M'COOK TRIBUNE.

F. M. KIMMELL, Publisher.

McCOOK, -:- -:- NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA.

Some of the ladies of Lincoln have organized a McKinley club.

The prohibition state convention will be held in Lincoln August 28th.

Clemens Prinz of Cuming county died from the effects of over-heating.

Eastern tourists are greatly pleased with what they see in Nebraska this year.

Carl E. Borgquist one of the oldest inhabitants of Cheyenne county, died last week.

The Fremont hemp and twine factory will this fall use up the product of 2,000 acres.

Lightning struck the Bohemian Catholic church at South Omaha last week, killing three people.

Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman wants $5,000 from South Omaha for injuries received from a defective sidewalk.

Burglars broke into the postoffice at Tobias to rob the safe. They were not successful in opening the strong box.

An effort was made to blow the safe in the Charles Doris jewelry store in Fairmount. The would-be robbers were unsuccessful.

Sarpy county is hard at work on an elaborate float to be entered in the Nebraska parade at Omaha state fair week. It is being constructed at Papillion.

The Adams postoffice safe was blown open and its contents rifled. About $100 in stamps and money were taken. There is no clue as to who were the thieves.

Maggie Halpin, of Greely, the 17-year-old daughter of William Halpin, went to Lake Ericson with a party of young folks and was drowned. Her remains were recovered.

Professor Barbour, professor of geology at the state university, was at Verdon recently inspecting the wells and making a full geological report of Richardson county.

A son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Burns of Tekamah was kicked in the face by a horse last Thursday and severely injured, his nose being broken and his face bruised.

On account of some defect in the hoisting apparatus, Henry Hoggett, a well-digger, fell eighteen feet to the bottom of a well in Cass county and was severely injured.

Grandpa Arend of Elm Creek went out recently to shoot a few rabbits in his garden. The load went through a neighbor's window, nearly making a pot shot of the family.

George Latta, a prosperous Burt county farmer, has just completed a barn having a capacity of twenty-seven horses, 1,000 bushels of grain and fifteen tons of hay.

Rev. Clarence A. Stewart, pastor of the Methodist church at Tamora, has handed in his resignation as pastor and also withdrawn his membership from the Methodist church.

Hoover, the murderer of his brother-in-law, Councilman Duboise, was executed in the jail at Omaha on the 7th. He left a statement expressing regret t killing the best friend he ever had.

John C. Williams, in charge of the artesian well at the Rosebud agency, dropped dead from heart failure. He was a man of 60 years. His home is Pittsburg, Pa., where his remains will be sent.

Gus Roberts of Liberty was last week sent to the asylum at Lincoln. He imagines himself to be the bearer of the sin of the world and desires to be put to death that the world may be free from sin.

Fullerton people are somewhat indignant because Lena Stankey, a 14-year-old girl debauched by her father, had been spirited out of the country. The case against the old man will have to be dismissed.

At Oakland lightning struck the fine on the residence of Alfred Johnson, running down the inside of the house and out of the door, doing slight damage to the house, but scattering brick in all directions.

At Elkhorn a horse fell on Charles Killey while he was out riding and injured his thigh. Before the man was rescued he was nearly drowned, as he had been precipitated into a ravine partially filled with water.

By the overturning of a load of grain on which he was riding, the 9-year-old son of Frank Baller, a farmer living seven miles north of Exeter, had the tines of a pitchfork run into his brain, causing his death in a few hours.

Pierce precinct, Pierce county, voted on the question of voting bonds to the amount of 214,000 to aid the Norfolk & Yankton railroad in completing its line of road from Norfolk to Yankton and the bonds carried by a vote of 163 to 23.

Three hundred car-loads of corn passed through Blair inside of twenty-four hours. The cars were made up in fifteen trains, each being drawn by two engines. The corn was gathered from various stations along the Elkhorn.

