

M'COOK TRIBUNE.

F. M. KIMMEL, Publisher.

M'COOK, NEBRASKA.

OVER THE STATE.

A REPUBLICAN league club has been organized at Alma.

A RECEIVER has been asked for the Hays County Banking Company.

THE people of western Dodge county have become interested in raising chichory.

LITCHFIELD'S dramatic club gave a clever entertainment for the benefit of the poor.

YORK county will hold a fair this year as usual, the dates being September 22 to 25.

JULIUS LIMBURG, seven miles east of Emerson, committed suicide, leaving six orphan children.

H. W. CROWE, the wife poisoner on trial at Wilber, was acquitted after a protracted trial.

EX-CHIEF of POLICE SEAVEY of Omaha is an applicant for the position of chief of police of Denver.

A BICYCLE stolen in Fremont last September was found the other day in a corn field near that city.

THE insurance companies have paid \$13,050 on the Alliance flouring mill, which burned a few weeks since.

MR. AND MRS. HERMAN WAHLBOM, of Beatrice, recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their married life.

THE R. & M. paid \$11,850 worth of taxes in Webster county the other day and county warrants have gone up to par.

MRS. A. P. WILSON of Wymore was suddenly stricken with paralysis and has entirely lost the use of her right arm and hand.

AFTER all the efforts that have been made to organize the Blue Springs bank it now seems to be an entire failure, and in all probability a receiver will be appointed.

CLAUS SPECK, an ex-saloon keeper of Plattsmouth, was found dead in the area way of a business house. His death is supposed to have been accidental.

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

THE official physician of Cass county for the current year will get but \$110 for saving the lives of all the poor committed to his care. The job was awarded to lowest responsible bidder.

WALKER, the condemned murderer, has sent a long letter to Governor Holcomb, asking him to commute his sentence and save his life. He bitterly assails his attorneys and asserts that he has been robbed.

GOLD-BEARING sand and rock have been discovered on Sand creek, in Kearney county, about fourteen miles south of Kearney. A sample of the ore just assayed yielded at the rate of four ounces to the ton.

MRS. J. G. MCCARTNEY of Newport left home the other day to visit a neighbor, and not returning in proper time, a search was made and she was found dead upon the prairie. The case is being investigated.

A YOUNG woman arrived in North Bend a few days ago direct from California, for the purpose of being united in marriage with a prosperous farmer in Saunders county. The parties have been engaged eight years.

THE Board of Irrigation has dismissed the claim of Thomas Hayes of Chase County for water from the Frenchman river for irrigation purposes. Hayes failed to post notices of appropriation in conformity to the law.

THE grand lodge Ancient order of United Workmen, in special session at Grand Island, reduced the initiation fee from \$8 to a minimum of \$5. About 100 delegates were in attendance. This reduction is made on account of hard times.

DE JONATHAN SHARP, who lives a few miles north of Odell in Gage county, was in Beatrice last week and exhibited samples of gold ore taken from his eighty acre farm. He thinks he has struck it rich, and has refused an offer of \$65,000 for his farm.

C. E. STRENGER, from some place in Nebraska unknown, who is a little off mentally, called on the governor the other day and urged him to personally examine the patients at the insane asylums, Norfolk's especially, and see if they were really insane.

LIN COLLINS, wanted in Cherry county for breaking jail, breaking jail, was captured at the home of a friend about three miles south of Tekamah. Collins was formerly a resident of Tekamah and the officers have been looking for him for some time.

It is said at the governor's office that Principal Norton of the State Normal school declines to make an annual report for that institution to the governor. He claims, it is said, that it is the duty of State Superintendent of Education Corbett to make this report.

I. A. FORT was recently interviewed by the Grand Island Independent, and gave it his opinion that investments in irrigation ditches east of Gothenburgh would not prove profitable. He thinks the rainfall east of that place is sufficient to produce crops regularly.

ROBERT PATTON, of Bingham, came near being gored to death by a steer almost in the last agonies of blackleg. When approached by Paton the animal sprang to its feet and made for him, and turning to run he fell almost beneath the animal's feet. It passed over him in its mad rush and turned and came for him again just as he was endeavoring to roll under a wire fence, in which effort he tore off most of his clothes.

HEALTH schools have closed owing to prevalence of diphtheria in the town. HERMAN WEILER, a farmer living eight miles east of Norfolk, was brought in with his jaw bone broken in three places as the result of a colt's kick. The jaw was so fractured that the chin had to be held in place.

