The Journal.
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The Sioux City Journal.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1895.

The Weather
Slightly Cooler.
Fair.

ESTABLISHED 1870. FIVE CENTS.

BABB WILL BE THE MAN

Reluctantly Consents to Accept the Democratic Nomination.

SILVER MEN IN FIGHTING TRIM

Two Councils of War Held by the White Metal Forces and E. M. Carr Chosen to Lead Them—Officeholders Bitterly Denounced by Will Wells.

Marshalltown, Aug. 6.—Special: At a late hour tonight, after great pressure, Judge Babb, of Mt. Pleasant, finally consented to accept the democratic nomination for governor. His nomination is a foregone conclusion.

Both the second meeting of silver factions had practically united upon Judge Babb as the most available candidate for governor, but fear was felt and expressed that he would not consent. A delegation of party leaders held a long consultation with the judge early tonight, the result of which was that he positively refused to allow his name to be taken from the ballot. This he gave out as final, but his friends would give the assurance that he would leave the currency question alone. At 7:45 Mr. Stevens had to be sent in his hand telegram, which he proceeded to read, purported to be orders from the press associations and was dated at Chicago. It said:

"French will make a bitter speech to forestall the action of the convention." Will A. Wells, of Alton, was named as secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Shea rose and suggested that the newspaper men present be excluded. The suggestion was adopted, and the inside reporter was asked to withdraw. Soon after a guard was placed at the door to assure that nobody was admitted who was not a member. Then E. M. Carr, of Manchester, spoke at some length. He said the silver men ought to notify every one of their friends of the fact that this meeting was held in secret, and another would be held in the evening. They ought to meet in the delegates if they came on the train and see that they kept in line. Mr. Shea spoke of the prospects of the silver men controlling the convention. He said 250 were instructed for 16 to 1, and he was very sure they would stand by the platform.

Many wanted to pass a strong silver resolution, but had not the courage to make the demand, if it was going to precipitate a fight. Nothing could be more fatal than such action.

G. W. Cullison, of Harlan, said what was wanted was conservative action. The silver men, he said, would be all right when they found that there was going to be a fight. He was sure they would stand by their colors. He said every man should get out and work, especially in his own district, and make sure that the full silver strength was polled. He was for conservative but energetic and persistent action.

W. H. Birdsall, of Garner, said he was for free silver. He had left the republicans on account of the crime of 73 and he would not go back to the party to force the free silver fight. From half to two-thirds of the convention was for free silver if only the delegates had the courage to stand by their convictions. He had the promise of free promise from the gold men, but they promise nothing. They were all ready to give the silver men single offices.

Will Wells on Officeholders.

Mr. Wells at this point took the floor with the statement that he was a coward. Every free silver man ought to be ready to fight for a platform with a 16 to 1 declaration. He had been approached by federal officeholders with suggestions of compromise. He knew it was a compromise of the wolf with the lamb, which the lamb was to allow to play the part of the lamb. Referring to the remark of the previous speaker, he said he should not support the ticket unless the platform declared for 16 to 1, and he would not even support the ticket no matter what the declaration was, in view of the fight next year.

"The federal officeholders are here," said Mr. Wells; "the men whose ears are accustomed to listen for orders every morning them to a dinner they never earned. These men will work with us next year are now against us. You can construe it as you may. The fact is, the people who have been fed with an iron spoon are against us. The people who are against us are the men who have been fed with a silver spoon."

The liberal league was somewhat "in evidence" today. About five men, headed by A. F. McQuirk, of Davenport, held a meeting at the Pilgrim house. Senator Perry, Col. Ellwood and others made brief speeches, the gist of which was that the meeting sustained no relation to the democratic convention and had no intention of forestalling or influencing its action, but met today simply on account of securing the benefit of low railroad rates. The speakers declared that the organization is entirely non-partisan and its primary object is to secure the passage of a manufacturers' bill in case the present liquor law remains on the statute books as a law allowing sale but not manufacture, which is absurd and ridiculous they declare.

