

# SILVER ADDRESS

## The Main Portion of the Democratic Platform Will Be a Pronunciamento

### Setting Forth the Free Coinage Doctrine in Ringing Terms.

### Tariff Plank Causing Trouble, and Will Likely Not Be Very Pronounced.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Notwithstanding the convention is still unorganized, there are almost continuous conferences among those who expect to be called upon to make the platform, when it is made. They consist largely of the free silver leaders, who are located at the Sherman House. Their plans all look to preparing a document which, while it will cover various other questions of Democratic faith, will give the place of prominence to the financial declaration. It is indeed now expected that the platform will be a silver pronunciamento, setting forth the free coinage doctrine in the form of a ringing address, which will appeal to the support of all silver advocates of whatever party. The gist of the plank will, however, be

#### An Unequivocal Declaration

for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting the action of any other nation. The tariff plank is really giving the silver majority more concern than the financial declaration. They consider this a very important plank. The silver question is recognized by all as the paramount issue, but the Democracy has been so persistent in its declarations on the tariff, and the Republicans made it so prominent in their platform, that they recognize the impossibility of ignoring it. This they would gladly do if they could for this one time, because of the effect that a declaration leaning too pronouncedly towards free trade would have upon the Republican silver men and Populists whose votes they hope to secure with a free silver candidate. So far as there has been an exchange of opinion, the tendency is decidedly towards a

Very Brief and a Not Very Pronounced declaration on this point. The leaders feel that the financial question is one requiring a declaration of principle, but that the tariff is a proper subject to play politics. They will probably announce adherence to Democratic traditions on this subject, though in very general terms, and announce the belief that with the mintage of silver the present tariff will produce sufficient revenue for the needs of the government. There may be a declaration for a more equitable adjustment than that contained in the present law, with the hope of reconciling the different elements. The plank may contain an implied reconciliation to protection in words indicating that any tariff, even though for revenue only, is a protection to labor.

#### The Idea of Judge Powers.

Judge Powers of the Utah delegation has submitted from that delegation the following draft of a tariff plank: "We favor the imposition of duties to meet the demands of the government for revenues, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not to discriminate against classes or sections." Judge Powers expresses the opinion that a declaration of this character will be satisfactory to the West, and also that it would meet all demands of the situation, and of Democratic faith. It was taken substantially from a report made by Secretary Walker and embodied the principles on which the Walker tariff was based.

#### STONE TO THE FRONT.

Many Delegates Prefer the Missouri Governor to Bland.

CHICAGO, July 6.—There is a great deal of quiet talk for Governor Stone of Missouri. Members of the Missouri delegation declare that there is nothing in the talk, but acknowledge that Stone can do very much as he pleases, as the



delegation is very friendly to him. The talk for Stone comes from outside states, where there is some opposition to Bland. Missourians have been informed that they would secure more votes with Stone than with Bland, and this sort of talk is having its effect, but apparently does not in the least cripple the Bland boom and his interests are being pushed as vigorously as ever.

#### The Wisconsin A. O. H.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 6.—The state convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians has closed. The death benefit was increased from \$150 to \$300.

Four persons were drowned and thirteen injured by the collapse of Sheldon's wharf, South Boston.

Walter Coffin of Faribault, a member of the Minnesota party operating in Venezuela, was drowned in the Orinoco.

The explosion of a boiler in the offices of The Evening Age at Houston, Tex., killed three persons and severely wounded another.

The Ryan Packing company's plant at Dubuque was destroyed by fire. Total loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$40,000. Origin of the fire is unknown.

Four choir boys and the choirmaster of St. John's Episcopal church of Charlestown, Mass., were drowned in Lake Mattapan. Their boat overturned.

Forest fires ravaged Botwoodville and Pilleys Island, Newfoundland, destroying 50 homes, the courthouse, Methodist church, residences and the Pyrites mine.

