

DEATH IN THE WIND

Furious Gale Strikes St. Louis and Causes Loss of Two Lives.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED, ONE FATALLY

Velocity of the Wind Reaches Sixty-Six Miles an Hour.

HAIL AND RAIN PREVAIL FOR AN HOUR

Then Comes the Big Blow Which Does the Disastrous Work.

CONSIDERABLE PROPERTY IS DESTROYED

Telephone Poles Are Prostrated and Many Buildings Blown Down—Missouri, Iowa and South Dakota Catch It.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—A gale of wind that reached the highest velocity of any experienced here since the tornado of May 27, 1896, was so great, prevailed today. Its highest velocity was sixty-six miles an hour and up to noon two deaths, one fatal injury and several minor casualties had been reported, as well as considerable destruction of property.

The dead are: AUGUST WEYMAYER, aged 37, a carpenter, who was blown from the roof of the Shields school. He lived but ten minutes after being taken to the city hospital.

THOMAS JOSEPH PETERSON, 4 years old, blown from the roof of a porch and killed.

The injured are: Mrs. Sarah J. Lorin, spine crushed and the eye badly injured by blowing down of a fence.

Mrs. W. B. Dorrledge, blown under an express wagon, internal injuries.

Mary Wilson, struck by a sign and hip dislocated.

Shortly after 3 a. m. a terrible thunder storm accompanied by a heavy fall of hail and rain struck the city and revealed for an hour or more. By daybreak the sky had cleared, but it soon became cloudy again and the wind began to rise. By 10:45 o'clock the wind was blowing at the rate of sixty-six miles an hour, but fourteen less than the recorded velocity during the tornado of 1896. It was a straight blow from the southwest, and the residents of the city, especially in the torn-down section, were seized with consternation. Swinging signs and window panes were blown down and broken; outhouses demolished and fences leveled; telegraph poles and wires broken and in some instances roofs were taken off.

DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS.

A frame building on Twelfth street, between Locust and Washington avenue, was blown down, but no one hurt. The cost will be the rate of the Ravenswood distillery at Madison and Twenty-third streets was blown over. At Nineteenth and Market streets the roof of a two-story building was blown off. There were several thrilling escapes, but so far as can be learned no one was injured. The roofs of two one-story buildings, Nos. 809 and 811 Locust street, occupied respectively by J. B. Smart & Sons, tailors, and the Old Mouson barber shop, were blown clear across the street. The occupants of the store made a mad dash to escape and several were caught by flying debris, though all escaped serious injury. The guests of the St. Nicholas hotel, immediately adjoining, rushed excitedly from their apartments.

The wind created much alarm at the Four Courts, especially among the jail prisoners. The big old building swayed perceptibly and there was a general exodus from the upper floors.

Considerable other damage to buildings in St. Louis was reported later.

Mrs. Dorrledge, one of those injured, is the wife of General Manager Dorrledge of the Missouri Pacific railway. It is learned tonight that she was not seriously hurt.

In East St. Louis the storm of wind, sleet and rain startled many of the residents into the belief that another tornado had struck the city. The wind demolished the base ball park completely, entailing a loss of \$2,500. Signs were blown down, and many of the streets and a big section of wooden sidewalk on East Broadway was blown across the commons. The low places in the eastern portion of the city are filled with water. Signs, fences and outbuildings also suffered, but no casualties were reported on that side of the river.

CHICAGO SNOWED IN

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—A heavy snowstorm which raged all day did considerable damage in the city and made trouble for the street car companies, the railroads and caused the loss of one life. Carlos Munchy, a laborer, was repairing the top of a ninety-foot tower at the plant of the Ironworks Furance company when, owing to the wind, which at times during the afternoon blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour, he lost his hold and fell to the ground. He was instantly killed, nearly every bone in his body being broken. Suburban service on the railroads, as well as street railways, was delayed, some of them for hours. Three suburban trains on the Illinois Central were tonight stalled in the snow about half way in from South Chicago. The suburban lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul between the city and Evanston were at a standstill during the greater part of the afternoon, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that trains were run late in the evening when the storm had abated somewhat. Other roads were in equally bad shape.