CONFERENCE OF SILVER MEN.

E. M. Carr Chosen to Lead the Free Coinage Forces in the Convention.

Marshalltown, Aug. 6.—Special: The free silver conference was held in the parlors of the Tremont at 2 o'clock p. m. It was called to order by J. J. Shea, of Council Bluffs, and S. H. Evans, of Ottumwa, was called to the chair. He said he was here to see the adoption of a democratic platform; to take a step which should end in the repeal of the

Lemuel R. Bolter.

republican legislation begun with the crime of 1873. He had been present at the state central committee meeting in April by proxy. He said Judge French was suggested as temporary chairman against the protest of the silver men. The other faction had given the assurance that he would leave the currency question alone. Last yet Mr. Evans said he had received in his hand telegram, which he proceeded to read. It purported to be orders from the press associations and was dated at Chicago. It said:

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John F. Dayton.

place to settle this silver fight is not here but in the democratic convention the fight should begin in the township, and be carried through the county and to the national convention."

When Mr. Wells concluded he was hotly applauded.

E. M. Carr, of Manchester, said the representatives from the city, the business men and the manufacturers were here, but while they were of the same opinion as the people in the agricultural districts on the silver question, they feared to express themselves. They were dependent upon the bankers for accommodation, without which they could not carry on their business and feared to make a declaration the bankers would not favor. He knew panics were produced by orders from Wall street. The bankers would tell their correspondents there was trouble ahead and they could not lend money. Then it immediately closed the banks against borrowers and trouble followed. Mr. Carr declared the convention should nominate a man who should appeal to the farmers and the laborers for votes by their convictions, even if in doing so they were compelled to make a great sacrifice.

Carr Chosen to Lead.

S. L. Bestow moved that Mr. Carr be named to lead the silver men in the convention on behalf of silver. The motion carried.

J. J. Mackey moved that a committee of one be named for each congressional district to take in hand the work of getting silver men placed on the different committees. He urged that the important thing was to support the committees on credentials, resolutions and permanent organization. He urged united and systematic work was necessary. He thought each district

Continued on Page Two.

ILLINOIS NEGROES EXCITED

Wrought Up by Stories of Wholesale Slaughter at Spring Valley.

CLAIM FORTY WERE KILLED

Gov. Altgeld Assures Them that Ample Protection Will Be Given; Which Allays the Excitement a Good Deal—Reports Greatly Exaggerated.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 6.—According to Representative John C. Buckner, of Chicago, nearly forty of his race have been slaughtered at Spring Valley by the rioting Italians and Huns. He also says the negroes of Chicago and other large cities are arming themselves with a view of going to Spring Valley to avenge the outrage inflicted on their race. Mr. Buckner came to Springfield this afternoon in behalf of the colored people of Chicago to demand state protection for the negroes in Spring Valley. The governor assured Mr. Buckner that he would do what he could. He also said he would personally see to it that the people who caused the riot were brought to justice.

"I've seen a good deal of the hot matters stand in Spring Valley," the governor told Mr. Buckner, "I will send a regiment of soldiers there and if that is not enough I will send more. I assure you I will have nothing undone to protect the colored people who have been driven from their homes."

As to the situation in Spring Valley Mr. Buckner said it was, according to private advices he had received, appalling.

"If the matter is not stopped at once," he continued, "thousands of armed colored people will go to Spring Valley from Chicago, Peoria, Cairo and other large cities. I fear that a race war will end in the killing of their brethren by the Italians.

"From private information which I received this morning, thirty-four bodies of colored men, women and children have been picked up in the woods and fields around Spring Valley. About fourteen more who were badly wounded were also found. The entire colored population of Spring Valley has been ordered by the rioters to leave the country.

"I also learned that 200 colored men who were at Seatonville were arming themselves and preparing to leave the riotous Huns, Poles and Italians who had sent word to the colored men to drive every negro out of the country, it was said the rioters would make an attack on the colored people at Seatonville at 5 o'clock tonight."