The adjutant general's office has ordered the discharge from the Nebraska National Guard "for the good of the service" the following: Private George T. Freeman, company C, First regiment, Beatrice; Private B. B. Linch, troop A, Milford; Privates A. Augustus, A. Cooper and Stanley E. Lindsley of company G, Second regiment, Omaguards.

An old man named McNulty and his son, living near Oconto, quarreled over the ownership of an old bridle. In the heated argument which followed the old man fired a shotgun and filled the boy's hide so full of bird shot that it looked like a grape cullender. The wounds are not fatal.

B. G. Whittemore, a man 62 years of age, who was reported some three weeks ago as being placed under $7,000 bonds on the charge of rape of a little girl fourteen years old, came into district court at Auburn and changed his plea to that of guilty and Judge Still sent him to the state prison for ten years at hard labor.

At Tobias a barn belonging to J. L. Sutfin was struck by lightning Saturday night and burned to the ground, together with its contents, consisting of oats, hay and farming implements. Loss about $700, partially covered by insurance.

Thomas Wilson, a man who has been held in the county jail at Blair, since last March for breaking into cars on Elkhorn, escaped last Friday night. He had to go through three doors and had made three separate keys and unlocked every door.

Following is the mortgage record of Platte county for the month of July, 1896: Fifty real estate mortgages filed, $47,122.86; thirty-eight real estate mortgages released, $35,372.25; sixty chattle mortgages filed, $13,220.46; eight chattle mortgage4 released, $5,989.60.

Herman Koch, a prominent farmer living near West Point, met with what may prove a fatal accident. He was returning home with a calf in his wagon. The team became unmanageable and threw him out, breaking one of his legs and otherwise injuring him. The broken leg was amputated.

A burglar tried to get into Alex Francis' general merchandise store at Dunbar, but was unsuccessful. He next tried the postoffice, but again failed, but he was successful in entering F. M. Roos' general merchandise store. Goods to the amount of $60 was taken. He was overhauled with the spoils. The thief had just been released from the penitentiary.

Reports from country precincts in Gage county, show that the recent storm did considerable damage in a strip of country north of Beatrice, varying from one to six miles in width and extending across the country. The corn is badly blown down, scores of windmills wrecked and many small buildings torn to pieces. Orchards were stripped of their fruit and shade trees badly broken.

John F. Crawford, a well known resdent of Omaha, was struck by the northbound Missouri Pacific passenger train at the railroad crossing at forty-eighth and Leavenworth streets. His right foot was severed above the ankle, the face badly bruised and the chest and arms were covered with scars and gashes from being dragged along the track. Death was almost instantaneous. He was about 60 years old.

A serious accident occurred on the Burlington railroad one mile west of Nemaha. Mrs. Nettie Umbling, a farmer's wife from near Howe, Neb., a lady friend and two small children were in the act of crossing the track when a freight that was backing up struck the vehicle in which they were riding, killing both horses outright and tearing the vehicle to pieces. One child had its leg broken in two places, the other its leg broken in one place. Both ladies were badly bruised. The little ones will die.

A peculiar accident happened as the Union Pacific flyer was pulling out of the yards at Sidney. The main driving wheel on the left side of the locomotive broke from the axle and leaving the engine ran out on a side track for fifty feet. The train was running but five miles an hour and was stopped within a few feet of where the accident occurred. The accident was caused by a flaw in the journal of the driver and had the train been going at full speed the result would doubtless have been a disaster.

The Lincoln Journal says that numerous complaints have been made about the breaking open of desks at the state house. Desks have been ransacked on several occasions and postage stamps stolen. In some cases the loss amounts to considerable. About one year ago complaints of this kind were numerous. One office was robbed of $80 worth of stamps or a whole year's supply. Some of the robberies occur at the noon hour. Entrance to offices is supposed to be effected by persons who have keys to doors as well as desks.

