

CHAIRMAN DINGLEY

DIED LAST NIGHT

Republican House Leader Succumbs
When It Was Thought the
Crisis Was Over.

HEART FAILURE IMMEDIATE CAUSE

The Strongest Cardiac Stimulants
Administered in Vain—Was
All About Two Weeks—
His Public Career.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Maine, leader of the republican side on the floor of the house of representatives and representing the Second congressional district of Maine in that body, died here last night at 10:30 o'clock of heart failure resulting from weakness due to pneumonia. He was unconscious during most of the day and death came quietly while he slept. To within a few hours of his death the family firmly believed, as it has throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingley would recover and it was only when it became apparent that he was dying that its members gathered at his bedside. While the past few days have given great hope of recovery, the progress of the disease had made the patient dangerously weak and had seriously affected his heart. Late Thursday night and again yesterday morning Mr. Dingley had a bad sinking spell, from which he slightly rallied. There were further evidences of heart failure as the day progressed and the strongest stimulants were administered, but without effect. He failed perceptibly during the afternoon and as night came hope was abandoned. Mrs. Dingley is prostrated.

There were many heartfelt expressions of sympathy when it became known that the Maine congressman was dead.

All during his illness, which he struggled against so vigorously, there had been constant inquiries at the hotel at which he resided as to his condition. The Hamilton house, where Mr. Dingley resided, has been the resort for a number of years for most of the congressional contingent from Maine and it was here that Mr. Dingley spent all of the past sixteen years of his life when his congressional duties called him to Washington. He occupied rooms on the second floor and had with him his wife and daughter, the sons being here but little.

Sergeant-at-Arms Russell, of the house of representatives, was notified of the death, which will be announced in both houses of congress today, and committees will be appointed to attend the funeral, after which adjournment for the day will be had.

The funeral will be conducted in the house of representatives on Monday next. The body will be taken to the house at 10 o'clock, and there lie in state until noon, when services will be conducted in the presence of the house and senate. At 4:20 in the afternoon the funeral party will leave for Lewiston, Me., arriving there at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, where services will be held at the family residence at Lewiston on Wednesday. Interment will be in that city.

The services in the house of representatives probably will be conducted by Rev. S. M. Newmann, pastor of the First Congregational church.

Representative Dingley's illness began December 29. Physicians diagnosed his case as one of grip, then prevailing here, and cautioned the patient to keep to his room. The following Saturday pneumonia developed in the left lung, complicated with great irregularity of the heart. Skillful treatment brought good results, and on Thursday there were signs that the lung was beginning to clear. The next day, however, the disease took an alarming turn and the two sons in Michigan were telegraphed for.

He actively participated in the presidential campaign of 1876 and in the state conventions of 1877, 1878, 1879. In 1879-80 he was chairman of the republican executive committee. In 1881, Dingley was nominated by the republicans of the Second congressional district of Maine to fill the vacancy in congress caused by the resignation of Hon. Wm. P. Frye. He was elected by a majority of over 5,000, nearly twice as large as ever before given to any candidate in that district. He served on the committee on banking and currency, and as member of the select committee on alcoholic liquor traffic and during the session he presided several times over the house in committee of the whole. Mr. Dingley's bill in congress was made April 25, 1882, on "Protection to American Shipping," the house being in committee of the whole on the bill to create a tariff commission.

Under a joint resolution introduced into the house by Mr. Dingley and passed August 7, 1882, he was appointed a member of a joint committee to investigate the condition and wants of American ship building and ship owning interests. The report of the committee drawn up by Mr. Dingley and unanimously agreed to by the committee was regarded as a very able and valuable document.

The committee reported a bill to remove certain burdens on American shipping imposed by Mr. Dingley, who was not then in a position to do so, to remove the disagreeing amendments between the two houses before the Forty-seventh congress expired. While this bill was under consideration in the house he made a speech on the "Revival of American Shipping," in reply to Congressman Cox, which placed him at once in the front rank of congressmen and gave him a national reputation.

In 1882 he was re-elected as a congressman at large for the Forty-eighth congress. At the opening of congress in December, 1884, Speaker Cushing appointed him at the head of the republican minority on both the banking and currency committee and the select committee on American ship building and ship owning interests. Mr. Dingley once introduced his shipping bill, which was passed by the house and sent to the senate. The latter body amended it by adding a provision for the encouragement of American postal steamship lines, but subsequently the difference was adjusted in conference and the bill was approved by the president on June 24, 1884.

On February 7, 1884, Mr. Dingley re-entered the shipping committee his bill to constitute a bureau of navigation to the treasury department and later in the month it was passed in the house under a suspension of the rules. Subsequently the senate concurred and the bureau was organized.