Chicago Negroes Yearlike.

"At 2 o'clock this afternoon nearly 1,500 negroes gathered in Chicago. They had an abundance of arms and several rounds of ammunition. They were bent on going at once to Spring Valley. I protested and told them that the colored people of Illinois had never taken the law in their own hands. They finally decided not to go, but I am satisfied that I was sent to come to Springfield and lay the matter before the governor."

The governor tonight dispatched Col. Frank D. Baird, assistant adjutant general, and George Schilling, secretary of the state bureau of labor statistics, to Spring Valley to quietly investigate the situation and report to him.

Gov. Altgeld has been holding an extensive telephone and telegraph conference with the authorities of Spring Valley and Bureau county today regarding the trouble.

The governor has had numerous reports, some of them from the most reputable sources, that the situation is very alarming. In order to ascertain the facts Gov. Altgeld sent the following:

"Clerk Sheriff, Princeton—What are the conditions in Spring Valley this morning? What steps have you taken to preserve order and enforce the law and what further steps will you take? Are you able to handle the situation without assistance?

"To the mayor of Spring Valley:

"Is there any danger of any further trouble in your city today? What have you taken to preserve order and protect life and property? Advise me at once."

Italian Consul Alarmed.

A telegram was received by the governor from Count Rezwadowski, the Italian consul at Chicago, that he was evidently agitated, for he informed Mr. Altgeld that the Italians were preparing to leave Chicago for Spring Valley and urged him to stop it. He said that the lives of his people were threatened. Among other things he said:

"I take the liberty to telegraph your excellency in the full confidence that the government will prevent such and taking on the appearance of a bloody war between two classes of citizens. The law count to punish in the severest way those who are guilty, but people authority may not energetically prevent further complications."

To this the governor replied in substance:

"Count Rezwadowski, Consul of His Italian consul at Chicago: Have the civil authorities of the town of Spring Valley nor of the county of Bureau have asked for assistance from the state. I telegraphed to both sets of officials this morning and urged them to advise me fully of the situation and to state what steps they had taken to preserve order and protect life and property and to enforce the law and whether they will need assistance. I have received no reply. Should the local authorities need any assistance from the state it would be forthcoming."

Late this evening the governor received the following from Spring Valley:

"In view of the exaggerated reports of the situation in this place, we respectfully request you to send a representative here, or do us the honor to come yourself, and make complete investigation. Every proper effort has been made to stop the murderous riots of this city to protect life and property. No lives have been lost. One Italian resident was fatally injured by negro hickwaymen. Everything is quiet and the danger has been greatly exaggerated. Three negroes were injured but refused to vacate the location and insisted on remaining. They are not seriously injured.

"J. Delmargo, Mayor.
"W. L. Murphy,
"City Attorney, Spring Valley."

Infamed by Rumors.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Two colored women, Mrs. Mary Stanton and Mrs. Lizzie Dixdes, refugees from Spring Valley, arrived in this city tonight and the reports they gave of the treatment received by their people in that place have inflamed the negroes of Chicago to the highest pitch. Mrs. Stanton is a widow, and since the outrack made by the Italians on the colored men at Spring Valley her two sons have disappeared and she believes them killed. Mrs. Dixdes has heard nothing from her husband since that time and believes him dead. Both women say, in spite of statements to the contrary from Spring Valley, that the reports of the outrages have in no way been exaggerated. They say that the colored women and the children were assaulted by the Italians and brutally beaten and that it is impossible for any colored woman to walk the street of the town without being grossly insulted. They declare that all the colored women in Spring Valley were given until 6 o'clock tonight to get out of the town, threats of bodily injury being made against those who remained.