At the meeting of the woman's relief corps held in Omaha last week Mrs. Anna E. Church of North Platte, treasurer, read her report, showing \$165 in the relief fund, \$1,450 in the general fund, and \$250 worth of supplies in the treasury. Eighteen hundred soldiers and families have been helped during the year.

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

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

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

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

Horticultural Interests. At the meeting of the Northwestern Nebraska Horticultural society, held in Schuyler, although there were papers on many other subjects, the ones bearing upon the cultivation of fruits and all other sorts of trees, their cultivation, propagation and histories of successes or failures, held interest at all times.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIGHT AGAIN POSTPONED.

NEXT FRIDAY NOW SET FOR THE BIG PUGILISTIC EVENT.

BULL FIGHTS FOR SUNDAY.

Fitzsimmons Not in a Very Cheerful Mood—Stuart Refuses to Bring Off Any of the Lesser Contests in the Interim—Maher's Eyes Getting Better Rapidly.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 17.—Joe Vendig announced officially this afternoon that the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight is postponed until next Friday. Martin Julian, when asked what action would be taken by Fitzsimmons, said that they would make no statement as to their plans until Monday noon.

Late last night Quinn, the backer of Maher, telegraphed from Las Cruces that Peter's eyes were 25 per cent better, and that he would surely be able to be in the ring Monday, but this morning it was decided that he could not fight before Friday. In the meantime, concessions have been secured for a big bull fight in Juarez to-morrow.

The news that Maher's eyes were improving so rapidly was very comforting to the crowd which is waiting for the big event. Many efforts have been made to induce Stuart to bring off one of the smaller fights before the big one, but he positively refuses. He realizes that his chances for pulling off the second fight are much less than for pulling off the first one, and still less chance for the third one. He is bound to get Maher and Fitzsimmons into the ring and will take no chances on anything that may interfere with the big fight. Walcott and Bright eyes, who were to have fought to-day, will both weigh in and demand their forfeit of \$250.

Adjutant General Mabry is rousing much hostility among the citizens of El Paso by having men dog everybody connected with the carnival. He has them followed everywhere, and carries his sleuthing tactics to an extreme generally.

The situation has worked down to a simple proposition of having the fight before the kinoscope. It is practically Stuart's only chance to win out, and the only hope that the kinoscope people have their side of the grave for the recovery of the \$17,000 they have already put into the scheme. The kinoscope, of course, is the strongest thing in favor of the fight coming off, and an effort will certainly be made to get the men into the ring as soon as Maher is in any condition to fight. The location of the fight is still the same deep impenetrable secret. Nobody knows a thing about it, and only one thing is certain—it will not be in Texas. It may be four miles from El Paso and it may be a hundred. Nobody says Stuart knows the direction or the distance.

Hot resolutions were introduced and adopted at a meeting of the city council here last night. The substance of the resolutions was that the citizens of El Paso regarded the action of Governor Culberson and Adjutant General Mabry, in bringing in Texas rangers as a bid for cheap notoriety, and they considered it as such.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

Eight New Vessels Will Be Ready for Commission July 1.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Owing to the rapidity with which the work of constructing naval vessels is being pushed, eight ships will be added to the naval list for commission before the first of July. Ninety-seven per cent of the work on the battleship Massachusetts has been completed, while on the double turret monitors Puritan, Terror and Monadnock the work done is represented by 91, 98 and 99 per cent respectively. The battleship Oregon is so far advanced that only 43 per cent of the work remains to be done. As for the three gunboats building at Newport News, the Nashville, Wilmington and Helena, though 26 per cent of the work is yet to be done, the builders are sure that the ships can all be in commission before July 1.

KANSAS POPULISTS.

Two Conventions Decided Upon by the State Central Committee.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17.—The State central committee of the People's party last night issued calls for two State conventions, the first to be held at Hutchinson March 18 to select national delegates and the second at Abilene August 5 to nominate State officers. The basis of representation for the Hutchinson convention will be one delegate-at-large for every county and one for every 300 votes cast, or Levelling in 1894. For the Abilene convention, one at large for every county and one for every 250 votes cast, or Levelling in 1894. This will make a convention of about 500 delegates at Hutchinson and about 600 at Abilene.

BRUTAL FOOTPADS.

An Old Man Assaulted and Robbed and Left to Die Under a Trestle.