Mr. Dingley was re-elected to the Forty-ninth congress from the Second Maine district.

At the annual meeting of the Congressional Temperance society in February, 1887, Mr. Dingley was elected president. In June 1888, Mr. Dingley was re-elected to the Fifteenth congress and again elected to the Fifty-first congress in 1888; to the Fifty-second congress in 1889—the Fifty-third in 1890, the Fifty-fourth in 1890 and the Fifty-fifth congresses he was an active member of the committee on appropriations.

In forming his cabinet prior to entering on the duties of chief executive, March 4, 1897, President McKinley tendered the position of secretary of the treasury to Mr. Dingley, but he declined the offer, preferring to remain in his position as chairman of the ways and means committee and floor leader of the republican majority of the house.

Under his lead the house within sixteen days after the Fifty-fifth congress was convened in extraordinary session on the 15th of March, 1897, by President McKinley passed a bill reducing the tariff.

Mr. Dingley was a Congregationalist in religion. He was married June 11, 1857, to Miss Salome McKenney, of Auburn, Me. They have had five children—Henry M., Charles (deceased), Edward N., Arthur G. and Edith Dingley.

PAUNCEFOTE'S TERM EXTENDED.

British Ambassador Will Remain at Washington Another Year.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The British government has again extended the term of Sir Julian Pauncefote, and he will remain accredited to the United States for another year, beginning in April. This appointment comes from the deep interest felt in the negotiations for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the framing of a new treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the proposed Nicaragua canal.

Sir Julian is familiar with this subject. He would naturally have been retired last spring, but the British government, in a moment of friendship, and in view of the critical condition of the relations between the United States and Spain, determined to retain him here for another year. Negotiations with reference to the Nicaragua canal are now in such shape that it would be difficult for a successor to Sir Julian to handle them properly.

Great Britain naturally had the purpose to replace him, without compensation, the rights conferred upon her in the proposed canal by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The concessions she asks have been outlined to Secretary Hay with the announcement of her willingness to comply with the wishes of this government in the abrogation of the treaty. She desires to have the same terms as we have, as well as in peace, for she appreciates the importance of such a waterway in case of hostilities in the far east. The administration is quite willing that the canal shall be strictly neutral, and there will be no difficulty in reaching a satisfactory conclusion on this point.

KEPT KENTUCKY IN THE UNION.

Death of Colonel George P. Webster in New York.

New York, Jan. 15.—Colonel George P. Webster is dead at his residence here of Bright's disease. He had been in poor health for several months, but was not confined to his bed until last Saturday.

Colonel Webster was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1818. He went to California in 1849 and after remaining there a few years returned east and studied law with his uncle at Newport, Ky. He served three terms in the Kentucky legislature, and it was his vote that kept his state in the union when the war broke out. It was his vote that decided the tie which elected Garrett Davis to the United States senate.

Colonel Webster came to Washington upon the invitation of Senator Davis, and was commissioned assistant quartermaster of the union army. He was well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, and was frequently consulted by him upon matters pertaining to his department.

He came to New York to live in 1873 and was always active in politics. In 1879 he became a member of Tammany Hall. He was elected to the state legislature for four terms, and was the author of several important measures.

GENERAL WOOD TESTIFIES.

Praises the Quality of the Beef Furnished His Troops.

Washington, Jan. 15.—General Leon Wood, military governor of Santiago de Cuba, was a witness before the investigating committee today. His testimony bore on the general condition of the island. He opened with the statement that never in the history of any country had there been so successful a campaign with so small a loss of life. He praised the quality of beef furnished, and also said that, except for some cans which were tainted, and consequently thrown away, the beef was of good quality and he had used it both in the war and in his own family.

In 1873 Dingley was nominated as the republican candidate for governor of Maine by a vote of two to one against two popular opponents, and was elected by about 10,000 majority. In 1874 he was elected by 10,000 majority, declining a third nomination in 1875. He was one of the delegates at large from Maine to the republican national convention in 1876 and served on the committee on resolutions and was one of the subcommittees of five who drafted the platform.

MILES TO DISREGARD EAGAN'S ASSAULT

Will Pay No Attention, He Says, to the Commissary General's Venomous Attack.