The mass meeting of colored men recovered this evening at Bethlehem hall, at Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue. The stories told by the women inflamed them to the highest pitch, and all manner of violent threats were made against the Italians at Spring Valley. For the first time during the day the idea to move on Spring Valley and drive the Italians out was advanced, and it is believed it would be promptly sent. This did not suit the colored men at all, and there were fears expressed that the governor was temporizing, that he knew the local authorities did not call upon him and the excitement grew so intense that the most warlike harangues were used. Finally cooler counsel prevailed and it was decided to give Gov. Altgeld time to act. A delegation called on Gen. Merritt to ask that United States troops be sent to Spring Valley. They were courteously received by Gen. Merritt, who told them that in the event of the failure of the civil authorities to preserve order and protect the colored people of Spring Valley, the fact should be communicated to President Cleveland by telegraph, but he did not anticipate that it would be necessary for the national government to take any steps in the matter.

Only One Negro Shot.

Spring Valley, Ill., Aug. 6.—The situation is very quiet this afternoon. The negroes are making no effort to come back. The reports about armed negroes coming from Peoria and Chicago to avenge the outrages have caused no little excitement here. They would not have only the Italian people to deal with, but every miner in the city as well, numbering nearly 2,000. Word was sent in from Bureau and Tonica that negroes, including the whites all, the assistance necessary in case of an invasion. Only one hundred white miners could be mustered this afternoon, but in a few hours. The whites of the city do not apprehend any danger in the situation. They do not expect the least sorrow over the event of Sunday and invite the world and immediately forward. They claimed to have endured the outrages of the blacks as long as they could and if they are there on their critcisms of the sensational tales told in the eastern newspapers for the national dailies. A whole list of names have each day appeared as wounded and killed. It is not the Associated Press representative who was on the ground and who filed the dispatches of a sensational nature. About ten to twelve negroes armed with sticks and stones, but to attempt was made to kill. Had the mob been so disposed not one could have escaped. The prime object, as stated on the ground, while the fighting was at its height, was to drive them into leaving and never come back again. The reports of a number injured and killed in Illinois near No. 8 is made of whole cloth and the names mentioned are fictitious. Only one of miners was fatally hurt and the Chicago papers were denounced for the high colored fictitious stories. Everything has gone along serenely since the negroes were driven on Sunday, but it is feared they will again brow it they make an attempt to come back.

The Spring Valley Coal company has representatives at Seatonville trying to induce the Italians to come back, but the latter are entitled to keep away. The miners are still idle.

Five o'clock tonight is the time the negroes were given to get their effects out of Spring Valley. Many of their furniture has been moved to Seatonville, and most of them are seeking work in the mines of the C. W. and V. Coal company. Undoubtedly the Spring Valley miners will return to work to morrow.

Decide to Settle Committee.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—At 12:30 this (Wednesday) morning the meeting was still going on. It was decided, however, to appoint a committee of five which will visit Spring Valley, interview and investigate matters. The others will follow in a body or remain at home as the unfavorable report of the committee suggests.

FERMENTED WINE BARRED.

Chicago Presbyterians' Decision in Response to Communion Services.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—The Chicago presbytery has decided that the churches belonging to it must not use fermented wine in communion services and that unfermented grape juice must be substituted at all times. To carry the work of temperance still further, temperance pledges will be placed in the Sunday schools.

Mrs. Gardiner Found Insane.

Omaha, Aug. 6.—Mrs. E. T. Gardiner, the Nebraska delegate to the Boston Christian Endeavor convention, whose mysterious disappearance from Boston has been found insane at Norwich, Conn.

DEATH OF JUDGE MCCALLUM

Well Known Northwestern Iowa Jurist Dies at Cherokee.

DEADLOCK AT EMMETSBURG

Two Hundred and Fifty-One Ballots Taken in the Republican Senatorial Convention Without a Nomination—Bowley Nominated at Spencer.

Cherokee, Aug. 6.—Special: Ex-Judge D. D. McCallum, of Sibley, Io., died here at an early hour this morning of cancer. The judge has been an intense sufferer for the past two years, having undergone several painful operations. He came to Cherokee two months ago. He was a lawyer of ability and at one time was judge of the circuit court of this district.