It is now stated that 27,000 persons were drowned and 8,000 were injured during the recent tidal wave and earthquakes in the Northern provinces of Japan.

The British ship Scottish Dales, Captain McCarthy, from Tacoma, on April 38, for Port Perie, has been totally wrecked near Valtoa. All the crew were saved.

#### CRIMINAL NEWS.

A well-to-do farmer near Oakes, N. D., was murdered, presumably by tramps.

H. H. Johnson, a Sioux City alderman, has been removed for corrupt practices.

The postoffice at Fort Howard, Wis., has been consolidated with the Green Bay postoffice.

Joseph Coking was lynched at La Plata, Md. He was charged with the murder of his wife and sister-in-law, several months ago.

Columbus Hayes, who broke jail in Savannah, Mo., in 1894, while under sentence of death, has been captured near Scammon, Kan.

Company D of the St. Paul militia were sent to Glencoe, Minn., to protect the lives of the two tramps who murdered Sheriff Rogers.

Thomas Colt, Elbert Noble and Dominica Romero, who killed Policeman John Solomon in Trinidad, Colo., were hanged at Canon City.

The jury in the case of James B. Gentry, who on Feb. 17, 1895, at Philadelphia, murdered Actress Madge Yorke, rendered a verdict of guilty in the first degree.

William Turner and William Dunlop, who confessed to having robbed their employer, I. Townsend Burden, of \$66,000 worth of jewelry, were sentenced to nine years each in prison.

J. O. Williams, ex-president of the defunct bank of Blue Springs, Neb., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. He was convicted of accepting deposits after his institution had become insolvent.

Rev. James Williams, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal churches at Bristol and Bradley, S. D., and Abraham Jones, a hardware merchant of Butler, S. D., were drowned near Simpson Park camp grounds in Big Stone lake while fishing.

#### Mrs. Lofly and L.

Mrs. Lofly keeps a carriage.  
So do I.  
She has dapple grays to draw it.  
None have I.  
She's no prouder with her coachman  
Than am I.  
With my blue eyed, laughing baby  
Trundling by.  
I hide his face, lest she should see  
The cherub boy and envy me.  
Her fine husband has white fingers.  
Mine has not.  
He could give his bride a palace;  
Mine, a cot.  
Hers comes home beneath the starlight.  
Ne'er crosses she.  
Mine comes home in the purple twilight,  
Kisses me.  
And prays that he who turns life's sands  
Will hold his loved ones in his hands.  
She has those who love her. Station  
None have I.  
But I've one true heart beside me—  
Glad am I.  
I'd not change it for a kingdom;  
Not I.  
God will weigh it in his balance  
By and by.  
And then the difference he'll define  
'Twixt Mrs. Lofly's wealth and mine.  
—Mrs. C. Gildersleeve.

#### Unnecessary Sympathy.

I always felt sorry when I met Jim.  
Poor fellow, he's married now,  
And his life is a serious thing to him.  
For he lives by the sweat of his brow.  
And the cares of a family weigh him down,  
And he slaves to run the house.  
Why, Jim was the gayest boy in town,  
And I'll bet he's as poor as a mouse.

And because he looked so worn and sad  
I tried, whenever we met,  
To talk of the good times we'd had,  
In hopes that he might forget.  
Till I said I was living at the club.  
Then I felt a deep chagrin.  
Lest he should think I was trying to rub  
His misery further in.  
But he exclaimed: "That's a horrible life!  
No child to climb on your knee,  
No quiet home and the loving wife"—  
By Jove, he was pitying me!  
—Harry Romaine in Life.

## LESSONS IN FIRST AID

### A TRAINED NURSE TELLS ABOUT QUICK REMEDIES.

Treatment of Dislocations and Sprains.  
How to Place a Bandage—An Improved Tourniquet—What to Do in Cases of Nosebleed and Burns.

She was a very capable little woman and usually "sized up" to any occasion, but the care of those children was likely to prove a little too much for her.