Of the through trains on the lines connecting in Chicago two were reported missing early this evening. One of them was the St. Paul limited of the Great Western railroad and the other a train running between Chicago and Eau Claire on the Wisconsin Central. On the Northwestern three trains are at a standstill and a fourth from Cedar Rapids, which was due at 7:15 o'clock this evening, is somewhere between Clinton, Ia., and Chicago. Owing to the storm this afternoon two Illinois Central trains came into collision near Dubuque, resulting in the death of Fireman Ellis Sweet and the fatal injury of Engineer Harvey and Postal Clerk McDuff.

Reports from Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin show that a blizzard has prevailed in portions of those states today more disastrous in its consequences than any storm for many years. Snow has fallen to the depth of a foot or more, which, driven by a gale, has drifted badly, causing blockades to railroads, the stalling or abandonment

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Assemble at Colorado's Capital with Smiles on Their Faces.

SEE PROSPECTS OF BRIGHTER DAYS

Large Attendance at the National Convention at Denver—Charles H. Gould of Nebraska Chosen Secretary.

IN OKLAHOMA.

At El Reno, Okl., the wind was strong enough to shake houses, topple over chimneys and break many panes of glass.

The residence of William Phoebe, a farmer, two miles east of El Reno, was demolished. The family escaped with slight injuries. A few miles distant a house was blown down and the debris caught fire and was consumed. No one was injured.

At Guthrie, Okl., a hail storm prevailed and hundreds of panes of glass were broken. Many people believed a tornado was upon them and fled to their storm cellars.

Up to 7 o'clock this morning communication with the country was good. Then the wires, burdened with several times their weight by ice and snow, tautened by the cold and lashed by the wind, began to snap under the unusual tension. By 9 o'clock nearly every circuit lined along the Santa Fe and Union Pacific railroads for miles out was broken. Two hours later communication with almost the entire west was cut off.

It was impossible, however, to obtain any news from the central west, the southwest or the northwest. Many trains left the union depot late after waiting in vain for orders and proceeded slowly and cautiously. Tought communications were had been reported partially.

At St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 25.—The rain that began to fall here last night turned to snow at 3 o'clock this morning. The fall from that hour to 9 o'clock was three inches. Railroad trains are all delayed and street railway traffic has been demoralized all day. Many telegraph and telephone wires are down.

BAD STORM IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Des Moines and Iowa generally got another taste of a genuine snowstorm this morning. It began in earnest about 7 o'clock and continued almost without intermission until after 11 o'clock. In Des Moines the snowfall measured about six inches. The southern portion of the state reports from twelve to fifteen inches. At Ottumwa and Clinton and other points the street cars were abandoned and the trains are delayed. Elsewhere the storm was not so severe, and the trains are reported nearly, if not exactly, on time. The snow is accompanied by a stiff northerly wind, causing bad drifts in some places. In this city the storm did not interfere with the street cars to any great extent. At most almost every car was running on regular time. The indications are that the thermometer will register in the neighborhood of 10 degrees above zero Wednesday morning.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad refused freight here this evening for the Dakotas on account of the severity of the storm. Hogs bought by the Plankinton packing company for Milwaukee were held over.

CECIL RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The worst storm known here in many years prevailed for six hours this morning. Snow fell to the depth of fifteen inches. A high wind prevailed and the snow was piled up in drifts many feet deep. All kinds of business is at a standstill. The railroads are blocked and no trains are running. At most almost every car is all out long. There will be a great deal of suffering in the country. Live stock is not under shelter in a bad fix. The snow was wet and heavy. Tonight it is proving much colder and many head of stock will probably freeze to death.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—A blizzard has prevailed here since 10 o'clock and a suspension of street car and railroad traffic toward evening is expected. Until 1:30 p. m. no snow had fallen. All trails are blocked.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Jan. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—About two inches of snow fell during the last twenty-four hours, the first to fall since about the middle of December. It will prove of benefit to cattle on the ranges, where water has been scarce.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 25.—A furious blizzard struck this city shortly before noon and up to 1 o'clock two inches of snow have fallen. Street cars are seriously delayed and if the storm continues this afternoon there will be another complete tie-up.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 25.—A blizzard struck this city shortly before noon. If it continues in its present force a few hours it will tie up all the railroads reaching the city. The wind is blowing sixty miles an hour.