J. W. Stocking, who has lived near Panama for a number of years, had the misfortune to step on a nail while doing his chores. He did not pay much attention to it until next day when it pained him very much, so he went to see a doctor, but lockjaw was setting in and nothing could be done for him. Three different doctors were called and held a consultation, and all gave him up and death relieved him of his sufferings. Mr. Stocking was a single man. He leaves one sister and brother, who live near Panama and one brother in California.

President Barnes of the State Agricultural society, declares that from the applications and inquiries received up to the present time the state fair will be 30 per cent larger than any of its predecessors. Not only will there be more exhibits, and more of them, but there will be a number of entirely new ones, some of which will attract a great deal of attention. He is enthusiastic over the change in the grounds since the last fair. The thick carpet of grass, where a year ago was newly ploughed and graded ground, has, in fact, made a wonderful transformation, and one which will be appreciated by all visitors.

A fatal accident occurred at Glen Rock, a station on the Missouri Pacific some six miles north of Auburn. William Hawkins, a farmer living in the village, while getting off of the high side of a box hay rack, had one of his feet caught some way and he tumbled to the ground, falling on the end of a pitchfork handle. He had thrown the fork to the ground before starting to get down. The tines sticking in the ground held the handle upright. The handle was forced some six inches into the body, passing through the bladder. He cannot live but a short time.

A fruit tree fakir is getting in his work in neighboring towns of Falls City. He sells fruit trees on the installment plan, and takes fruit in pay when the trees begin to bear. He takes an order and it turns up in the bank a collectable note.

Very Rev. C. H. Gardner, dean of Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, died suddenly of pneumonia at Bayfield, Wis., last week. He was sick but a few days. He was 46 years old and leaves a wife and six boys. He was there spending his vacation, as is customary. He has been a prominent candidate for bishop of the Episcopal church for a number of times.

DR. NANSEN WAS LOST

HIS CHRONOMETERS STOPPED AND HE LOST HIS BEARINGS.

JACKSON RESCUED HIM.

Found by the English Scientist on an Ice Floe—His Lucky Meeting With the Norwegian Explorer was Accidental—The Fram Abandoned in the Drifting Ice—Nansen's Story.

VARDOE, Norway, Aug. 16.—The captain of the Windward, the British steamer which has just returned from Franz Josef land after taking supplies to the British North pole expedition commanded by Jackson and known as the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, filed a telegraphic message here yesterday describing the accidental meeting of Jackson and Dr. Nansen, forming one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of Arctic exploration, for it appears that the Norwegian explorer had been living in a hut quite close to one of the English explorer's stations for a long time previous to the meeting of the two men, yet neither one of them was aware of the other's presence in that vicinity. In this messrge, Jackson describes his accidental meeting with Dr. Nansen while the latter was traversing the ice pack, and it appears that it was a lucky meeting for the Norwegian explorer, as the latter was misled, owing to inaccuracies on the map drawn by Payer, the discoverer of Franz Josef land, and also because Dr. Nansen's two chronometers and his watch having stopped, he was quite unable to establish his position and was consequently trying to march westward to Spitzbergen over the ice pack, which was not only highly dangerous but probably impossible.

Jackson, after meeting Nansen, conducted the latter to Elmwood, the headquarters of the British expedition, where the Doctor awaited the arrival of the Windward, which left the Thames on June 10, and Vardoe on June 28, to take supplies to the Jackson expedition, and not to bring them back, as currently reported.

Jackson, in the dispatch filed by the captain of the Windward, said: "On June 17, I met Dr. Nansen three miles out on a floe, east of Cape Flora, and under most extraordinary circumstances. He had wintered in a rough hut within a few miles of our northern limit in 1895, and this spring we unwittingly came within a few miles of his winter quarters.

"Dr. Nansen left the Fram with one companion, Lieutenant Sigard Scott Hansen, a lieutenant in the Norwegian navy, and director in the astronomical, meteorological and magnetic observations, and reached latitude 86:14, traveling northeast from where he left the Fram, which was in 84 North, 102 East.

