### DAY AND DATE MADE. END OF THE CONVENTION.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE HEEDS THE SILVERITES.

The Anti-Silver Men Plend to No Purpose for a Later Date for the Financial Conference-No Contest to be Made by the Sound Money Men.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 16 .- The Democratic state central committee decided to-day that there should be a state financial convention and that it should be held at Pertle Springs, in Johnson county, and that the date should be August 6. This is a direct blow at the sound currency men who notified the committee through their representatives, E. C. Kehr, F. W. Lehman and U. S. Hall, that they wanted time in which to make a canvas of the state. The result means that there will be no fight for sound money and the convention will go by default.

The vote on the proposition to locate the convention was a walkaway for Pertle Springs. St. Louis got 3 votes, Springfield 1½, Sedalia 1½, and Pertle Springs 9. Alexander Sherwood from "the watermelon belt" wanted it held August 8 and made a motion to that effect. It was seconded by State Sen-ator Newton Baskett of the Second district, who held the proxy of Robert Lozier of Carrollton.

At 12:30 debate on the proposition to fix the date of the convention began. Prior thereto the committee announced that it would extend the time for debating the proposition two and a half hours. Mr. Kehr, for the sound currency club, said that it was the intention of the club to make a thorough canvass of the state if it was allowed time, but that was the essential thing, without which there would be no attempt to make a canvass. Congressman U. S. Hall made a vig-

orous demand for time. E. A. Barbour of Springfield spoke for an early convention and declared that "Silver Dick" Bland could fill any hall in the Southwest at any time on the financial question.

To this Mr. Hall promptly retorted that if the convention was called at a date late enough for a campaign, he would meet Bland on any platform at

Representative Tom Buckner of Pike spoke in favor of a late convention.

Attorney F. W. Lehman urged the committee in the interest of the party and of fairness to grant time.

Following Mr. Lehman numerous speeches were made pro and con. The ontest waxed warmer and warmer and speculation centered upon what effect argument would have with the committee. At 2 o'clock the committee took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The three dates before the committee for holding the convention were suggested thus: August 8, Alexander herwood of the Fourteenth district; ugust 29, Sam B. Cook of the Ninth istrict; October 15, W. J. Zevely of

#### TO STOP THE BIG FIGHT

Attorney General Crane Construer the

Austin, Texas, July 16.-Attorney General Crane has given out his opinion in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight case, at Dallas. The opinion was in reply to an inquiry from the Dallas county attorneys as to whether the law enacted in 1891 prohibiting prize fighting was valid and operative. The attorney general, in his opinion, holds that the law of 1891 was and still is operative. The attorney general contends that "according to the contention of those who believe that the statute against prize fighting is void on account of its declaration that the crime is a felony and the punishment of a misdemeanor is applied thereto, the statute would be perfect if the word misdemeanor could be substituted for the word felony.

"Following the doctrine announced in one of our court decisions, namely, That the intention frequently controls the express language in the construction of statutes,' the court was at perfect liberty to eliminate that word felony, if such elimination were necessary to give effect to the legislative enactment. It must be plain that the court belived that the intention of the legislature was to prohibit prize fighting. If the court further believed that the fact that the legislature the fact that the legislature affixed the punishment of a misded the word felony was inserted by stake, it was at perfect liberty to regard that word in the construcon of the statute.

"Further, the validity of the act in uestion is not affected by the revision the code. The civil code passed the Regislature before the penal code did, and not afterwards. But, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, by reference to the new revised code it ill be seen that it specifically states all laws embodied in the revised statutes which were in existence at the time of its adoption should be considered to be a continuation and not as new enactments.

"This law being valid, it is the duty of the sheriff of Dallas county to see that it is enforced. He has the authority and we will look to him to see that the law is enforced."

Mr. Carlisle at Work Again.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- Secretary Carlisle and his son, Logan, the latter of whom has just returned from London, where he assisted in the completion and delivery to the Rothschilds of \$31,005,000 of the recent bond issue, reached here last night and were at their desks in the treasury department to-day.

Family of Baltimore Destroyed. BALTIMORE, Md., July 16. - A valuable collection of paintings and bronze belonging to William Humphrey Knowels was destroyed in the burning of his handsome home in Baltimore county. Mr. Knowles says his art trea fures were the collections of members of his family for the last 300 years, and included besides the paintings, rare tapestries, mosaics and curiosities from all parts of the world. It was apossible for him to place a valuation them, but the collection had been roughly estimated to be worth \$60,000. The house was insured, but the art collection was not

The Christian Endeavor Gathering at Boston Breaks Up.