LITTLE HOPE OF SETTLEMENT.

Dark Outlook for the Ending of Labor Troubles.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—What with increased discontent and unrest among the operatives at Fall River, with increasing privations among the strikers and the increase in calls for city aid at New Bedford, and the announcement of a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend in the Peppercorn mills and 3 per cent annual dividend at Lanes Mills, both at Huddersford, the prospects are far from good of a settlement of the labor troubles in New England this week.

Three Killed in a Collision.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—An Elizabeth, Ky., special says: By a head-on collision of two freights on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, near Upton, at 7:45 o'clock this morning, three men were killed and four badly injured. The killed are: William Oker, engineer; Lee Ellison, brakeman; unknown tramp. The injured are: Smith King, brakeman; Clarence Ryan, brakeman; J. M. Burnett, engineer; Isaac Bell, Western Union line repairer.

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SEE PROSPECTS OF BRIGHTER DAYS

Large Attendance at the National Convention at Denver—Charles H. Gould of Nebraska Chosen Secretary.

DENVER, Jan. 25.—The first session of the National Stock Growers' convention was held today in the Coliseum hall at 10:30 o'clock today by George L. Goulding, chairman of the general committee of arrangements. There were present about 1,000 delegates, representing twenty-one states and territories of the west, northwest and southwest. In a few words the chairman stated the object of the meeting. He said that the years of depression to which the cattle industry has been subjected caused a loss in that one branch of business of hundreds of millions, but that there now appeared brighter prospects for stock growing in its various branches and this convention was called to consider the new conditions.

Governor Adams welcomed the delegates in the name of the state. He dwelt upon the difference between the present conditions and those of ten years ago, when, as governor of Colorado, he welcomed a similar body of delegates to the state. His speech was very optimistic for the stock growing industry. He urged the cattlemen and the sheepmen to get together and adjust their differences.

Mayor T. S. McMurray of Denver, delivered a welcome on behalf of the city.

NEBRASKA MAN FOR SECRETARY.

John W. Springer, president of the Continental Cattle company of Texas, was elected temporary chairman of the convention. He was escorted to the chair by Governor Richards of Wyoming and Lieutenant Governor Brush of Colorado. In thanking the convention for the honor conferred, Chairman Springer said the delegates assembled as representatives of the stock growing industry of the United States, represented a thousand million dollars of capital. He said of cowboy days had passed away and the stock growing industry had entered upon a new era.

Charles H. Gould of Nebraska was chosen temporary secretary. R. E. McGinnis of St. Paul reading clerk, and W. H. O'Brien of Denver recording at-arms.

The chairman appointed the following committees: Credentials—Lieutenant Governor J. L. Brush of Colorado, chairman; W. L. Pickard, Salt Lake, Utah; H. G. Hayes, Wyoming; W. J. C. Keeney, Omaha; William Irvine, Cheyenne; Paul McCormack, Montana. Resolutions—Governor Richards, Wyoming; J. R. Van Boskirk, Nebraska; J. H. Neff, Kansas City; T. P. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo.; General Fowler, St. Paul; J. H. Parsons, Utah; Charles G. Owens, Nevada; H. A. Jastro, California; M. Tisdale, New Mexico; Mat Driacoll, South Dakota; D. M. Allen, Ames, Neb.; A. P. Bush, Texas; Dr. Victor Naugard, Washington, D. C.; Henry Wallace, Des Moines; F. J. Berry, Chicago; Taylor Riddle, Marias, Kan. Permanent organization, George L. Goulding, chairman, Colorado; Oro Halley, Wisconsin; W. E. Skinner, Texas; G. A. Hadley, New Mexico; W. P. Anderson, Chicago; H. A. Smith, Omaha; Alfred S. Donan, Arizona.