It is believed here that the Fram may turn up here or at Bergen shortly, as she stood the ice very well, has plenty of provisions on board and there was no sickness among her crew when Dr. Nansen left her on March 14, 1895.

Professor Mohn says that the scientific result of Dr. Nansen's observations are magnificent, and that several islands have been discovered. Dr. Nansen, in describing their life during the winter of 1895-96, said: "When the bears' flesh had been exhausted we were obliged to kill the weakest dogs to feed the others, and continued thus until the whole pack had been slaughtered.

"Myself and companions started in the direction of Spitzbergen on May 10. After that we occupied six weeks on snowshoes, dragging sledges and kayaks (the Arctic canoe) loaded on sledges after us. We went partly overland and partly over sea ice.

"We reached Jackson's winter quarters, where we found all in good health. We remained there about six weeks, till the steamer Windward arrived."

JONES' SELECTIONS MADE.

Gov. Stone and J. B. Johnson on the Democratic Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee has decided upon those who will compose the campaign committee. They are: John R. McLean, Ohio; Governor Stone, Missouri; Clarke Howell, Jr., Georgia; C. A. Walsh, Iowa; J. R. Shanklin, Indiana; J. J. Dwyer, California; D. J. Campau, Michigan, and J. B. Johnson, Kansas. Governor Altgeld may also be appointed a member of the committee.

Fusion Not Likely in Washington.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., Aug. 16.—The Democratic, Populist and silver Republican conventions met yesterday and received representatives from the conference committees. Each then took a recess to give the committee further time to confer, the Democrats being dissatisfied with the distribution of offices. The present situation suggests a fusion between the Populists and free silver men, with a separate Democratic ticket.

Sewall's Son Works Against Him.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The following speakers have been engaged to stump Maine for McKinley and Hobart: Harold M. Sewall, son of Bryan's associate; Senators Hale, Frye and Lodge; Congressmen Dingley, Boutelle and Dolliver, ex-Governor Pitkin of Louisiana, ex-Senator Warner Miller, J. Sloat Fassett of New York and General Clark E. Carr of Illinois, ex-minister of Denmark.

Capitalist Murdered.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 16.—Hon. W. F. Eyeter of Chambersburg, Pa., was murdered here last night. Fred Vance and five women of the town are detained at the station as knowing something of the case. Mr. Eyeter was here with a party of prominent Pennsylvania capitalists, en route to Cripple Creek to invest in mines.

FUSION IN THE SOUTH.

Republicans, Sound Money Democrats and Populists May Unite.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 17.—It is not at all unlikely that a combination ticket will be put in the field by the Republicans, National Democrats and Populists in some of the Southern states. The executive committee of the National Democracy is in receipt of propositions looking to this end from Alabama, Texas and Florida and is inclined to look upon them with favor. The leaders of these three parties in the South have not yet discussed matters of detail in the proposed fusion, but it is probable that if it is to be carried out they will fuse on the state tickets as nearly as possible in proportion to the strength that each one possesses and that electoral tickets will be made of men pledged to vote against Bryan and Sewall.

FIVE CHICAGO FAILURES.

Soap, Iron, Wool, Hides and Liquor Dealers Unable to Meet Their Liabilities.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Five failures were recorded to-day as follows: The Chicago and Western Soap works, $80,000 assets, liabilities $50,000; Louis Sibers and Sons, liquor dealers, $35,000 assets, liabilities $30,000; the Chicago Consolidated Iron and Steel company of Harvey, $200,000 assets, liabilities not known; Henry M. Hosick, wool, 193 Michigan street, $200,000 assets, liabilities $125,000; George Obertie, dealer in hides and leather, $200,000 assets, liabilities $125,000.

