United States senator in Kansas when Mr. Martin was declared elected; also one looking to the opening of a coast line of waterways. These were referred to committees.

Mr. Morril (rep., Vt.) asked and obtained indefinite leave of absence after today on account of ill health. He then addressed the senate in favor of the bill reported from the finance committee last Friday, to discontinue the purchase of silver bullion.

The finance committee bill discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion was then taken up. Mr. Voorhees presented a letter addressed to him by the secretary of the treasury showing the probable cost of coinage of silver at a changed ratio and had it read by the clerk, saying he deemed it his duty to lay it before the house and country.

Mr. Vance, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, suggested that the vote on the Lee Mantle case which was to be taken up today, go over until tomorrow, but as Mr. Voorhees expressed a desire to address the senate tomorrow on the bill to discontinue the purchase of silver buillion it was agreed that the vote should be taken at 5 o'clock on Wednesday.

The Lee Mantle case, involving the right of a governor of a state to appoint a senator in case the legislature had failed to elect one, was taken up, and Mr. Vance argued against the right of appointment in such cases.

HOUSE.

HOUSE. The silver question was again under dis-

The silver question was again under discussion.

Mr. Hiooker of Mississippi opposed the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause. The president spoke about restoring confidence. Where was confidence lacking? It was not in the great masses of the people; it was in the great money institutions of the country. If labor was distressed it was attributable to the act, not the banks. The repeal of the Sherman law would not restore trade or commerce, nor would it relieve the wage earner. The present depression was not attributable so much to the Sherman act as the McKinley act. He would admit that the free coinage of silver would not give absolute relief, but he contended that it would relieve the depression to a very great extent.

Mr. Cooper of Indiana spoke in opposition

that the free coinage of silver would not give absolute relief, but he contended that it would relieve the depression to a very great extent.

Mr. Cooper of Indiana spoke in opposition to the free coinage of silver. He would rather favor a policy which would give the country a safe, recognized stable currency than enter upon experiments at this time. If congress repealed the purchasing clause it would not strike down nor kill silver. In his opinion it would lift up silver and make it equal with gold. He suspecded that the arguments that this course would strike down silver meant that it would strike down silver meant that it would strike down silver industry and not the silver money. He then argued in support of the proposition to repeal the tax on state banks.

Mr. Settle of North Carolina said in his canvass he had opposed the free coinage of silver. The farthest that he would go was the coinage of the American product. He thought the voice of the laboring class of his state is not for free coinage, but simply for the increase of the circulation of the country, but he was not in favor of an increase of the currency that did not increase it with sound and good money. [Applause.] He was in favor of striking down silver, but he stood unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver in the absence of an international agreement. He would record his vote against the amendments of the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Bland, and would vote for the Wilson bill.

Mr. Stockdale, Mr. Bland, and would vote for the Wilson bill.

Mr. Stockdale primarily to the tariff. The fight was not on between the creditor and debtor classes.

SENATE.

Probably not since the days when Ingalls'

SENATE.

Probably not since the days when Ingalls' magnetic eloquence drew such crowds to the senate has such an assemblage gathered in the seats reserved for the public in the senate chamber as that of the 22d. Not a seat remained unoccupied when Mr. Voorhees took the floor, and all along the walls were men and women standing.

When Mr. Voorhees arose there was a bustle of expectation and a murmur ran

bustle of expectation and a murmur ran through the galleries, which quickly sub-sided until the chamber was perfectly quiet. The senator spoke in a strong, clear voice, which was perfectly audible, and through-out the speech he was given the strictest at-tention.

which was perfectly audible, and throughout the speech he was given the strictest attention.