Colonel J. G. McCoy of Kansas responded on behalf of Kansas to the addresses of welcome. The convention then took a recess until 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session J. R. Van Boskirk of Alliance, Neb., read a paper calling attention to the benefits to be derived from state and county organizations of stock and stock growers with reference to the stock industry as carried on west of the Missouri river in a semi-agricultural community. He pointed out the necessities of such an organization and what had been done in that direction. He said: "Alone of all the great modern business activities the stockmen are unorganized. In all other industries except that of the agriculturist and stock grower there is combination and compact organization. Indeed, it would seem that success in this age of intense competition and clashing of different interests comes only from association of those having common interests. The stock industry needs organization, leadership and attention to detail. The most pressing need for a strong association at this time, however, is to bring pressure on law making bodies and transportation companies. There is a necessity for some new laws and changes in existing laws. With proper leadership and thorough organization stock growing interests can be as well protected from extortion and unfair and unjust treatment as can any other interest."

G. J. McCoy of Kansas then addressed the convention on the contest between the stock shippers of Kansas and the stock yards company of Kansas City. Mr. McCoy asserted that organization was only a step in the securing of justice to the shippers. He said political action was necessary to carry out the aims of the organization.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent and named the following as its members: Theodor P. Schurmer, St. Paul; J. A. Brown, Laramie, Wyo.; D. C. Wyatt, Colorado; S. I. Foss, Nebraska; George W. D. Ledne, Commissioner of agriculture; A. P. Bush, Jr., Texas; Jesse Smith, Layton, Utah; J. D. Wood, Spencer, Idaho; F. J. Berry, Chicago.

The committee recommended that Murdo McKenzie and A. B. Peterson of Texas be added to its number. The report was adopted. The convention then adjourned to 9:30 o'clock tomorrow.

ASSESSED OFFICE JOINT OWNERS.

Testimony Refers on Police Methods in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The committee from the state senate investigating the charges against the police force heard testimony today tending to show that a regular police system of blackmail on the Chinese and white opium joints exists. Several Chinese appeared before the committee, but with but one or two instances were afraid to testify. Sing Tin, proprietor of an opium joint, said that if Governor Tanner or Mayor Harrison would guarantee him protection he would tell all he knew. He said that within the past days the police had visited all the opium joints and warned the keepers against giving testimony before the senate committee.

Sing Tin created somewhat of a sensation by stating he and Sam May had once been imprisoned for fifteen days on the north side for "folksing too much," and that Sam May had been compelled to leave the city.

Moy Tin said that most opium joint prop-

ALL WANT SOUND CURRENCY

Four Hundred Delegates Attend the Monetary Convention.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT HOOSIER CAPITAL

Governor Shaw of Iowa is the Permanent Chairman and Receives Hearty Applause During His Address.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—Four hundred delegates were present at the grand assembly today when Chairman Hanna of the executive committee called the monetary convention to order. This was an increase of 100 over the number of delegates that attended the first Indianapolis convention of a year ago, and it was regarded as indicative of the interest which the business men feel in the movement for a reform of the currency laws. The hall presented the appearance of a national convention of one of the two great political parties, the various delegations being indicated by standards bearing the names of their various states. The private boxes and loggias were filled with handsomely dressed women, representing the wealth and culture of Indianapolis, and the hall was tastefully decorated with the national colors.