FOUR SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 17.—H. S. Bramwell, aged 85 years, was assaulted by two tramps on a Memphis railroad trestle about 8 o'clock last night. He was knocked down and fell through the trestle to the ground twenty-five feet below. One leg was broken and he sustained other injuries from which he may die. The tramps robbed the injured man, and left him where he had fallen. About 4 o'clock this morning, after lying helpless for about eight hours, his moaning was heard by the night watchman of the Fort Scott Hydraulic Cement works, who summoned aid and removed him to Mercy hospital.

CHICAGO'S BIBLE.

The Book Is for Use in the Public Schools and Is Non-Sectarian.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The new Bible prepared for use in the public schools has been completed and will be submitted to the board of education for approval. The aim of those who compiled the book was to prepare a work that would be unobjectionable to any denomination.

Up to 1874 the Bible was regularly read in the public schools of Chicago. By some it was approved, but others entered a protest so strong that it eventually prevailed and the readings were discontinued. A few years ago a movement was begun to reinstate the Bible.

The book which has just been completed is the outgrowth of a suggestion made by Professor David Swing, that a committee consisting of members of the Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and other denominations compile a book for the use of school children made up of selections from the Bible.

For the convenience of children and better to facilitate the work, the book is graded in its arrangement. Those selections appearing first on its pages are adapted to the needs and intellectual standards of the lower grades of the grammar school, the latter part of the book being better suited for more mature minds. Quotations are given in the book to show that men differing widely in religious belief, ranging from Professor Luxley to the Pope, have indorsed just such a scheme that has been carried out.

WOMAN EDITOR DEAD.

Mrs. Nicholson, Known as "Pearl Rivers," Has Followed Her Husband.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Eliza J. Nicholson, proprietor of the Picayune, died this morning. She was suffering from the grip when her husband died a week ago, and the shock hastened her death.

Mrs. Nicholson was born on Pearl river, in Mississippi, and was the daughter of Captain J. W. Poitevant, descendant from a Huguenot family. Under the name of Pearl Rivers she wrote songs which became well known. Her first verses were published in the Home Journal and Lippincott's published a volume of her lyrics, which earned praise from Paul Hayne and others. Her latest contributions to American verse were "Hagar" and "Leap," in the Cosmopolitan, intended to begin a series of Biblical lyrics.

The work of her youth attracted the attention of A. M. Holbrook, then proprietor of the Picayune, who offered her a position on the paper, which she accepted. She became his wife, and upon his death she assumed the management. She associated George Nicholson, then business manager, in the direction of the property, and upon their marriage the firm became Nicholson & Co. Mrs. Nicholson left two sons, the older being 14 years old.

SUGAR BOUNTY INQUIRY.

Investigation of Comptroller Bowler Will Be General in Its Scope.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—When the House met at noon to-day the Senate amendments to the bill to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to grant leave of absence to homesteaders on the Yankton Indian reservation, and to lease certain lands in Arizona for educational purposes were concurred in.

Mr. Bay of New York called up the Bowler resolution directing the committee on judiciary to investigate the action of Comptroller Bowler in withholding the sugar bounty appropriation, and if it was found that he had violated the law to report by bill or otherwise on the rights of an executive officer to refuse to execute laws on the ground that they were unconstitutional. The resolution was made general by an amendment and was passed.

A parliamentary wrangle of over an hour followed on a question as to the privilege of a resolution directing the ways and means committee to investigate the effect of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley act to employ an expert for that purpose.

NO APOLOGY OFFERED.

Dunraven Acknowledges the Receipt of the New York Yacht Club Decision.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The purport of Lord Dunraven's replies to the New York Yacht club were obtained this afternoon. The letter to Mr. Phelps is the most important. It treats in detail the finding of the committee, but no apology is offered to the New York Yacht club for the failure of his lordship to substantiate the charges brought against Defender. Lord Dunraven clings to the evidence he submitted to the committee.

A Needle Located by Cathode Rays.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 17.—In Grace hospital the value to surgery of Prof. Roentgen's discovery was again demonstrated yesterday. A woman patient, whose foot had caused her intense pain, was submitted to the cathode rays and the photograph revealed the presence of a needle. Prof. Wright of University college, who conducted the experiment, pointed out to the surgeons the exact location of the foreign body and an operation at this point proved the photograph to be a true one.

Emile Davis Hanged.

LINX, Mo., Feb. 17.—Emile Davis was hanged here this morning for the murder of Frank Henderson, his sister's sweetheart, in January, 1894. Davis administered strychnine in a drink of whisky. Davis died protesting his innocence. His parents refused to take charge of the body. This was the first hanging in Osage county.