Mr. Allen gave notice of an amendment which he will offer to the bill reported by Mr. Voorhees discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion. It is proposed to add to the repealing clause of that bill a provision that hereafter standard silver shall be coined at the several mints of the Unitee States into dollars, halves, quarters and dimes at the present ratio of 16 to 1, under the same condition as to mintage and other charges enforced in relation to the coinage of gold; that the secretary of the treasury shall, without unneecessary delay, coin all silver bullion owned by the government into standard silver dollars to be a legal tender. At the conclusion of Mr. Voorhees speech debate was continued by Mr. Dubois in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Palmer argued in support of the bill, It could not fairly be asserted, he said, that the president did not favor the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country; nor did it follow, because the president had failed to say a word in reference to bimetalism in his recent message to congress, he would disapprove of legislation providing for a coinage of both metals that would be of equal exchangeable and intrin sic value. He expressed the opinion that the great majority of the people would not only approve, but would rapturously appliand legislation to this end.

HOUSE.

The financial discussion in the house on

The financial discussion in the house on thee 22d was, for the most part, monotonous, the greater interest being centered in the

thee 22d was, for the most part, monotonous, the greater interest being centered in the senate.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois favored unconditional repeal, stating that although he came from an agricultural district he would oppose every free coinage amendment to be proposed by Mr. Bland and his friends.

The surprise of the day was the speech of Hepburn, who was comptroller of the currency under the Harrison administration. He disagreed with his party colleagues, and emphatically declared against the repeal of the Sherman law. That law, he contended, had been beneficial in its effects and should not now be repealed.

Brickner, democrat, of Wisconsin, opened the debate by a speech in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law.

Mr. Mallory of Florida was opposed to the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and was also opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 to 1. He regretted that some middle ground had not been reached and it was with hesitancy that he would vote affirmatively upon any of the propositions prepresented to the house. He attributed to the tariff the greater share of the present depression, but the demonetization of silver would still further separate the wealthy classes from the working men.

Mr. Newlands of Nevada voiced the demand of his region when he vigorously advocated the free colnage of silver. There were, said he, two aspects of this question—the industrial and financial. America was the great silver producing country of the world, England was the great gold accumu-

the industrial and financial. America was the great silver producing country of the world, England was the great gold accumulating nation and was becoming the great gold producing nation. Our legislation should not be favorable to England's accumulation of gold to the detriment of America. Should we increase the value of England's gold by the destruction of its only competitor? England used her power in building up her own nation; the United States was spending her money building up other nations. [Applause.] The United States was assenting while Edgland was acting. If the United States went to a gold basis it would have to get the gold, place it in vaults place sentinels around it, and resort to these measures. When the country draws its support silver would be gone forever.

At the evening session Mr. Ellis of Ken-

tucky spoke in favor of free coinage, and severely criticised the position taken by his colleague, Mr. McCreary, upon the question. The position was that the United States should repeal the Sherman act, and then refer to an international tribunal the ratio at which silver should be coined. He objected to the division of the question. If the matter were to be referred to an international tribunal why not refer also to it the repeal of the Sherman law?

SENATE. In the senate on the 23d a resolution offered by Mr. Peffer (populist, Kas.) as to the violation of law by national banks in decilining to pay depositors' checks in currency, was taken up and a motion to refer it to the committee on finance made by Mr. Hoar (rep., Mass.) gave rise to a long and somewhat excited discussion, in which Senators Voorhees, dem., Ind.) Gorman (dem., Md.) and McPherson (dem., N.J.) favored the refereece.

Md.) and McPherson (dem., MJ.) favored the refereece.

Senators Manderson, (rep., Neb.) Kyle (pop., S. D.) and Hill (dem., N. Y.) opposed it and insisted on the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Gorman pointed out that the advent of the resolution would be a notice to the comptroller of the currency, who would immediately proceed to execute the law, and thereby necessitate the closing of the banks and cause the utter ruin of the country. The resolution went to the foot of the calendar, where it can be reached only by an affirmative majority.

The report of the committee on privileges and elections in favor of seating Lee Mantle as senator from Montana was taken up. Arguments against the adoption of the report and the admission of Mantle were made by Gallinger and Platt. Turple and Chandler replied to some of Platt's points, and Pasco replied to Chandler. Hawley argued in favor of the resolution. The debate was closed by Hoar in favor of a majority report.