Two governors—Governor Mount of Indiana and Governor Shaw of Iowa—were the speakers at the afternoon session. Governor Mount delivered the speech of welcome, and Governor Shaw spoke for more than an hour on the gold standard and the retirement of the greenbacks. His homely and forcible comparison of our financial system with the gradual growth of a pioneer's home, with the gradual addition of "lean to's" and thatched roofs, which ought to be replaced in our more advanced condition by a new structure upon firm foundations and of harmonious architecture, caught the audience with great effect and brought forth a round of applause. He spoke to an audience of substantial business men who thoroughly appreciated his argument for an elastic currency based upon commercial assets.

The delegates, as Governor Shaw suggested, did not include many bankers, but included many men of large affairs and some of national prominence. Among those who arrived just before the convention met this afternoon was General Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, the gold standard candidate for president in 1896. There was also General Charles Tracey of Albany, who used to represent the Cleveland administration in the fight against free silver in congress. Iowa lived with Indiana for the honor of the largest delegation on the floor, and it made an impressive appearance when it arose en masse to cheer Governor Shaw.

HIGH IOWA DELEGATION.

There were about sixty of the Iowa delegation, and there were also strong delegations from Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Ohio. Frank MacVeigh, who was the democratic candidate for United States senator several years ago, was among the Chicago delegates, with H. H. Kohlbas of the Chicago Times-Herald and Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, one of the members of the monetary commission. In the New York delegation were such men as William E. Dodge, Henry Hertz, ex-president of the Cotton exchange; Gustave Schwab and J. Harrod Rhoades, New York was represented altogether by a score of delegates. In the Missouri delegation were many dispatches came from boards of trade in New York and New Jersey, which were not able to send delegates, promising their cordial support. Jacob L. Greene, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company, was one of the Connecticut delegates, and delegates were present from Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland.

It was 3 o'clock when H. H. Hanna of Indiana, the chairman of the executive committee, called the convention to order. He introduced Rev. H. L. Haines of this city, who offered a brief prayer, at the conclusion of which Mr. Hanna introduced Governor Mount of Indiana, who was to deliver the address of welcome.

Governor Mount spoke briefly. His speech, was appropriate to the occasion and was an earnest plea for the maintenance of the gold standard. He showed that Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the democratic party, held stoutly to the belief that the legal ratio of coinage should conform to the mercantile ratio of the metals, and he quoted in this connection how this attitude would compare with modern Bryanism, which insists upon 16 to 1 as the legal ratio, while the mercantile ratio is 33 to 1. He quoted former Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle as maintaining that there was not a free coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver basis; that there is not a silver standard country in the world today that uses any gold or money, along with silver; that there is not a gold standard country in the world today that does not use both gold and silver, and that there is not a silver standard country today that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States.

He pictured the disastrous results which would follow from the free coinage of silver in this country, and asserted that capital would seek investment in this country only when assured of the soundness of our monetary system.

SHAW IS INTRODUCED.

At the conclusion of Governor Mount's address Chairman Hanna presented Governor Shaw of Iowa to the convention as its permanent chairman. Governor Shaw spoke as follows:

Members of this Convention, Friends of Sound Money, Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel it an honor to be selected as your permanent chairman and I feel it a privilege to express my appreciation and gratitude for the distinguished honor of presiding over your deliberations.

Peace has her victories less renowned than war and upon the leader of armed battalions has rested a graver duty than that which confronts the men of this generation. One of the hopeful signs of the times is the existence among us of a large body of students of economic questions who at a time of political peril were found willing to make any sacrifice, to break allegiance with any affiliations and even to part company with all former friends and associates in political life for the sake of national honor, and who are now heartily engaged in this effort for the inauguration of a financial policy that shall stand the test and win the respect of the ages. It is well for the state that with many of the temporal prosperity and happiness of our people are of far greater moment than partisan victories.

I am not unmindful of the fact that possibly a few voted for the gold standard, but the hope that international bimetallicism was attainable, but they wisely recorded their vote in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard until such time as international bimetallicism should be established. Now that the most earnest and good faith

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Warmer; Northwesterly Winds.

1. Disastrous Wind Storm in St. Louis, Stockmen's Meeting at Denver, Gathering of the Monetary Convention, War Ship Matters at Havana.