Congressional Nominee Withdraws.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 17.—A sensation was caused in political circles of the Twelfth congressional district by the announcement from Marshall Fulton, the Democratic nominee for congress, that he has withdrawn from the race. In his letter to Chairman Onion of the Democratic executive committee, Mr. Fulton gives no reason for his action. Mr. Fulton is the second Democratic candidate to withdraw from the race after the nomination had been made.

Killed His Wife's Paramour.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 17.—Joseph L. Bonesteele, a bartender, went home about 5 o'clock this morning and shot and killed Frank Cole, a lodger at the house, whom he found with his wife. Cole came to Butte from St. Paul, where he held positions on the Pioneer Press and Globe. He was made city clerk of Butte two years ago, but the mayor, learning that he was living with a woman to whom he had not been married, recalled the appointment.

Big Oil Tanks Set on Fire.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug 17.—At 1 o'clock this morning lightning struck a 36,000 barrel oil tank on the Kemper farm, three miles south of here, owned by the Standard oil company, and the fire communicated to three others. The Standard people employed 300 men to throw up embankments and are shooting the tanks to let the oil out. The smoke from the burning oil obscured the sun. The loss will reach $75,000.

No Gold Ticket in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 17.—Whatever the gold standard Democrats may do at Indianapolis, it is quite evident that the state of Nebraska will not put up any gold standard Democratic electors. It is well known that Tobias Castor, N. S. Harwood, A. J. Sawyer and John A. Ames of Lincoln, D. T. Cook of Beatrice, and other gold standard Democrats, are opposed to any such move. They contend that such action would help Bryan more than McKinley.

Two Men in a St. Joseph Ruin.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 17.—During heavy storm Thursday an old ice house north of the city was struck by lightning. Yesterday afternoon a gardner informed the police that just before it was struck and burned he had seen two men enter it. A force of men are at work digging in the ruins to find the bodies.

Oklahoma Ginning Plant.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Aug. 17.—The Cimarron Ginning company, with a capital of $40,000, was chartered to-day, and will build an immense ginning plant one mile east of Langston. E. M. Green is president. W. J. Fouts, treasurer, and F. A. Thompson, secretary. Thirty stockholders, representing 1,500 acres of cotton, are in the scheme.

L. A. W. in Politics.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17.—The official publication of the League of American Wheelmen, the Bulletin, is going to take a hand in political affairs, and will support the gold standard. Sterling Elliot of Boston, president of the League, says that in the next issue he will have an editorial in favor of the gold standard.

A Minister Fired Upon.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug 17.—A dispatch from Chuquisaca (Sucere) Bolivia, announces that a merchant named Cullar attempted to assassinate the Chilian minister to Bolivia while the latter was there, firing several shots from a revolver. The minister was severely wounded.

General Schellendorf Out.

BERLIN, Aug 17.—It is officially announced that the Prussian minister for war, General Bronsart von Schellendorf, who was appointed in 1893, has been relieved from office. He will be succeeded by General Von Gossler.

Killed by Lightning.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 17.—John Haggett, a dealer in live stock, of 72 North Tenth street, Kansas City, Kan., was struck by lightning and killed yesterday while standing under a tree on what are known as Muncie's bluffs, five and one-half miles west of the Union depot.

The richest gold placer mines of Alaska have been transferred to Canadian territory, and miners are now paying miners' tax to British authorities.

SHERMAN ON FINANCE.

THE OHIO SENATOR DENOUNCES THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

OPENS OHIO'S CAMPAIGN.

The Financial History of the United States Discussed at Length—Declares That Workingmen and Pensioners Would Be Ruined if the Gold Standard Is Not Maintained.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 17.—The Republican State campaign opened here at 1 o'clock this afternoon in a great tent in the presence, it is estimated, of 10,000 people. At 1:30 o'clock, after the usual music and cheering of some well known men, Governor Bushnell, as chairman, formally opened the exercises with a short speech, after which he introduced United States Senator John Sherman, who was received with great cheering. As soon as order was restored, the veteran financier spoke, in part, as follows:

"Both the silver and tariff are vital questions of domestic policy of equal importance, but I propose on this occasion to confine my remarks mainly to what is known as the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one of gold. This issue is thrust upon us by the Democratic party, or, rather, by the Populist branch of the Democratic party.

