

A GREAT CONVENTION

Walter, Chairman Kolb of the Alabama Populists, ex-Congressman Hartine of Nevada and Congressman Swift of Idaho. General Warner presided and an informal expression of opinion followed. It was decided not to permit any interference in the convention by men not in harmony with free silver.

THE SECOND DAY.

The Platform in Fall—Old Party Leaders Quoted.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The delegates to the National Bimetallic convention were a little late in assembling this morning, the evening session of last night having been prolonged to such a late hour that a quorum was not present at 9:30 this morning.

When the convention yesterday found the First Methodist Episcopal church inadequate to its needs and it was imperative that a larger hall be secured, the proprietor of the Central Music hall was seen but exacted a rental of \$400 for the use of the hall for two days. There were a great many protests against this but the committee was in a quandary and time pressing and the terms were reluctantly agreed to. Considerable trouble was experienced in raising the money, but this morning several wealthy delegates from Colorado and other states went to the rescue and in a few minutes sufficient money was raised to give a satisfactory guarantee.

When President Thurman called the convention to order J. B. Daugherty of Texas moved that a committee of one member from each state be appointed to devise a plan and provide ways and means for impressing upon congress and the people of the United States the peril that is now threatening and the worse results that are sure to follow the establishment and continuance of gold as the exclusive measure of value in this country, and that the committee report to this convention this plan for appropriate action. After some discussion the matter was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Ex-Senator Hill of Colorado, addressed the convention for nearly an hour. His arguments were chiefly based on statistics tending to show that the adoption of a gold or single standard in any country had invariably been followed by bread of poverty and depression.

Ex-Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin presented resolutions, which were referred to the committee on resolutions, declaring that congress had power only to regulate the ratio between gold and silver and that it would declare for the coinage of both gold and silver on a fairly estimated ratio.

Congressman Newlands of Nevada followed in an address outlining congressional legislation on the silver question. Senator Allen of Nebraska provoked much enthusiasm in a brief but stirring speech. The present panic was not created by the bankers of the country for their own selfish purposes, but it has become further reaching than they expected and the bankers themselves had become involved and had appealed to the president and congress for aid. The time had come for action, not for talk. The Populists told the people last fall of the impending danger, but they did not believe them. Now the people were obliged to stand out from their old parties and stand up for the American home as against the British home. "I do not come here," he said in closing, "to talk politics, but I want to say that so far as the Populist party is represented in the United States senate it will not be found wanting. We may not understand parliamentary maneuvering as well as some, but I tell you we will be in sight of the fox all the time. [Great laughter.] Our party is pledged now and all time for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

G. S. Thomas, the Colorado Democrat followed in a twenty minutes address.

THE RESOLUTIONS. The following is the committee report on resolutions:

Whereas, Bimetallicism is as ancient as human history, for certainly more than 3,000 years gold and silver came down through the ages hand in hand, their relations to each other having varied but a few points in all that vast period of time, and then almost invariably through legislation; and

Whereas, The two metals, as named together, indispensable to the welfare of the United States as the money metal of this country, placed there by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton and their associates and subsequently indorsed and defended by Andrew Jackson and Lincoln; and

Whereas, Silver, one of these ancient metals, was, in the year 1873, without any previous demand by any political party and by any part of the people, or even by any newspapers and without public discussion, stricken down from the place it had occupied since the days of Abraham, under circumstances of such secrecy that Allen G. Thurman, James Beck, William M. Stewart, Daniel W. Voorhees, James G. Blaine, then speaker of the house, James A. Garfield, William D. Kelley and others present and voting for the bill, senators or representatives, publicly declared that they did not know until long afterwards that so grave and great a change had been made in the financial system founded by the fathers of the republic; and

Whereas, The debate in congress show that the percentage of the measure was in part secured by the friends of the bill, to one Ernest Seyd, a London banker, who, in Washington, was sent over to the United States by the moneyed class of the Old World to secure its passage by secret and corrupt means; and

Whereas, President Grant, who signed the bill, declared long subsequently that he did not know that it demonetized silver; and

Whereas, The purpose of this attack upon one of the two ancient precious metals of the world, was, by striking down one half the money supply to wit, silver, to double the purchasing power of gold, by making it the equivalent of more of everything possessed or produced by the labor of man, thus reducing the price of all commodities, arresting enterprise, impoverishing the toiler and depressing mankind; that these results were not only inevitable, but foreseen, appears by the following language, used at that time by the then president of the Bank of France, who declared by a stroke of the pen they suppress one of these metals, they double the demand for the other metal to the ruin of all debtors; and