Bosron, July 16 .- To-night the fourteenth international convention of the Y. P. S. C. E., one of the most successful meetings in the history of the society, closed and most of the delegates will devote the rest of the week to sight-seeing in Boston and vicinity.

The day opened with an overcast sky, but it soon cleared considerably. Consecration was the central thought in all the score or more of prayer meetings that begun at 6:30 o'clock and was the principal subject of the day.

The attendance at all of the morning meetings was as large as on any day last week. The addresses of President George A. Gates of Iowa college and Professor Elbert D. Warfield of Eaton, Pa., in Tent Williston, were the features of the morning.

At Tent Williston and Mechanics' hall, encouraging reports concerning the religious life in colleges were made and in . th the tents and the hall, the roll of honor upon which was inscribed the names of the unions whose members have been able to give liberally to the cause, was simultaneously enrolled. These exercises were

accompanied by suitable addresser.

The praise and song services at the big meetings were as they have been since the opening of the convention, full of snap, energy and other feat-ures. The aggregate attendance was about 28,000.

The regular noon evangelistic service attracted crowds of workers who oined in the praise with a seriousness that seemed to indicate regret that today was the last of the convention. The largest of these rallies were held at Faneuil hall, where the Rev. Francis E. Smiley of Denver, Col., led the services and in Bromfield Street church under the leadership of C. N. Hunt of Minneapolis. The other gatherings were at the usual stores, wharves and street corners.

The address of W. G. Puddlefoot on 'National Needs and Perils" was one of the most interesting of the meeting. He said that during the last twelve years 50,000 people have died by vio-lence in this country and that not more than five per cent of the guilty ones had suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The record of homicides had risen from 1,467 in 1882 to 9,800 in 1894. In twenty years over 26,000 children had been abandoned by their mothers in New York. He attributed the real cause of so much crime to the scarcity of churches. In thousands of towns, villages and communities they had no church. "Of course," said he, "there are other causes of crime. The rapid growth of the city at the expense of the rural district is one and it is as true in newer sections as in the old and it works badly both ways. The decayed towns have had hard work to keep up the school and church for lack of material, and the children go into the cities which have as yet no room for thousands of children growing up with nothing but the street education of the slums. So that to-day the two points of danger lie on the frontier and in the great cities."

The Rev. Wayland Hoyt of Minne-Harper of the University of Chicago was scheduled to preside, but was unavoidably absent. The tent was well filled, about 9,000 people being present, and much fervor was manifested. After praise and prayer Franklin D. Elmer of West Hartford, Conn., reported concerning the work of the college Y. M. C. A. in the institutions of higher learning throughout the country.

#### HAS SKIPPED OUT.

President of a St. Louis Loan Company Leaves Creditors in the Lurch.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 16.-President George J. Porter of the Security Loan company No. 2, with offices in the Roe building, has gone to Chicago, and no ceiver for the concern has been appointed by Judge Woods and an injunction granted restraining the company from transacting business. For the past three weeks the home offices have been besieged with angry stockholders and creditors with no one but women typewriters and President Por-

ter's son to receive them. H. L. Gray, deputy state superintendent of building and loan associations, has investigated, and as a result a receiver was appointed. It is charged by Mr. Gray that the funds have been misappropriated and misapplied.

"Porter has gone to Chicago," said Mr. Gray, "and I have not the slightest idea that he will ever return. If he does, he stands a very good chance of having to answer for violating the laws governing such concerns. When the last report was made by this company to the bureau of labor statistics it showed over \$68,000 assets. I have reason to believe that the assets did not reach that figure by many thousands, and know that they amount to practically nothing now.

The company has had agents all over the state, operating chiefly in towns and villages, although stock was extensively sold in St. Louis, Moberly and Kansas City. Mr. Gray states that some \$30,000 worth of stock

### has been distributed.

A Watchman Killed by Robbers. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—The dead of late our industries have been paralyzed.

2 That we denounce as un-democratic govbody of Patrick Cooney, night watchman in the Cleveland and Pittsburg early this morning. The nose had been crushed in and the front teeth had been knocked out and the body bore other evidences of assault. It is supposed that Cooney was murdered and thrown into the water last night by a gang of car robbers.

Michigan Miners Will Strike, ISHPEMING, Mish., July 16. - The miners of Ishpeming and Negaunee held a mass meeting to-day at Union park and decitded to strike for increased wages. Five thousand men will be out and the strike may spread bursement of federal revenues. to other places.

#### More Laborers Made Happy.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad the time are yelling for McKinley, company has announced an advance when they know that the Ohio fraud of ten per cent in wages of 1,500 tipple-men, drivers and outside mine labor-the party if it adopts a free coinage ers in response to a request made by platform. -Advocate.