Then at 5:15 a vote was taken on a substi-

port.
Then at 5:15 a vote was taken on a substitute offered by Vance, declaring Mantle not entitled to a seat. The vote resulted in yeas, 25; nays, 30.

House.

In the house on the 23d Mr. C. W. Stone was the first speaker in the morning on the silver question. He said that had the present administration, instead of acting in a weak, vascillating manner, sternly and unflinchingly announced its intention to keep every dollar equal in value to every other dollar, the apprehension and feeling of dealers throughout the country would have been greatly alleviated. He would vote for repeal, because it might, in some degree, relieve the distress, but he did not attribute to the Sherman law the existing condition of affairs.

Mr. Covert spoke, generally commending the good temper in which this debate had been conducted; referred to the shirs cast on New York in some of the speeches, and vigorously resented them. Silver was like a faithful servitor who had served long and well. But, unfortunately, it was like a faithful servitor who had grown unsteady in his habits. For this reason it had been shunned by some of its friends. When a servitor got into this condition severe methods were necessary. Silver should be restored, but he feared that the habits into which it had fallen were so strong that nothing would accomplish this result except the gold currency. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Fitch said he believed in party platforms but, between the demands of the workingmen and the starving people, if he had to take his choice, he would let the platform drop. [Applause.] The real platform upon which the democratic party carried every doubtful state tincluding the decisive state of New York) was not contained in written words. The platform was the record and character of Grover Cleveland. [Applause.]

Mr. Hatch was satisfied that the prosperity of the country and the welfare of all the

and character of Grover Cleveland. [Applause.]
Mr. Hatch was satisfied that the prosperity of the country and the welfare of all the people depended on the decision of congress on this financial question. On its determination rested the settlement of the financial problem for the next twenty-five years. He would discuss this question from the standpoint of his own earnest and honest convictions, and not only from the standpoint of his individual conscience and duty, but from the standpoint of his duty to that great political party to which he had during his entire life been devoted. If he was not on the democratic platform today he wanted to get upon it; but he did not think he had ever been off it in his life. There was a difference as to the interpretation to be placed upon the Chicago platform. He did not believe that it was susceptible of more than one interpretation; he did not believe that it was Janus-faced.

SENATE.

one interpretation; he did not believe that it was Janus-faced.

In the senate on the 24th Senator Peffer was first accorded the floor. He declared himself in favor of "free and unlimited coinage of silver, I to I—that or nothing." he had not a compromise to offer and would accept none. He went onto say that it was the government mintage that gave quality to gold as well as silver. He illustrated his argument by the exhibit of a gold eagle and a bar of gold of exactly the same weight and purity. The eagle was legal tender in payment of all debts, but the bar was not. "Why is it? he said, "that this coin is money and this bar is not?" He wished to hold up the bar to view, but (to the amusement of the senate) he would not lay his hand on it. "I don't know where the bar is," he said, with an air of surprise, and he was advised by Mr. Butler that he had better keep his eye on it. Having recovered the bar, he said that the coin was money and that the bar was a commodity, and therefore they were not of equal value. The coin was worth \$10 and the bar was worth only \$8.8. The coin has on its face "ten dollars," and there is no other way of keeping its value but through the forms of law. I do not wish it to be understood that the metal in the coin is intrinsically worth \$8.90, because a large part of its measure of value, for commercial purposes, is given to it by reason of the government using such a large quantity of gold for money. So far as I am concerned the Sherman law shall never be repeated unless we have the law of our fathers restored to the statute book.