THE VIEWS OF THE PRESENT. Whereas, The awful consequences thus prepared are now upon the people of the whole world, we stand in the midst of unparalleled distress and in the shadow of impending calamities which are beyond estimate. The ruling industry of the people who inhabit one-third of the area of the globe, has been stricken down, the property values destroyed and the workmen compelled to starve from pestilence. Everywhere over this broad land and across the ocean, numbering thousands have been thrown out of employment and will have to out the bitter bread of charity or starve; the products of industry, of the farm and workshop, are being sold at a fraction of their value as shown by official and public statistics until production ceases to be profitable; the money of the country, intended for the business of the world, has been provisionally to the banks, the wealthy, the banks have demanded their deposits to be hoarded or used for speculative purposes as shown by the wall

Whereas, because the masses have not the means to buy even the necessities of life to supply the lack of currency the banks of the great cities have issued a substitute for money, unknown to the laws, called a "greenback," the movement of the great crops, now being gathered, demands a vast amount of currency which the banks are unable to furnish, and in the midst of this condition the daily press is clamoring for the repeal of the act of July 14, 1890, called the Sherman act, although the repeal of that act means the stoppage of the issue of the greenback; and

Whereas, The Hon. James G. Blaine, quoting this utterance, said: "Gold and silver at rates fixed by the congress constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and neither congress or any state has the authority to establish any other standard or to displace that standard;" and

Whereas, The Hon. James G. Blaine, quoting this utterance, said: "On the much vexed and long mooted question of a bimetallic or monometallic standard, my own views are sufficiently indicated in the remarks I have made. I believe the struggle is going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard were it successful would produce widespread disaster throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except the real estate which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property, as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly \$7,000,000,000 of coin or bullion in the world nearly, very unequally divided between gold and silver. The gold standard strikes silver out of existence as money without results, which will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands." and

Whereas, The Hon. James G. Blaine, quoting this utterance, said: "I believe the silver coin to be the money of the constitution—indeed the money of the American people prior to the constitution, which the great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on congress to declare that either metal should be the money of the country, and, in my judgment, no power to demonetize both." and

Whereas, The Hon. James G. Blaine, quoting this utterance, said: "If therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of remembering it as the money of the constitution, and in favor of ordering it to be resumed. I am in favor of having it enlarged." and

SECRETARY CARLIN'S PAST STAND. Whereas, The present secretary of the treasury, on the floor of congress, Feb. 21, 1878, said: "I know that the world's stock of precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry. According to my view of the subject, the gold standard which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half of the money of the world, is the worst and most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and events that have ever occurred. The instantaneous destruction of one-half the entire movable property of the world, in a few days, would be a disaster, which would not produce anything like the prolonged and agonizing death of the human race, which must result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money of the world; and

Whereas, Senator Sherman of Ohio, who more than any man is responsible for the demonetization of silver, clearly understood the evil consequences of shrinking the currency below the legitimate demands of the business of the country, as evidenced by what he said in the senate in 1880, to-wit: "The contraction of the currency is a far more disastrous operation than the demonetization of silver. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take the voyage without the most distressing to every person except a capitalist or a man of debt or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, hardship, and disaster. It is a period of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means the ruin of all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third of their property is actually secured. It means the fall of all agricultural productions without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent man would dare to build a house, a railway or a barn with the certain fate before him?"

NO COMPROMISE ON COINAGE. It is a question of all legislation demonetizing silver, the restriction of the coinage to gold and silver once and completely repealed by an act restoring the coinage of the country to the conditions established by the founders of the nation and which continued for over eighty years without complaint from any part of the people. Ever since the day when in doing the corrupt work of Ernest Seyd and our foreign enemies is an insult to the dignity of the American people, a crushing burden on the property of the American people, and we again under the yoke from which Washington and his compatriots rescued us. We protest that the financial policy of the United States being made dependent upon the will of a few men, or a few foreign governments; and assert the power of this nation to stand on its feet and legislate for itself upon all subjects.

Second—We assert that the only remedy for our metallic financial troubles is to open up the mints of the nation to gold and silver on equal terms, at the old ratio of 16 to 1. Where silver bullion can be exchanged at the mints of the United States for legal tender silver dollars, worth 100 cents each, that moment the price of standard silver will be worth 100 cents; and as commerce equalizes the prices of all commodities throughout the world, wherever silver is standard silver is worth 100 cents in the United States, they will be worth that sum everywhere else; and cannot be bought for less. While it will be urged that such a result would enhance the price of silver bullion, it is sufficient for us to know that a similar increase would be at once made in the price of every form of property except gold and the credit of the world. It would be a shallow selfishness that would deny this to the mining industries at the cost of bankruptcy to the whole people. The legislation to demonetize silver has given an unjust increase to the value of gold at the cost of the prosperity of mankind; what all other agricultural products have taken a side by side with silver.