Sibley, Aug. 6.—Special: Judge Daniel D. McCallum, of Sibley, who died in Cherokee today, was an Osceola county pioneer who served on the circuit bench and for many years was the leading lawyer of northwestern Iowa. He was 49 years old and leaves a wife, son and two daughters. He entiated when a young man with Company F, twenty in the Twelfth and Twenty-seventh Iowa regiments. Judge McCallum was a genial and companionable man, well known to thousands of Iowa people and in the neighboring states. He was late post commander of the Sibley G. A. R. post and at the time of his death district attorney of Osceola county. The funeral will take place at Sibley Friday afternoon.

Deadlock at Emmetsburg.

Emmetsburg, Aug. 6.—Special: On the 251st ballot the vote in the Forty-seventh district republican senatorial convention stands: Erickson, Palo Alto 11; A. D. Clarke, 11; Ackley Hubbard, 8; M. L. Brown, 1.

News of the State Capital.

Des Moines, Aug. 6.—Special: Frank Higgins, proprietor of a drug store saloon, who was served with an injunction some days ago restraining him from engaging in the illegal sale of liquor, was fined $100 and costs in court in violating the injunction today and fined $750 by Judge Stevenson. The fine is based on the returns in the recount of the population of this city, being made under the auspices of the democratic executive council. The court will show from 6,000 to 7,000 more people than the official count.

A. R. Chase, a well known real estate man, was drowned at the free baths this afternoon.

The Snyder Gas company, which decides in solve the gas controversy here by selling $1,000 worth of a franchise pending before the council, commenced to solicit contracts for furnishing gas for five years at $1 today. Business men, with scarcely an exception, are signing the contracts and the people are patronizing the old company with which the city is now fighting in the courts.

The executive council today voted to reduce the price of convict labor to the Chair and Tool company at Fort Madison 5 cents a day for each convict. The board of supervisors of Polk county today granted through the county attorney permission to William Buxton and William Forcee, its attorneys in Mexico where have been sent to secure the release of Chester Rowe, the county embezzler, from jail, to take the prisoner from jail in Mexico against Rowe and his brother in the name of Poweshiek county to recover the $35,000 it is alleged they embezzled.

Humboldt College to Reopen.

Humboldt, Aug. 6.—Special: Humboldt college came into being twenty-five years ago through the persistent energy and enterprise of the founder of this town, Rev. R. H. Taft, but the prairie fathers gave it support, too, after a great struggle of a dozen years. It was closed and so remained until last year. Arrangements are now completed for its reopening on October 1 next, on a solid foundation, with ten regular teachers and three lecturers, with a regular college course.

The city of Minneapolis and the people roundabout all the advantages of that higher education. It has been found been forced to be sought abroad at great trouble and expense. The college is now the private property of Rev. Taft, who has expended over $10,000 in repairs, in four stories high, and 50 by 60 feet on the ground, and stands on a hill on a beautiful elevated campus of eighty acres.

An additional building, 35 by 61 and four stories high, is now in rapid process of construction, which will be used for a dormitory, reception room and dining hall. Next year a third another building will be erected, 34 by 61, and three stories high. The outlook is very promising for a permanent and prosperous school.

Look for End of the World.

Tabor, Aug. 5.—The Holiness people have been holding meetings in this city the last week. They claim to have had a divine presentation that the world will come to an end within ten days. In support of this claim they quote a scriptural promise as follows:

"For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout with the voice of an archangel, and with the trumpet of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first; then we which are alive shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air."

The Holiness adherents have worked themselves into a frenzy, and their meetings are attended by hundreds of people. Some of the leaders have been positively the early destruction of the world, and their followers are making preparations for the exit.

Investigating the Justices.

Creston, Aug. 6.—Special: A sensation was sprung at the August meeting of the board of supervisors. County Attorney Crump had been instructed by the board to investigate the dockets of the justices of the peace, Messrs. Wilson, Shannon City, and it was his research that caused the commotion. He claims that during the past four years the justice has collected fees to the amount of $2,975.65. Of this sum the justices received $1,350.85 and the county $1,624.80. Complaints have been made to the board that illegal fees were that charged, and the board ordered the investigation, with the above result. Action was delayed until next meeting.