Mr. Peffer was followed by Mr. Allen, who addressed the senate in support of his amendment to add to the Voohees bill a provision for free coinage at the ratio of 13 to 1 and for the coinage, without unnecessary delay, of silver bullion owned by the government, He described himself as an humble member of a new political party which had recently come into public notice. That party had been made necessary by the constant drifting away of the nation from its mo

In the house on the '4th the feature of the day was the speech of Congressman Pence of Colorado. He contended that the proposition under consideration gave gold men everything. Mr. Cleveland he looked upon as the greatest convert to the ranks of the gold men, a convert backed up and supported by the "London Missionary society." The gold men, he said, were greater calamity howlers than ever came from Kansas. The bankers of the east were crying out against the dishonesty of the farmers of the west and south, when the fact was the bankers of the east were the dishonest men and were violating the law at the present time. Mr. Pence paid his respects to Voorhees and criticised him for the position he had taken. He could not but be reminded (since Voorhees had taken the same stand as Sherman) of an article written by the senator and published in the North American Review, denouncing sherman as the financial weather cock of the nation. And then there was no wonder that he ordinarily could find no distinction between the present secretary, Carilsie and the ex-secretary of the treasury, Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Lucas spoke in favor of the double HOUSE.

wonder that he ordinarily could find no distinction between the present secretary, Carlisle and the ex-secretary of the treasury, Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Lucas spoke in favor of the double standard and the proper use of silver as money. If the time had come when this country must wait upon England and accept what she saw fit to do or not te do in the matter of money, he thought the time had also come for the construction of a new declared in favor of the colonage of both gold and silver, but his state now asked the republicans of the house to support that plank that affects the interests of the silver states. When the enslaught on the tariff came, republicans from New England would come to the members from the silver west and extend the hand of brotherly love and urge them to vote to avert the disaster attending its repeal. The silver men were but human, and while they believed the McKinley law to be the best tariff legislation ever enacted, what their answer to that appeal would be he could not say.

Mr. Caruth said the present widespread disaster was due to the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The president had discharged his duty. The responsibility resten now on congress, and for one he did not desire to shrink that responsibility. He stood here ready to cast his vote, without restriction or condition, for the repeal of the purchasing clause.

Mr. Dingley contended that the present depression was not due to the act of 1830. He went further back than that and said it was due more to the legislation of 1878. He had voted for the Sherman law because it contained new restrictions which would post-

pone the evil day which was house the executive provisions of the bul Mr. Wilson, from Chio, would be vote for a ratio that would maint ity between the two metals. But ilege was denied him there was course left to him, and that was to the repeal.

In the senate on the 2th the chief was the speech of Senator Hill, we had speech speech and many member and it was tentive listener, and many member tentive listener, and many member tentive listener, and many member house crowded over to hear leave house crowded over the hear and a thouse crowded over the hear leave house his senator leave the senator established his consist the silver question by showing that he country, and in their free coins the silver question by showing that he silver question by showing that he comber he introduced a bill for the ditional repeal of the shearen acts president had followed in his foot demanding the repeal of the sheared to have held he convert march to march to un free coinage. There was a smile out of many senators when the speaker, pilcation, criticised the president had in this crisis, and concluding by tring to the part the high tariff had in this crisis, and concluding by the monomentallists, particularly we monomentallists, particularly we.

"Our march is onward and we shall treat."

Senntor Hill's arraignment of the monometallists, particularly wall for the part they had taken in bring the present crisis by attacking thee disaster until they finally started wave that now threatened to engulate tors, was one of the most forcible ments ever heard on the floor of the and furnished much satisfaction to coinage men. The national banks solation in the later declaration the vored the proposition to allow the national bank notes to be increasefull value of the bonds on deposit.

The chief surprise of the specifully was the position in minimizing portance of the revision of the coins and his suggestion that international tallism might be sought by holding inducement to the Latin union. The a dead stillness in the senate when the ator referred to the statement the Cleveland was trying to lead the commonomentallism.

"I shall refuse," said he, "to follow footsteps of any administration that to place the democratic party in a first sition; that seeks to lead it away from corraits principles and into thevery the enemy. The president must refly republican votes to carry out any said ity."

HOUSE.

HOUSE.