AGAINST UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL. Third—That while the "Sherman act" of July 14, 1890, was the device of the enemy to prevent the restoration of free coinage, and is greatly objectionable because it continues the practical exclusion of silver from the mints and reduces it from a money metal to a commercial commodity, nevertheless its repeal, without the restoration of free coinage, will not bring the expansion of our currency required by our growth in population and business and which still more the difference between the two precious metals, thus making the return to bimetallicism more difficult, greatly increase the purchasing power of gold, still further break down the price of the products of the farmer and the laborer, the mechanic and the tradesman, and plunge still farther all commerce, business and industry into such depths of wretchedness as to endan or peace, order, the preservation of free institutions and the very maintenance of civilization. We therefore, in the name of the republic and of humanity, protest against the repeal of the said act of July 14, 1890, except by an act restoring free bimetallic coinage as it existed prior to 1873. We see great cause for the maintenance of bimetallicism in the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1 will increase our commerce with all the silver using countries of the world, containing two-thirds of the world, without decreasing our commerce with those nations which buy our raw material and will compel the adoption of bimetallicism by the nations of Europe, greater than any other would.

Fourth—We assert that the unparalleled calamities which now afflict the American people are not due to the fact as the advocates of free coinage would have us believe, that the Sherman act, by which the nation was stricken down, but to the fact that an expanding circulation to meet the demands of a continent in process of civilization and the business enterprise of the republic, and that the laws without exception as laid out in the Sherman act, have been provisionally to the banks, the wealthy, the banks have demanded their deposits to be hoarded or used for speculative purposes as shown by the wall

MR. INGALLS' VIEWS. The Kansas Ex-Senator "has seen Nothing but Darkness in the Future." ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 3.—In conversation last night upon the financial situation ex-Senator John J. Ingalls said: "This day is balmy and sunshiny in comparison with the clouds and storms just ahead of us. The ultimate result will be a redistribution of the assets of the country. The millionaire of to-day will occupy the hut of the pauper and the pauper will in the near future ride in the chariot of the millionaire. Colorado and other mineral states should be blotted out as states and added to the great American desert from which they were taken. The devastation of the yellow fever in the South was not nearly so disastrous as the situation in Colorado, produced by the closing of the mines. Thousands of people are walking the streets of Denver. Like the low Nazarine, foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the Colorado tramp hath not where to lay his head. On every street corner in Denver the piteous cry for bread; on every street corner the piteous cry goes up for gold. These two panicky conditions together in the great Midwest will bring chaos and anarchy will follow."

Cleveland With Financiers. New York, Aug. 3.—The steam yacht, Almy, one of the finest pleasure craft afloat, sailed for Buzzard's Bay, where the president and the secretary of war will be taken on board for a couple of days' cruising. It is reported that a number of capitalists will be aboard and that the financial situation will be discussed.

RAILWAYS CUTTING EXPENSES. A General Reduction in Operating and Shop Expenses All Along the Line. CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—This month will witness more reductions in operating expenses of railways of the country than have ever been made in the same length of time. The remarkably light freight receipts for June and July are startling, and the net revenue of the roads for those months will be made up mostly of passenger receipts for the first time in years. In a few days many trains on Western lines will be abandoned and every regular train abandoned means several train cars out of work.

The Union Pacific shops in Salt Lake city were closed yesterday, after having been in continuous operation since 1871. All work for the Western divisions will hereafter be done at Omaha where a reduction in the force of men has already been made. The pay roll of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, including all officials, was reduced yesterday from ten to twenty per cent, and several expensive men were retired altogether.

The Rio Grande Western, another Colorado line, also took steps yesterday to materially reduce expenses.

The Burlington, Alton, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other local lines have reduced expenses in all possible directions at Kansas City and all along their lines.

The Louisville and Nashville, the Newport News, the Big Four, the Baltimore and Ohio and other Southwestern lines have recently reduced expenses and everywhere there are careful and judicious reductions in expenses. The most careful financing will characterize all railroad operations in August.

KILLED IN COURT. Two Arkansas Farmers Settle a Feud in a Temple of Justice. HOPE, Ark., Aug. 3.—During the trial of a damage suit in the circuit court yesterday a difficulty arose between Thomas Collins and Thomas Stevenson, when Collins drew a revolver and fired at Stevenson, but the bullet went wide of the mark. The crowd rushed pell mell for the doors and windows, leaving the two men to fight it out.