IS NOT FIRING IN THE AIR

Knows What He Is Talking About, and Is Determined the Shall Not Be Squelched— Roosevelt Aids Him.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says:

General Miles apparently is not at all disturbed over the onslaught made upon him by Commissary General Eagan. General Miles when seen by your correspondent said:

"What course should a gentleman and the general of the army pursue toward a man who uses language fit only for the slums? I shall simply pursue my usual vocation and pay no attention to a man who seems to forget that he wears the uniform of the United States army, and that this dignity should carry with it the instincts of a gentleman. If the secretary of war chooses to take cognizance of General Eagan's language, well and good. I certainly shall not do so."

"This is not the first time General Eagan has been in trouble. Not many years since he was court-martialed for an offence committed as a disbursing officer of the government. The sentence he received, however, was so light it was overruled, and that was the last of the case. He was in trouble also on another occasion while commanding of subsistence. Just how that trouble turned out I do not now remember.

"I have not volunteered any information regarding the controversy going on over the beef furnished the army during the Spanish-American war. I was asked to go before the investigating committee and did so. Being before the committee I felt it my duty to state facts as I understood them and to furnish such corroborative evidence as I had at hand.

"Let it be borne in mind by the country that out of the army of 325,000 enlisted men in the late war with Spain only 52,000 saw actual service. The remainder never left their camps. There never was an army the physical superior of those men who went to the front, and no volunteer army superior to those who remained in camp. And yet, how they faded away with disease, like snow in June. In thirty days after the army landed in Cuba only a small percentage of the number could walk without being supported. Everyone knows what their condition was when they returned to their own country. These men did not die from some unknown cause in camp or in the field, nor were their physical disability and death due alone to climatic conditions. It is my duty to know why it was that these men, so physically perfect at the beginning of the war, died, or became ghosts of their former selves. It is my duty, too, to protect the army.

Roosevelt Corroborates Miles.

"If there be anyone who believes I am firing in the air in this controversy he will, I think, find himself mistaken. I am receiving letters every day from every section of the country approving of my course, and some of these letters are from persons who offer to furnish testimony in support of my contention. Yesterday I received three letters, one from Governor Roosevelt of New York, one from the commander of a crack battery in Philadelphia who served in the late war, and a third from the commander of a Brooklyn troop.

Governor Roosevelt writes me that the steamers which carried his men to Cuba also carried some of the embalmed beef, and that the stench of it so filled the ship it nauseated the men. The gentlemen mentioned as being a resident of Philadelphia writes me he now has a can of the beef furnished by Commissary General Eagan, and if the members of the investigating committee desire to examine it he will bring it to them. The commander of the Brooklyn troop will also be glad, he says, to tell what he knows of the subject in controversy.

"It is remarkable that during this investigation everyone seems to have been called except the private soldiers who were compelled to eat this embalmed beef. Hundreds of these men can be found who would be willing to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. The truth is the American people want. The truth will hurt no one excepting those who are guilty; it would seem, of perpetrating a fraud upon these soldiers, upon the government, and upon the American people."

"Teddy's" Letter to Miles.

Washington, Jan. 16.—General Miles has made public the following letter, bearing on the quality of army beef, which he has received from Governor Theodore Roosevelt:

"Albany, N. Y., Jan. 8.—General Nelson A. Miles, War Department, Washington.—My Dear General Miles: I do not distinctly understand about this beef controversy, but possibly what I have to write may be of some use.

"The canned corned beef we found to be good. The so called canned roast beef that was issued to us for travel rations, both on the transports and in train and which we occasionally got even at the front, was practically worthless. Unless very hungry the men would not touch it and even when suffering from lack of food they never ate a fifth of it. At the best it was tasteless, at the worst it was nauseating.

"There was also a supply of beef (in the shape of quarters) which was put aboard our transports at Tampa. It was supposed to be fitted by some process to withstand tropical heat. It once became putrid and smelled so that we had to dispose of it for fear of creating disease. I think we threw it overboard. At any rate it was condemned. The beef we got at Santiago

after July 24, that is, after the siege had ended and when my brigade had been without fresh meat or vegetables for a month, was generally good. By that time the cavalry division was in a sickly condition. The fact that the meat ration was so bad as generally to be inedible caused very much hardship to my men and reduced the supply of food below what was necessary to keep them in proper condition. Very sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt."

DEWEY'S FORESIGHT.

Destroyed Guns He Could Not Use, Which Rebels Would Now Have.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—"Admiral Dewey told me before I left Manila," Captain Hooper, of the revenue cutter McCulloch said, "that he had made up his mind to return home via the Suez canal. I do not know why the admiral has decided to take this route, but among the officers of the fleet, the opinion was expressed that perhaps the administration would like to allow the admiral to visit European waters. You have no idea of the high esteem in which he is held by his officers and men. They fairly worship him. He is the right man in the right place, and an instance of his foresight was shown when he ordered the McCulloch to dismantle certain Spanish guns on the fortifications of Cavite and throw them into the water.