THE COST OF GOLD.

Judged by the Standard of Cost the Gold Dollar Is Three-Fourths Fint. The favorite stock argument of the

advocates and defenders of the single gold standard is what may be called 'the cost of production" theory. It runs about this way: First, that gold is a commodity, the value of which is governed and fixed by the

same factors which control the values of all other commodities, to-wit: Cost of production and supply and demand. Second, that gold would have the same exchange value it now has, if it did not have coinage privileges and was not used as money. Third, in Prof. Laughlin's language: "If this explanation of value be kept

clearly in mind, it will be easy to see why a government stamp on money cannot fix its value. The stamp, certifying that a gold coin contains 23.22 grains of pure gold, is not all that is needed to give to the gold an exchange value; nor is it even an essential. Gold would have a value even if it were never stamped. The stamp is only a convenience to save weighing and assaying at every use of gold."

It would seem unnecessary to continually expose this absurd theory, and yet such a course seems unavoidable, from the fact that the argument thus advanced is the citadel of the money power-the "last ditch," as it

Noticing, very briefly, the "supply and demand" argument, it will be sufficient to state that, for the past ten years, we have produced an average supply of 6,000,000 ounces annually, while the "demand" for use in the arts has been about one-half, or 3,000,000 ounces annually. With no other "de-mand" except that of the useful arts, gold would be worth less than the cost of production; but here it is that the "demand" for monetary purposes intervenes, and by affording an unlimited market, at a fixed price, for all surplus "supply" renders it impossible for any gold to be obtained for use in the arts at less than its money value, as fixed by the coinage laws. So much for "supply and demand."

And what about 'cost of produc-

tion? W. F. Kendrick, of Denver, Col., says: "The cost of producing one dollar, coinage value, in silver from some of our great silver mines of Colorado has been so often given at from 35 cents to 50 cents that I give the following as the, in most cases, actual, and in other cases closely approximated, cost of producing one dollar, coinage value, in gold from a number of our great gold mines: Since the first of January the cost of producing one dollar in gold from the Independence mine is 4 cents; the Victor mine for the past two years, 29% cents; the Portland mine for nine months, including heavy development work and new machinery, 30 cents; the Bogart mine for the month of March, when they first encountered ore, 5 cents; the Isabella mine for the year 1894, including the expense of labor troubles, doing development work and new machinery, 311/4 cents. The cost of producing gold in apolis presided over the meeting in Tent Williston. President William R. the Union, Elkton, Moose, American Eagles, Little Johnnie, Tom Boy and a number of other mines of the state, will average with those above given. Gold is produced from our large gold mines at much less cost on the dollar than silver from any silver mine ever opened in Colorado."

Confronted with these facts, our gold-bug friends come to the front with a statement like this:

"Old miners-men who have had from thirty to forty years' active experience in gold mining-say that to take all the money received from gold mines and place it on one side of a pair of scales and take all the money that has been expended in prospecting and working unprofitable mines and place it on one side of a pair of one knows when he will return. A re- scales and very nearly a balance would result."

What nonsense!! Why not apply the same argument to silver? or fish? If all the fruitless efforts expended and time wasted in fishing were computed and taken into account in fixing the price of fish, none but very rich people could afford to eat fish. And if the cost of all the labor and seed expended in the fruitless efforts to raise wheat, in cases where the crop fails, were added to the price of the wheat that is produced, to what heights would the price of wheat soar? There is nothing in the gold-bug's argument. -Kansas City Journal.

#### POPULIST THUNDER.

Kentucky Populists Should Ask Silver Men What They Expect from the Democratic

The first meeting of the full county committee of the New York state democracy since the election of last November was held on June 27 at Cooper Union. It was a sort of rally to hear a discussion on the free silver question, by President Charles S. Fairchild, John De Witt Warner, and James P. Archibald. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That we condemn the legislation which for a generation has forced upon us an unsound currency from the flat legal tender greenback to the depreciated silver by which

ernmental interference with the standard of values which commerce has adopted. We railroad yards, was found in the river brand as dishonest the surely futile attempt to give forced circulation to anything, or to dictate the rate at which one metal shall be valued as compared with another.

3. That we can tolerate no compromise with any proposal to debase the currency of commerce, in which wages are paid, and the savings of which have been in the belief that equally good money would be paid when the nvestments should become due.