"Gold and silver coins are recognized by all commercial nations of the world as the best standards of value, as the measure of every article of desire, of everything that is bought or sold. These two metals not only measure all other things, but they measure each other. Their relative value constantly changes. Twenty-three years ago sixteen ounces of silver were worth more than one ounce of gold. Now thirty-one ounces of silver can be bought by one ounce of gold.

"In 1834, during the administration of President Jackson and under the leadership of Daniel Webster and Thomas H. Benton, Congress adopted the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold, by reducing the number of grains in the gold coin. As silver was thus slightly undervalued it was not largely coined. Silver could be coined in France at the ratio of 15½ to 1, and the owner of silver bullion could send it to France and have it converted into coin at that ratio, thus receiving about 3 per cent more for his bullion than if coined at the American ratio of 16 to 1. Gold became the only American coin in circulation, and the avowed purpose of the passage of the law of 1834 was to make gold the standard. This law, heartily approved by Andrew Jackson, would now be called 'The Crime of 1834.'

THE ACTION TAKEN IN 1853.

"In 1853, upon the report of Senator Hunter, when Pierce was president and when all branches of the government were under Democratic control, Congress reduced the quantity of silver in the fractional coins (half dimes, dimes, quarters and half dollars) more than 6 per cent, directed the purchase of the silver for their coinage on government account, abolished the law for their free coinage and made them a full legal tender for $5 only, leaving gold still practically the only full legal tender United States coin. At this time the silver dollar had disappeared from the current coinage of the United States and was practically and purposely demonetized. This, I suppose, would now be called the 'Crime of 1853.' Silver was practically demonetized by this act and the act of 1834.

"It is certain that from 1801, when Mr. Jefferson became president, to the close of Buchanan's administration in 1861, the Democratic party was a gold party, opposed to silver and all forms of paper money.

"When the Republican party came into power in 1861, by the election of Mr. Lincoln it had to face a formidable rebellion. Gold and silver were alike banished from circulation and irredeemable paper money of all denominations, from ten cents to $1,000 was substituted in place of coin. When the war was over the Republican party sought to restore specie payment as soon as practicable. In March, 1869, it pledged the faith of the nation to payment in coin or its equivalent of all bonds of the United States and to redeem the United States notes at the earliest possible moment in coin.

THE 1873 REVISION OF MINT LAWS.

"In order to carry out this pledge it became necessary to revise the various coinage laws of the United States. This was promptly and very carefully done by a bill framed in the Treasury department while Mr. Boutwell was Secretary. It was thoroughly considered by the experts of that department and was printed and submitted to all persons in the United States who were supposed to be familar with the coinage laws. The bill, containing sixty-seven sections, accompanied by a mass of information that fills a volume, was sent to Congress April 2, 1870, by Secretary Boutwell and its passage was strongly recommended by him. This bill omitted from the coins of the United States the silver dollar, precisely as was done in 1853, but provided for the coinage of the fractional parts of the dollar in accordance with the act of that year. The bill was pending in Congress for three years—was carefully considered in both houses and special attention was called to the omission of the 412½ grain silver dollar, which was never in the bill at any stage, and the reasons for this omission given. It was finally determined at the urgent request of members from the Pacific coast to insert among the silver coins a trade dollar containing 420 grains of standard silver, but this dollar was made like the minor coins, a legal tender for $5 only. There was but one yea and nay vote on the bill, and that was on the proposition to repeal the charge made by the mint for the coinage of gold. I voted against its repeal.