State Crop Conditions.

Des Moines, Aug. 6.—Special: The Iowa weather and crop bureau issued the following bulletin today:

The average daily temperature of the past week was slightly above normal and the rainfall was generally deficient. The weather conditions have been favorable for completing the harvest of small grain, and for thrashing from fields, which is in progress with highly satisfactory returns. Nearly all thrashing reports show the yield of oats to be phenomenally heavy, and barley and wheat above the average.

A special report from 640 correspondents, representing every county in the state, shows that the condition of corn is considerably above an average in sixty-one counties, and average in eleven counties and somewhat below the average in thirty counties. For the state at large the condition is decidedly above an average. The earlier fields are in the roasting ear state, and with favorable weather the bulk of the crop should be beyond danger of frost before the middle of September. The flax harvest is in progress. Potatoes are doing well in nearly all sections.

Independence Saloon Cases.

Independence, Aug. 5.—Special: Judge Newman in court today gave his construction of section 20 of the mulct law in four cases against saloonkeepers who were running on two petitions, one filed in April and the other in June, and claimed the combination gave them the required 65 per cent. The judge claimed there should be a limitation of time for filing petitions of consent and held that thirty days was the meaning of the law as defined by the legislature. The saloons have been closed on technical grounds pending the decision of the supreme court. The defense held that the thirty days' limitation applied only to the time between signing and filing and did not apply to the petition as a whole.

Parties Refusing to Go to Camp.

Ottumwa, Aug. 6.—Special: A private in Company G, I. N. G., seems to have stood off the whole Second brigade militia in annual camp at Dubuque. The private claimed he had deserted, which he denied, and ordered the sheriff here to arrest and bring him back to Centerville. He refused to go with the officer, and had no force him to. The adjutant general commanded, but the private was still reluctant. A detachment of militia was sent after the soldier. did he stays he will not go to camp. It is doubtful if either military or civil authority can touch him.

Saloonkeepers Sent to Jail.

Clinton, Aug. 6.—Special: Four saloonkeepers, Clem Manning, John Manning, Mat Smroker, and Henry Hildebrandt, were sentenced by Judge P. H. Walker today to jail for thirty days for default of which they have been placed in the county jail. Each of the men here were enjoined for failure to pay the mulct tax and the fines are imposed for violating the injunction. Business men are patronizing the old company with which the city is now fighting in the courts.

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The board of supervisors of Polk county today granted through county attorney permission to William Buxton and William Forcee, its attorneys in Mexico where have been sent to secure the release of Chester Rowe, the county embezzler, from jail in Mexico against Rowe and his brother in the name of Poweshiek county to recover the $35,000 it is alleged they embezzled.

BLAND ON TOP IN MISSOURI

Free Silver Resolutions Carried with a Hurrah at Pertle Springs.

CONTROL THE STATE COMMITTEE

Resolutions Increasing It So White Metal Men Will Dominate—Win by a Big Majority—Will Have National Delegates Also—Texas Silverites.

Pertle Springs, Mo., Aug. 5.—Free silver has conquered in Missouri as it did in Illinois, and the frame expressed last night and early this morning that there should be no doubt as to the state's convention were borne out by the facts. The so called gold or sound money adherents were so overwhelmed by the superior generalship and numerical strength of the free silver leaders and forces that they made but a very faint effort to stay the onslaught of the white metal adherents. Mr. Bland said in opening the convention that the democratic party had assembled to adopt resolutions for the free coinage of silver and to select a state committee that would be in sympathy with the popular will. How well his prophecy was carried out the result of today's convention tells. The report of the committee on permanent organization, which practically swung under the old committee, was adopted with but one or two dissenting votes; that of the resolutions committee for free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, regardless of any foreign nation, was carried with a hurrah and a unanimous vote. The state committee was selected to nominate delegates at large to represent the state at the national democratic convention in 1896. As a whole the friends of silver are happy tonight and congratulations are in order.