Withdraw in Favor of Buchan.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 17.—W. J. Buchan has secured the support of the Douglas county delegation for Congressman O. E. Miller to run in succession. Buchan was here yesterday and all arrangements were made. The Douglas county candidates withdrawing. Caucusing for several days ended last night with a unanimous vote for Buchan.

THE LONG TALK ENDS.

AND FREE SILVER GETS ITS DEATH BLOW.

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

Senate Substitute Rejected.

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

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

At 5 p. m. the House rejected the Senate free silver substitute for the House bond bill by a vote of 216 nays against 90 yeas.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, representing free silver, said this was an economic question and no matter what views the members might have entertained in the past, he assumed that in casting his vote to-day each member would do so conscientiously and in accord with the dictates of his convictions. Mr. Crisp opened his argument proper with the familiar words: "In 1833 Congress demonetized silver." At the very threshold of the subject, he said, this was denied and it was also denied that up to 1873 we had had bimetalism in this country. He quoted Baron Rothschild's statement that prices were regulated by the aggregate amount of the gold and silver circulation. Prices were fixed by the amount of primary money in the world. If the standard in England was gold, in France silver and in China silver, the measure of values would be the combined amount of both gold and silver circulating as money. Money was the thing for which all contended and the sum of the demand for money was equal to the demand for all things else on earth. If a metal was made money by law a demand for that metal would be created among all the people and its value would necessarily increase with the increased demand.

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

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

"What kind of juggling is that?" Mr. Crisp asked, "What sort of friendly treatment of silver is that?" (Applause.)

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

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

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

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

NORTH POLE DISCOVERY.

Much Faith in the Report Concerning Dr. Nansen.

NAPEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 15.—Evelyn D. Baldwin, the meteorologist of the Peary expedition of 1893-94, was asked this morning what he thought of the reported discovery of the North pole by Dr. Nansen. "I think it highly probable. It is the result of well-calculated plans and not unexpected. Dr. Nansen has accomplished it, it would appear, what he has striven for during five years. The voyage of the Jeannette under De Long, until the crushing of the vessel in latitude 77 degrees 14 minutes and longitude 55 east, indicated that the near approach to the North pole was certainly to be made by a well equipped and properly constructed vessel from that direction by the New Siberian islands. The Jeannette had drifted through the long Arctic nights in that region, and this

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

"Dr. Nansen's absence since June 24, 1893, has given him time to make a close approach to the North pole, and I think it highly probable that with favorable conditions he has succeeded in arriving at the long coveted point. Since communication with the New Siberian islands at the mouth of the Lena and Delta is continuously had by means of traders and hunters of that region, it is not improbable that Dr. Nansen has had means of sending dispatches to the Russian settlements in Central Siberia and thence home.

The appropriation made by the Norwegian government and the private subscriptions so abundantly equipped Dr. Nansen that he had been unhampered so far as his ship is concerned, and the conditions have been very favorable. It was expected, however, that the first news from him would chronicle his arrival off the north coast of Greenland, as it was his theory that his vessel would drift with the ice north of the Siberian islands nearly if not directly over the north pole and thence southward to the coast of Greenland. It seems, however, that instead of drifting south after once having arrived at the north pole, he has returned southward by way of the outward voyage, as did DeLong after the crushing of the Jeannette."

A WAR OF WORDS.

Between Hall and DeArmond in the House.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Hall sprang to his feet when Mr. DeArmond sat down. "I do not wish to emulate the gentleman in billingsgate," said he hotly; "I do not expect to equal him in it. But I wish to reply to some pertinent matters that he has referred to. He says I don't represent my constituents. I desire to call his attention to the fact that we have five Democrats here from Missouri instead of fourteen in the Fifty-third Congress; that of those five Democrats three of us are sound money men (applause) and that the leader of the '60 to 1' idea in the United States is now at home upon his rocky farm in Lacleda county, unless he is still lecturing to his one-man audience in the South. (Laughter and applause.)

"I propose to go back to my district and make the fight for sound money. (Applause.) He will go to his and make the fight for silver monometalism. Let the roll call of the Fifty-fifth Congress show which is right. I have unlimited confidence in the honesty, the uprightness, the integrity and the brains of my people. I believe they will sustain me; I believe I shall receive their indorsement, and that the gentleman will come back (if he come back at all) with less than the 33 majority he received in the last election." (Applause.)

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