"The bill passed both houses and became a law February 12, 1873, by practically a unanimous vote of both parties, and was specially supported and voted for by the senators and members from the silver states.

"This has been called the 'crime of 1873' and as the bill was under my charge in the Senate I was held to be the chief criminal. It was, in fact, a wise measure of public policy, carefully discussed and considered during three years. When we test the outcry against this act with the sober acts shown by official records, it appears simply ludicrous. The total number of silver dollars coined from 1792 to 1873 was 8,031,281, while the number of trade dollars issued under the coinage act of 1873 containing seven and one-half grains more silver than the old dollar was 4,868,904 and the number of standard silver dollars coined under the Bland-Allison act of 1878 was 40,792,041, fifty-four times the number issued before 1873.

"It is strange that the very men who supported and urged this coinage law of 1873 and demanded the exclusive coinage of gold are the very men who now demand the free coinage of silver and denounce as 'goldites' and robbers all who believe in the coinage of both gold and silver.

"It has been said that the dropping of the silver dollar in the coinage act of 1873 was surreptitiously done. This charge is shown to be false by the debate in congress, and especially by the declaration of the men who now make the charge. Sixteen months after the passage of that act Senator Jones of Nevada, in a debate in the Senate, June 11, 1874, said: 'I am opposed to any proposition, come in whatever form it may, that attempts to overrule what God himself has made for money. I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country.'

"Senator Stewart of Nevada, in the same debate on the 11th of June, 1874: 'Sir, the laboring man and the producer is entitled to have his product and his labor measured by the same standard of the world that measures your national debt. There have been a great many battles fought against gold, but gold has won every time. Gold never has compromised. Gold has made the world respect it all the time. The English people once thought they could get along without gold for a while, but they had to come back to it.'

"On June 1, 1874, Senators Jones and Stewart and all the representatives and senators of the silver states were urgent and honest in saying that gold was the best and only standard of values, but they changed their minds when the largely increased and increasing production of silver in Nevada and other states reduced the market value of silver below that of gold at the established ratio of sixteen to one. Then they wanted a market for their silver. They wanted to pay existing debts and obligations contracted upon a gold basis in silver but took care in their contracts to stipulate for the payment of gold in them, and this has been and is now the general practice in the silver states.

"During this period silver rapidly fell in market value below gold at the ratio of sixteen to 1. Prior and subsequent to 1872 many changes were made in coinage by the leading countries of the world. Germany in 1871 changed its standard from silver to gold. France, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium had in 1865 entered into a treaty called the Latin union to which others became parties and by which the coins of each of these countries are received and paid by all of them. This important arrangement was first modified and finally abandoned and gold became the standard of values of these countries, but in all silver was coined and largely used as a subsidiary coin precisely as in the United States.

Mr. Sherman here sketched at considerable length the history of the Bland-Allison act of 1875 and the Sherman purchase act and its repeal. Referring to the bimetallic declaration in the repealing act declaring it to be the policy of the United States to always maintain the parity of gold and silver, he said:

"This declaration, made by Congress and approved by the president at a time when the public mind was centered upon the silver question, is a wise statement of public policy that ought to be acted upon without regard to party divisions. This bill passed a House of Representatives fresh from the people by a vote of 232 yeas and 118 nays and the Senate by the vote of 43 yeas against 32 nays. This act was not a party vote, but it is, I believe, the expression of opinion of a majority of the two great parties of the country.

"And here, fellow citizens, we ought to stand. I appeal to Democrats and Republicans alike. We are all interested in having a sound and stable currency founded upon gold and silver. We cannot by law fix the value of either metal or coin or of any of the articles that enter into the wants of life.