When she married a widower and undertook the care of his five boys she knew that she would have to face many unexpected situations, and braced herself to do her best. She was not prepared, however, for what she called the "breakage" in the family. The constant risk to life and limb that five active, sport loving boys were capable of was a new feature in her young life, and she felt that she was in danger of losing her head unless she prepared herself to meet the different calls upon her motherly care.

In her extremity she appealed to her friend, the trained nurse.

"Can't you give me some points," she said. "Tell me of the proper things to do before the doctor comes in case of certain accidents—won't you? Then there are many little things—bruises and burns and things that I could attend to myself without sending for a doctor if I only knew how. Do help me out. Suppose, for instance, one of the boys fell and broke his arm, what should I do before the doctor came?"

"If I were you, I would do nothing but wait, unless the surgeon was delayed. In that case I would simply place the limb in between a folded pillow, fastening the pillow firmly together, thus making a sort of splint.

"You will very likely have a sprain or two to deal with. You can either apply cloths saturated with ice water until the swelling disappears, or you may use very hot water with vinegar in the same way. After the swelling has disappeared you had better bandage the limb and let the little patient rest it on a level until it gets strong."

"But I don't know how to apply a bandage," was the forlorn reply.

"Then it is about time that you did," said the trained nurse. "Give me a piece of muslin and your bare foot, and I'll show you how."

Then the nurse took the piece of muslin and tore it into strips of 8 inches in width. Then saying, "Always begin at the extremity of a limb and work toward the center of the body from left to right," she placed one of the ends of the strip at the instep and made a turn around the base of the toe. Then she carried the band diagonally over the foot, across the point of the heel and back from the other side, until it coincided with the first turn. This was then covered and carried a second turn around the heel half an inch higher than the first. She then continued to make alternate turns under the sole and behind the heel, crossing over the instep until the entire foot was covered. In finishing the bandage she split the last quarter of yard of the strip through the middle, wound the ends in opposite direction around the limb and tied them in a bow.

Then the band was all unwound again, and the pupil, trying her hand, was delighted to see what a "firm bandage" she could make after two or three attempts.

"In case of dislocation," continued the nurse, "there is always need of instant action. Muscular tension increases rapidly and its reduction becomes more difficult with every hour that passes. "Fingers and thumbs can be set by pulling in place, but be careful not to use too much force. A joint is always weaker after an accident and should be strapped in place until strong again.

"Freddie's nose bled awfully the other day and frightened me so because I could not stop it. It stopped itself after awhile, but what should I have done?"

"It is a good thing to press gently the facial artery at the base of the nose and place cold applications to forehead and neck. I suppose you had him lean his head over a basin. Yes; most people do, and that is just the worst attitude possible. You should have made him stand erect, throw his head back and elevate his arms, while you held a cold, damp sponge to his nostrils. If you have an occasion like that again, and the bleeding continues after what I have told you to do has been tried, you had better syringe with salt and ice cold water or a solution of iron.

"In the case of burns or scalds, if they are very bad send for your physician, but slight ones you can very well attend to. The first thing in such cases is to exclude the air. I find that baking soda and sweet oil make a soothing, healing application. If you can't get that conveniently beat up the white of

an egg and apply that with a bandage."  
"Will you tell me how to stop the flow of blood in case of cut, and then I'll let you go?"  
"Find the artery that is cut and tie a handkerchief around the limb just over where it bleeds. Tie the handkerchief tightly; then make, say, three hard knots. In the last knot insert a piece of stick with which you must twist the handkerchief until it is tight enough to stop the flow. The handkerchief and stick make as good a tourniquet, as we call it, as any one would wish."—Philadelphia Press.

#### A Morning Monologue.

For a long time after he had succeeded in inserting himself through the door, at 3 a. m., she regarded him in silence. At length she spoke.  
Also she spoke at length.—Indianapolis Journal.

#### Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

#### Legal Notices.

##### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Bozeman, Montana, July 1, 1896.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and receiver at Bozeman, Montana, on August 10, 1896, viz: John J. Lown, H. E. number 915, for the lots numbers 2 and 5 and east 1-2 south-west quarter of section 18, township 3 south range 1 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Reese, W. F. Young, Charles VanBroeklin, of Red Bluff, Henry B. Lake, of Sterling.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.  
C. P. BLAKELEY, Register.  
First publication July 4, 1896. 37-6

##### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Helena, Montana, June 26, 1896. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of district court at Helena, Montana, on Saturday, August 8, 1896, viz: Simon P. Grim for H E number 2900, for the south-west 1-4 south-west quarter and lot 4, section 20; north 1-2 north-west 1-4 section 29, township 5 south, range 4 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Walker, Francis Redfern, John T. Dauterman, Benjamin Sunk, of Laurin, Montana. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.  
W. E. COX, Register.  
First publication July 4, 1896. 37-4

##### Desert Land, Final Proof—Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES Land Office, Bozeman, Montana, June 27, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Clara M. Ayers of Cameron, Madison county, Montana, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim number 612, for the east half of section 3, township 8 south, range one east, before clerk of district court at Virginia City, Montana, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1896.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:  
Mrs. F. C. Cameron, E. A. Keller, Amos Story, William S. Lown, of Cameron, Montana.

C. P. BLAKELEY, Register.  
First publication July 4, 1896. 37-6

##### Desert Land, Final Proof—Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES Land Office, Bozeman, Montana, June 29, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Amos M. Davidson, of Cameron, Madison county, Montana, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim number 543, for the south-west quarter south-east quarter, and south-east quarter south-west quarter of section 22, and north-west quarter north-east quarter and north-east quarter north-west quarter section 27, township 8 south, range 1 east, unsurveyed, before clerk of district court at Virginia City, Montana, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:  
Louis D. Fowler, Amos Story, E. S. Davis, James B. Cameron, of Cameron, Montana.

C. P. BLAKELEY, Register.  
First publication July 4, 1896. 37-6

##### Pre-Emption—Final Proof.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Bozeman, Montana, May 28, 1896.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court, at Virginia City, Montana, on July 13, 1896, viz: Levi Shambow, pre-emption filing number 1270, for the north-east 1-4 of section 23, township 14 south, range 2 west.

He names the following witnesses to

prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Harry J. Winslow, Mathew Collins, William Hollinsworth, Wm. M. Culver, all of Magdalen, Montana. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.  
C. P. BLAKELEY, Register.  
First publication June 6, 1896. 37-6

##### Notice to Co-Owners.

State of Montana, County of Madison, ss: I, O. Walfred Larson, your heirs, administrators and assigns: You are hereby notified that I, T. A. Grigg trustee of W. A. Kelly and M. R. Graig, your co-owner has in accordance with the provision of section 2223 of the Revised Statute of the United States expended labor and improvements on the Saturday Night quartz lode mining claim located on the 22nd day of October A. D. 1892 and situate in Sand Creek, mining district in the County of Madison, State of Montana, aforesaid and described as follows:

"Beginning at the discovery shaft, thence running 225 feet in a easterly direction to the east center end stake, thence 300 feet southerly to the south-east corner stake, thence 1500 feet westerly to the south-west corner stake, thence 600 feet northerly to the north-west corner stake, thence 1500 feet easterly to the north-east corner stake, thence 300 feet southerly to the East center end stake, thence 325 feet westerly to the discovery shaft, the place of beginning. The notice of location of which claim was filed for record in the office of the county clerk and recorder of Madison county, Montana, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1892, and recorded in book four of lode locations on page 579, Records of Madison County, Montana, the sum of one hundred dollars for the year 1895. And now you, Walfred Larson reputed co-owner in the said claim are hereby notified that if within ninety days after the expiration of this notice by publication you fail to pay to the undersigned your portion of the said years representation of the said claim being thirty-three and one-third dollars according to your real interest in the said claim, if any you have, the same will be the property of the undersigned as provided by law.