2. Address by Secretary of the Treasury, His Will Urge In Session.

3. Nebraska Thoughtful in Session.

4. Editorial and Correspondence.

5. Value of Election, Chicago, Nebraska, etc.

6. Councils of the State, etc.

7. Notable Cases, etc.

8. Minnesota About to Visit Omaha, Iowa Legislature Coming on Saturday.

9. Reviews of Current Literature.

10. Answer to a Suit for Damages, Bohemian Turners to Meet at Omaha.

11. Commercial and Financial News.

12. "Sitting Dharna," by Gerald Brennan, Heroines Among Modern Women.

Condition of the Weather:

Hour, Deg. Hour, Deg.

5 a. m. 27 1 p. m. 29

6 a. m. 27 2 p. m. 29

7 a. m. 26 3 p. m. 28

8 a. m. 25 4 p. m. 25

9 a. m. 24 5 p. m. 24

10 a. m. 24 6 p. m. 24

11 a. m. 24 7 p. m. 24

12 m. 30 8 p. m. 15

9 p. m. 13

attempt thereto has failed, and amid such circumstances as to lead all thinking men to conclude that nothing can be accomplished along that line until the gold standard must be maintained forever.

This being settled, what remains to be done? The people have a right to expect something, in regard to the payment and discharge of every obligation, public and private, in a currency equivalent to gold. It remains for the lawmaking power to spread the verdict of 1896 of record, to render judgment in accordance therewith and to make the degree perpetual. A failure so to do will endanger every interest, every industry, every enterprise and make possible a panic of such cyclonic force and widespread extent as to render what we have seen in comparison, but a summer's zephyr.

You, gentlemen, have met as architects, self appointed it may be, but none the less responsible for the wisdom of the plans you shall prepare. It is your duty to submit designs and specifications in detail, and in this body there is certainly no lack of wisdom nor of foresight nor of experience nor of conscience nor of responsibility to justify the expectation of a great people that you will propose and see to the adoption. You have no right, in view of the expressed will of the people, to intimate that our financial dwelling shall rest on anything else than gold.

We will do well to turn a deaf ear to those who believe the experience of nations should be ignored and that it will require a superstructure the like of which has never existed to stand the test of our climate. This sentiment is in the most prominent. There is no occasion for experimenting. The financial history of every nation of any commercial importance justifies the assumption that the laws of trade and the laws of commerce and the laws of economics and the law of supply and demand and the law of competition are, like the law of gravitation, of universal application; and if left free to operate will do more to build up and distribute blessings than all the laws that socialism can propose.

We must have a paper currency. I believe the country at large, without regard to party, are in favor of this proposition. We must have a paper currency of a certain value, and time for the needs of a great and prosperous people, with many and varied interests. Those who believe in the principles endorsed in the polls in 1896, together with those who believe in the gold standard, should be binding force, agree that every dollar of paper currency must be redeemable, directly or indirectly, exchangeable or convertible, at par for gold. The value of every dollar of United States money, whether of coin or paper currency, must be the equivalent of 23.25 grains of standard gold.

Upon the conclusion of the speech of Governor Shaw, Chairman Hanna requested the state delegations to select vice presidents and members of the committee on resolutions to be reported before the closing session. The convention then adjourned until 7 o'clock, when addresses were delivered to a large audience by Hon. C. Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia and Colonel Jacob L. Greene of Connecticut. Mr. Patterson spoke on behalf of the monetary commission as one of its members, his remarks were as follows:

We advise the continued adherence to the gold standard, because it is the standard of civilization; because no legislation can overthrow it, because it means that every dollar of currency shall continue to be as good as gold, because it is the standard that standard can public and private faith be kept and labor receive the full benefit of its toil. Also to advise the utilization of silver currency in subsidiary silver coins, in silver dollars and in silver certificates, in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5 as the national gold currency, for in that way the demands of the country for change in retail trade will keep the silver currency in circulation.