Stevenson whipped out a knife and stabbed Collins, who was vainly endeavoring to use his gun. As he fell Collins shot Stevenson in the body and inflicted a mortal wound. Both men are farmers. The law suit was caused by Stevenson shooting several head of cattle owned by Collins.

In a Receiver's Hands. DENVER, Col., Aug. 3.—E. T. Jeffrey, president of the Rio Grande railway, was today appointed receiver of the Rio Grande Southern upon the application of Otto Mears, president of the latter line.

Indianapolis Bank in Dead Shape. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 3.—The investigation of the condition of the suspended Indianapolis National bank by Hugh Young, special examiner, is developing a bad state of affairs. It has not yet been completed, but has progressed far enough to show that some bad business methods were practiced by the officers of the bank.

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J. Y. M. SWIGART, Secretary of the Nebraska Mutual Cyclone, Tornado and Wind Storm Insurance Company. EDITOR. All communications on Fire, Cyclone or Hail Insurance should be addressed to him at Lincoln, Nebraska.

HAIL. We have about forty losses reported the most of which have been adjusted. So far but one arbitration has been called for. At Cedar Rapids an old line company had several losses, but as the season is nearly over the local adjuster is not allowed to make the adjustment. A hint is sufficient. We may be called on again to give this matter a complete airing for the benefit of the farming public.

CYCLONE. It is true that you only need insurance when you have damage done, but no one knows when a cyclone will make a wreck of his belongings, hence the necessity of keeping all your buildings insured against this most dreaded of calamities. You may think that your neighborhood has never been visited by a cyclone, but you cannot tell. Buildings are so far apart that many could hit your own farm before your house or barn would be damaged. Further, if there are but few or no losses the cost will be very small. The Nebraska Cyclone company is fifteen months old with over one-third of a million insured. Fees, \$3 for first \$1,000 and 10c for additional \$100. Agents wanted.

Union Pacific Retrenchment. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 2.—Saturday hereafter will be full holiday without pay in the Union Pacific shops all over the road, thus reducing the hours from fifty-four to forty a week. The reduction will admit of retaining all employes. It will effect 6,400 men.

Peace Once More in Nicaragua. SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Aug. 3.—News has been received here that a treaty of peace has been signed by representatives of the Granada government and the Leon revolutionists.

Car-Builder John Stephenson Dead. NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—John Stephenson, the car-builder died at his home on the Boston Post Road, New Rochelle, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was 64 years old.

I am going east. I have a \$60.00 life scholarship for the Omaha College of Short-hand and Typewriting for sale for \$19.00 cash. Purchasers can call or write to Professor Ong of college and upon receiving \$19.00 he will issue in your name the life scholarship I possess. You can attend anytime you wish. Please cut this out and show it to your friends. Write or call at once to college or Geo. S. CURRIE, "Gen. Del.," Omaha, Neb.

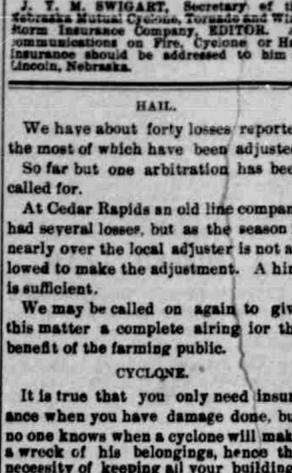
Missouri Pacific Railway. Ticket Office at Depot and corner Twelfth and O Streets.

Table with columns: Leave, Arrive. Rows: Auburn and Neb City Exp., St. Louis day Express, Auburn and Neb. City Exp., St. Louis night Express, Accommodation.

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Table with columns: Leave, Arrive. Rows: Omaha, Council Bluffs, Chicago, Valley, east and west, Beatrice, Blue Springs, Manhattan east and west, Topeka, Kansas City, east and south, David City, Stromsburg, Sioux City, David City, Columbus, Denver, Salt Lake, Helena, San Francisco and Portland, Beatrice and Cortland.

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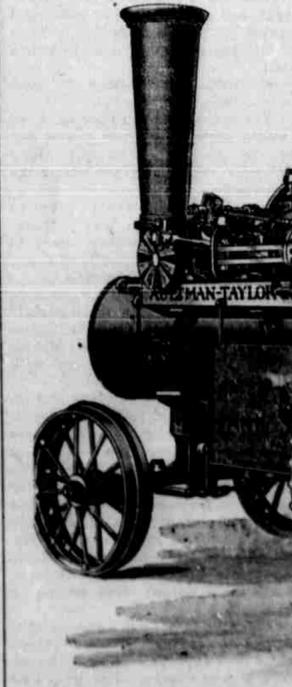
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