T. A. GRIGG, Dated Butte, Montana, January 13th, A. D. 1896  
First publication Jan. 18, 1896. 13-14

##### Application for Patent.

[NO. 3671.]

HELENA, Montana, April 24, 1896. Notice is hereby given, that William A. Clark, whose postoffice address is Virginia City, Montana, has made this day, application for United States patent to 286.64 acres of placer mining ground, containing gold and other precious metals, situated in no organized mining district, in unsurveyed township number 9 south, range 3 west, Montana meridian, which said placer ground is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the official plat herewith posted, and by the field notes of the survey thereof now filed in the office of the register and receiver of the United States land office, at Helena, Montana, which field notes of survey describe the boundaries and extent of said placer mining ground on the surface, with magnetic variation, 19 degrees 30 minutes east, as follows: Commencing at corner number 1, a sandstone 20x12 inches x4 inches, 13 inches deep, marked 1-4811, from which said corner, U. S. location monument number 4811, by township 9 south, range 3 west bears north 25 degrees 11 minutes, west, 6,573.8 feet, thence north 70 degrees 10 minutes east, 1,390 feet, to corner number 2, a blazed pine tree, 18 inches in diameter, marked 2-4811, with a mound of stone alongside; thence north 27 degrees 09 minutes west, 5,037 feet, to corner number 3, a post 4 1-2 feet square, 4 feet long, 2 feet deep, marked 3-4811, a mound of earth, around post; thence south 73 degrees 50 minutes west, 1,325 feet, to corner number 4, a post 4 1-2 inches square, 4 feet long, 3 feet deep, marked 4-4811, and surrounded by a circular trench, and mound of earth around the post, thence north 21 degrees 24 minutes west, 1,465 feet to corner number 5, a pine tree, 18 inches in diameter, marked 5-4811; thence south 54 degrees 43 minutes west, 1,120 feet to corner number 6, a quartz stone, 24x14x7 inches, 18 inches deep, marked 6-4811; thence south 27 degrees 34 1-2 minutes east, 5,726.5 feet to corner number 7, a sandstone 30x10x8 inches, 14 inches deep, marked 7-4811, a mound of stone raised alongside; thence south 77 degrees 49 minutes east, 1,080 feet, to corner number 1, place of beginning, the claim embraced in said application and survey being of record in the office of the clerk and recorder of the county of Madison, Montana, and recorded at pages 555 and 556 of volume 7 of placers, records of said county, said claim being for ground as shown upon the official plat posted on the claim.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the placer ground and premises or any part thereof, so described, surveyed and platted and applied for are hereby notified that unless their adverse claim is duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder within the time prescribed by law with the register and receiver of the United States land office at Helena, Montana, they will be barred by virtue of the statute.

W. E. COX, Register.  
First publication May 2, 1896. 28-10

##### Proposed Amendment to section 2, Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Montana.

"SECTION 2. (Section 3201 political Secode.) Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen of the United States for ninety days, an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, and for the last thirty days a resident of the county, and who shall have resided in the precinct in which he may offer to vote such time as may be prescribed by law, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people; provided, that no person convicted of felony shall have the right to vote unless he has been pardoned."

United States of America, State of Montana, Office of secretary of state, ss: I, Louis Rotwitt, secretary of state of the state of Montana, do hereby certify that the foregoing is section 2, of an act entitled, "An act providing for the submission to the qualified electors of the state of an amendment to section 2, article 9 of the constitution relating to rights of suffrage and qualifications to hold office," approved March 4, 1896, which said act is now on file in this office. Said section being section 3201 of the political code.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Montana, at Helena the capital of said state this fourth day of May, A. D. 1896.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MONTANA, L. ROTWITT, Secretary of state.  
First publication May 23, 1896. 31-12

Summer Normal Twin Bridges, Mont. Circulars upon request.