The state central committee met at 9 a. m. and decided on Hon. Richard Bland for temporary chairman.

The convention was called to order at noon by Hon. John A. Carroll, who introduced Hon. R. P. Bland for temporary chairman. Bland congratulated the party for gathering for action on the silver question. He said the decisions of the court had met to renew their pledges for the unlimited and free coinage of the democrats of Illinois in regard to the declaration made by the party in 1892. He said: "We have met," he said, "to decide for ourselves whether we are true to it or not, and we will do what our constituents sent us here to do."

After the selection of committees Col. J. F. Swinney, of Boonville, representing Lafayette county, who received the vote at Sedalia, addressed the convention, explaining the action of the delegation in behalf of silver. Keenan.

The committee on resolutions adjourned for recess the committee decided to make the resolution for permanent organization. The resolution to increase the membership of the state committee from each congressional district and four at large, so as to insure the control of the party by the state convention, was unanimously adopted.

The convention met promptly at 1 o'clock and the permanent organization was made permanent. The resolution for increasing the state central committee was then read. Objections were quickly made and the question was put on a roll call for a division was demanded. The division was finally decided against, and the vote was then taken and the resolution was carried by a big majority, the report as a whole was then adopted. The resolutions not being ready to report, the convention took a recess until 4:40 p. m.

At 4:40 p. m. the resolutions committee not being ready to report, took a recess for an hour.

The democrats of Missouri, in state convention assembled, make the following declaration on the monetary question, which has assumed such prominence in this place among the issues of the day: The world's commercial system is based on gold together as the money metals of the world, and the law of 1873 was passed congress under the constitution made the dollar of gold and silver and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold.

From the beginning of the government, free coinage of silver and free coinage of gold at the national mints and opposed to farmer's and laborer's interests and to government's sovereign of power of issuing money and regulating the value of people. The act of 1873 demonetizing silver was surreptitiously passed without approval or knowledge of the American people, and was not known to be the effect of this act, in fastening the gold standard on the people, and standard was understood, the commercial world has gradually and persistently urged that the grievous act may be repealed. The demand for repeal has resulted in the steady appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the value of all products produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of debt, a great increase in the burden of the money lending class, paralysis of industry, enormous fall in the land product and unexampled distress in all gold standard countries.

Duty to the people requires that the democratic party continue to advocate for bimetallism until efforts are crowned with success. Resolved, That we, the democratic party, in convention assembled, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio and at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action or approval of any other nation; and

Resolved, That we are irrevocably opposed to the substitution for metallic money of any form of paper currency, credit currency based on a single metal, or currency issued by the banks, and that it can be corrected at any time by a free banking institution in Europe and America.

A motion to adopt the resolutions was carried unanimously amid rousing cheers. Propositions and resolutions were offered sent to the Hon. J. C. B. Black-burn, of Kentucky, for a bid for the silver. A telegram of greetings from the democrats of Texas was read, stating that the democracy of Texas as true to bimetallism as the lone star state. In response to a similar message was forwarded to the democrats of Texas, the convention then, at 4:35 p. m., adjourned sine die.

Texas Democrats for Silver.

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 6.—The entire state of Texas was represented at the free silver convention held here today. Speeches were made by Senator Coke and others and all declared unqualifiedly for silver at 16 to 1. That this will also be the basis of the platform is without doubt, but it is as yet uncertain how the administration is to be handled, as some desire to denounce the Cleveland administration, others are working for more conservative action.

The afternoon session of the convention was almost entirely taken up with speeches, as the committee on resolutions and platform could not come to a decision. The principal speech of the day was made by Senator Coke, who is a free silver democrat and one of the leaders of the free silver party in Texas. Senator Coke and several other speeches the convention adjourned until 8:30 p. m., when the report of the committees are expected.

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