4. That we demand of congress such modifiation or repeal of our present laws as shall permit our people to provide themselves with a safe and elastic bank-note currency, thus paving the way for both greenback retirement and the relief of the United States treasury from all responsibilities not involved in its legitimate functions—the collection and dis-

-One of the unaccountable things in politics is that a lot of Kansas repub-BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 16.-The licans who claim to be for silver all



Why Was It

that Ayer's Sarsaparilla, out of the great number of similar preparations manufactured throughout the world, was the only medicine of the kind admitted at the World's Fair, Chicago? And why was it that, in spite of the united efforts of the manufacturers of other preparations, the decision of the World's Fair Directors was not reversed?

#### BECAUSE

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## Ayer's The Sarsaparilla

Admitted for Exhibition

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR 

Must Fight Indians.

NOGALES, Ariz. Ter., July 9 .- General Fonochio, commander of the Mexican gendarmerie fiscal (border gnards), has received information that in the vicinity of Frontreras, the scene of the recent robbery and summary execution of bandits, the Mexican government has arrested forty residents and sentenced them to service in the army campaigning against the Indians in Yucatan, as a penalty for complicity in numerous petty robberies and cattle thefts which have taken place in that part of Sonora.

Terrific Rain at Peabody. PEABODY, Kan., July 9 .- A terrible rain and wind storm visited this town and vicinity yesterday. Much damage to barns, windmills and crops by the wind is reported. The streams are higher than they have been for ten years. The Doyal rose about eight feet in three hours and many bridges

are in danger of being washed out. About a foot of water stood about the Santa Fe depot and part way up the main street. Many cellars are overflowed.

Frightfully Mangled.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 9 .- William Walker, formerly yardmaster at Emporia, Kan., for the Santa Fe railway, but recently with the Burlington at St. Louis, was found frightfully mangled on the Burlington track two miles east of this city. Two union cards were found in his pockets, one in the Switchman's Mutual Aid association and the other in the A. R. U. The body will be sent to Kirksville.

#### Will Fight for Cuba.

New York, July 9. - About 300 young Cuban patriots are making preparations to leave this city with the expedition organized by General Collazo and General Quesada. The refugees are being drilled in squads of fifty under the direction of Sulio Castro Y Sylva, who figured in the last revolution. Many of the young men are members of prominent families in Havana and they are enthusiastic patri-

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SAUNDERS COUNTY, Sa.

I. John A. Reece, Secretary of the Nebraska and Ohio Coal Company, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a true statement of the affairs of said company as shown by the books of said company on the 10th day of April. A.D. 1895, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed.)

J. A. REECE, J. A. REECE,

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of May, A.D. 1895,

J. G. RAY,

Notary Public. We have examined the above statement of the Nebraska and Ohio Coal Company and believe the same to be a full and complete statement of the affairs of said company.

J. CHASE,
R. G. LEWIS,
VAL ROE,

The Baltimore Plan,

now practically endorsed by President Cleveland, is attracting universal attention because it is based on the evident fact that the currency and banking systems of the country must be re-

But is the Baltimore plan a reform? It gives the associated banks the power to expand the currency and relieve the country. It also gives them the power to contract it at will and create universal distress for their own private gain.

It puts the credit of the government behind every bank note. It donates all but half of one per cent of the profit on the note issue to the banks, and it leaves plenty of opportunities for a Napoleon of Finance to wreck a bank and leave the government to pay the notes.

It leaves the banks free to demand the highest interest that the several states will allow, and affords no relief to farmers and business men of moderate capital.

Contrast with this

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In "Money Found," an exceedingly valuable and instructive book published by Charles H. Kerr & Company of Chicago, and for sale at the office of this paper at 25 cents, Hon. Thos. E. Hill proposes that the government open its own bank in every large town or county seat in the United States, pay 3 per cent on long time deposits, receive deposits subject to check without interest, and loan money at the uniform rate of 4 per cent to every one offering security worth double the amount of the loan.

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It protects not only note-holders but depositors, who are unsecured now and under the Baltimore plan would be still worse off.

In a word, the Baltimore plan is in the interest of the bankers, the Hill Banking System is in the interest of the people.

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Gen. Van Dervoort: "I congratulate you on
your grent work. The whole country will sing
this music."

New York Voice: "A collection of songs for the times, with bright, catchy words and good stirring music." The Siedge Hammer: "Every one [of the songs] a gem. No chaff in the whole book."

Marshalltown (lowa) Populist: "Should be in the hands of everyone who wishes to make a his during the campaign." Prof. George D. Herron: "I believe your book of songs will be of immeasurable and divine service in quickening and pervading the great movement for the social change which is manifesting itself everywhere among the common people. It will inspire the people with courage and cheer and fellowship in the great struggle that is before them,"

Prof. W. M. Ross of Indiana, the great solo singer of "The Van Bennett Nationals Team," says: "Have taken pains to run through the work and pronounce it a grand collection of words and a high order of music."

work and a high order of music."

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