"We had, July 1, last, in actual circulation among the people of the United States, $1,909,725,200, as stated by the report of the treasury department. We had also at that date 564,519,981 in the treasury, mostly gold and silver, held for redemption of United States notes and silver certificates. All these forms of money have been maintained by the government at par with gold and they travel the circuit of the world without diminution of their purchasing power. Though silver bullion has fallen to nearly one half its former value yet we have used it and maintained silver coins made from it at a parity with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"But now we are brought face to face with a proposition which, if agreed to, will make silver the sole standard of value for all debts and credits, for the wages of labor and the purchase and sale of property. If the free coinage of silver is authorized, then the market value of silver bullion becomes the standard for payments on all contracts made in the past, the present or the future and 412½ grains of standard silver bullion, worth now 54 cents, can, with free coinage, be coined into a dollar upon the demand of any holder of such bullion. The government does not undertake to maintain its relative value with gold. The government stamps it 'This is a dollar.' Its purchasing power is fifty-three cents but its debt paying power is one dollar of debt. It it the doctrine of the Populist and Anarchist, but it is in direct opposition to the traditional policy of Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and the Democratic party.

"It is sometimes said of creditors that they are blood thirsty Shylocks, aristocrats, bloodsuckers, extortioners. It may be that there are among money lenders some men who merit epithets, but the great body of the creditors of our country are among the thrifty, industrious and intelligent men and women of every community.

"One great body of creditors here is the 970,000 Union soldiers, their widows and orphans, who are creditors of the United States to the amount of over $140,000,000 a year for services and sacrifices in the Union army. It would be an act of perfidy and meanness beyond expression for this great country to pay them with money of less purchasing power than gold coin, merely because the overproduction of silver in the United States has reduced the market value of silver bullion contained in a silver dollar. To take advantage of this decline in order to reduce the value of the pittance to those pensioners is worse than to rob the graves of the dead.

"By far the greatest injury resulting from the free coinage of silver will fall upon the workingmen. Their wages are now based upon money of the highest value upon gold coin of standard value. Under free coinage of silver the value of the silver dollar will fall to fifty-three cents in gold, or as I have already said, the 100 cents of the gold dollar will be worth 194 cents of the silver dollar. With free coinage of silver every working man can and ought to demand enough silver for his daily wages to be equal to the purchasing power of his present wages in gold. The struggle between workingmen and employer will then commence and no one knows better than the workingman how difficult it is to get an advance of pay. We have strikes and strifes enough now, when the working man gets his pay in gold coin, or its equivalent but what will be the condition when he is paid in cheaper money of the same nominal amount but of less purchasing power? Every sentiment of justice will be on the side of the workingman in his struggle for good money or increased wages in cheap money.

"Of all the evils which a government can inflict none can be greater than cheap money, whether of coin or paper. That dollar is the best dollar that buys the largest quantity of food and clothing. That dollar is the gold dollar, for it buys more food and clothing than any other dollar and will also buy a silver dollar for fifty-three cents, if the coinage of silver is made free at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold.

"Experience has shown that the United States can make the silver dollar buy as much as the gold dollar, but it can only be done by the government buying silver bullion as needed and coining it into dollars on government account. This has been tried.

"This matter of the free coinage of silver and the degradation of the standard of value involves not only questions of money, but of honor and good faith. When their honor is involved, the people never fail to respond. They have complied with every promise and paid every debt contracted since the organization of the national government, as it became due. They have paid four-fifths of the debts contracted during the civil war, and the prospect was hopeful that all of it would be paid before the close of this century, but this reversing our standards of value has, like the fire bell at night, startled and alarmed our people.

"Let us settle it by following the action of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Benson, Hunter, Lincoln and Grant. Let us maintain silver and gold at par with each other at the legal ratio of 16 to 1 until a conference among nations can prescribe common standards of value. In the meantime let no act be done, no policy be adopted, no expedient resorted to that will tarnish the honor of the great republic."

Assassinated by Moonshiners.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug.—News of an assassination reached here to-day from the mountain fastness of Sevier county. As the result of a raid made by moonshiners Reed Jones, 6 years old, is now in his grave and his brother William, 16 years of age, is dangerously injured.