In the house on the 2 th the silver was resumed. Mr. Pendleton of Ten Bowers of California spoke in favored coinage. Dockery of Missouri, and Ma Michigan for bimetallism. Cobb of Air opposed uneonditional repeal. Barw Michigan advocated repeal. Opposed coinage, and laid the blame for the principal for the financial distress at the door of the cratic party, saying that the financial tress was the result of the fears of the ufacturers regarding tariff iegislatos contrasted the condition of the countrasted the condition of Missisuri spoke for uncondition peal. Money of Mississippi spoke ar repeal.

Durborow of Illinois favored reseal.

whish bill and favored free colnage. Use ton of Missouri spoke for uncondition peal. Money of Mississippi spoke ar repeal.

Durborow of Illinois favored repeal was followed by Springer who began we review of the existing financial conditions and set forth the duties which lay on gress to apply the remedy. He declared the three leading controlling causes of present conditions were tariff legissince the war, the demonetization of a in 1873 and silver purchases under authority of the Sherman act. It reasury rulings in regard to a certificates issued for silver but purchased made them redeemable in as this was the only way in which government could make good its plea maintain the parity of gold and silver, fact that silver bullion was held as collator the redeemption of silver certificate ded nothing to their value. That value pended on the pledge of a maintenance parity with gold and the fact that the tifficates were full legal tender. The detect as much as the Sherman act. In teen years from its passage silver departed 214-10 per cent. In three years the passage of the Sherman act it had a 25 per cent.

Mr. Bryan said the United States a could not adopt free coinage. The per demanded the repeal of the Sherman and he would yote for repeal.

Mr. Sickles favored repeal and Mr. Tay spoke for bimetalism.

Mr. Breckenridge of Arkansas said while ordinarily he might not occlapy position he now did, he would under the cumstances, vote for the repeal of the Sman act.

Mr. McRea belleved the parity of gold the could be everything by indicious in the could be a could not adopt the repeal of the Sman act.

Mr. McRea believed the parity of gold silver could be maintain

sion to the McKinley law. Repeal Will Pass the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.-

friends of the repeal bill are confid that the chances for the passage of unconditional repeal bill through senate are improving. A democra-member from a southern state, who a very earnest opponent of uncontional repeal, said that it was his opion, though he regretted to say it, the bill for repeal would finally put the senate. "But," he added, "if a the senate." more speeches like that of Mr. Vo hees are made in behalf of the rep bill the bill will certainly be killed

The administration has been very fortunate in its leaders. Mr. Voorbe as chairman of the committee finance, in view of his flat more record, his opposition to national ban and his opposition to everything whi the friends of sound money insist up as necessary to a wise financial polic is likely to injure the cause of repair with him besides his own is yet to industrial and the control of the cause of the ca

determined. Senator Chandler of New Hampshin repeal, and who thinks that the bit will be passed, said that if the admit istration did not keep Mr. Voorhe quiet there was danger that he might help the opposition. who declares himself for uncond

help the opponents of repeal.

The speech of Colonel Hepburn,
which he declared against all the pen ing propositions, including uncord tional repeal, has attracted much tention. It is intimated that the other Iowa republicans may follow M. Hepburn's lead. Mr. Lacey of low anxious to offer an amendment proving for resumption and continuance silver coinage until the total amous shall reach \$700,000,000, at which post hope to the contract of the

shall reach \$700,000,000, at which point coinage shall cease, and he is hopeful that he may be allowed to do so.

There are intimations that there is some uncertainty as to the vote of like nois. The repeal estimate gives the free coinage men six democratic vote and one republican vote from the state. There are intimations that there may be two republican votes from Illinois against the repeal. Illinois against the repeal.

Famou. Indian Fighter Dead. DENVER, Colo., Aug. 25.—R. L. Woolen, well-known throughout the west as "Uncle Dick." died at Tripledad last night in his 80th year. He was the oldest Indian fighter in the world. He built the toll-road over the Raton mountains thirty-five years ago. Raton mountains thirty-five years ago, and until the advent of railroads in the west this the west this pass was a portion of the