"At that time the insurgents were very friendly to the Americans, but the admiral told me he did not trust them, and as he had no place on his ship for the guns, he thought it better to destroy them rather than take chances of their falling into the hands of the Filipinos in the event of their turning against us.

"If the Filipinos today had possession of those guns they might cause trouble to the American forces in the event of a clash. I do not think there will be any fighting between the Americans and the insurgents. Aguinaldo has a certain following, but beyond a certain district he has absolutely no power over the Filipinos, many of whom have not heard of him."

FRENCH MINISTRY UPHELD.

Beaurepaire Charges Fail to Precipitate the Expected Crisis.

Paris, Jan. 14.—The chamber of deputies, after an exceedingly stormy debate on the interpellations relative to the charges of M. de Beaurepaire, adopted the order of the day, which was accepted by the government, the vote standing 423 to 124.

The chamber was crowded. Paul Deschanel, in taking the chair, said that France loved both the army and justice. He dwelt upon the danger of internal dissensions, appealing to deputies to be calm and moderate.

Then on the motion of M. Dupuy, the premier, the chamber decided to proceed immediately to discuss the interpellation of Lucien Millevoy, republican nationalist, respecting M. de Beaurepaire's accusations against the court of cassation.

Then ensued a violent discussion, in which M. de Cassagnac, M. Le Bret, minister of justice, Premier Dupuy, ex-war Minister Cavaignac and others took part.

M. Le Bret declared that inquiry into M. de Beaurepaire's original charges showed that all the witnesses had been treated in the same fashion by the court of cassation, which had invariably expressed regret at having to trouble them to attend. The court, he remarked, regarded such refreshments as had been served to any as at the disposal of all witnesses, for they consisted only of a jug of water and a bottle of rum. (Cries of "Oh, oh!" and shouts of laughter.)

He concluded by requesting M. de Beaurepaire to draw up a formal list of charges into which M. Mazeau, first president of the court of cassation, was involved.

Paul de Cassagnac, conservative deputy for Mirande, in the department of Gers, followed. He said he thought the ministerial explanations utterly inadequate, equivocal and suspicious. The republicans were answerable for the present deplorable state of affairs.

M. Leon de Baudre d'Asson, conservative deputy for Sables d'Olonne, moved that the whole court of cassation should be court-martialed.

The closure was then declared, and various orders of the day were proposed. The premier accepting the proposal of the leftists advocating the order of the day, pure and simple.

After some remarks of astonishment that, apparently, greater faith was placed in the report of a captain of gendarmerie than in the honor of the supreme court, and after several futile attempts of M. Cavaignac to speak again, the order of the day, pure and simple, was adopted, 423 to 124, and the chamber adjourned.

LA BOURGOGNE BLAMED.

British Court Finds French Lines Responsible for Disaster.

London, Jan. 15.—The admiralty court has found that La Bourgogne, of the French line, was alone to blame for the collision with the British ship Cromartyshire July 4, near Sable island, off the coast of Nova Scotia. The collision resulted in the sinking of the steamer and the loss of 560 lives. The collision occurred during a heavy fog. The Cromartyshire was running slow, while La Bourgogne, according to the testimony, was going about seventeen knots an hour. The French liner sank ten minutes after the collision. Only one woman was saved, and it was asserted that members of the crew drove the passengers from the boats. The French court attached all blame to the Cromartyshire and the government decorated the members of the crew.

KILLS HIS BROTHER.

Samuel Steiner, of West Union, Ia., Surrenders Himself.

West Union, Ia., Jan. 14.—Samuel Steiner, a farmer of Pleasant Valley township, came here yesterday and surrendered himself to the authorities. He said his brother John had himself with a neighbor named Hunsberger, were together last night; that they had to dispose of it for fear of creating disease. I think we threw it overboard. At any rate it was condemned. The beef we got at Santiago

THREE YEARS' PAY FOR CUBAN ARMY

Member of Commission Now in Washington Says It Is Practically Settled.

OPES HAVE ALL BEEN REALIZED

United States Is to Advance \$10,000,000 With the Customs Houses of Cuba as Security for the Loan.

New York, Jan. 17.—According to Brigadier General Joseph E. Miguel Gomez, a member of the Cuban commission now in Washington, the Cuban army is sure to receive the three years' pay to which it is entitled, \$40,000,000 being advanced by the United States,

THE DEMOCRAT

WAYNE, NEBRASKA

W. S. GOLDIE, Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 PER YEAR; IF PAID IN ADVANCE, \$1.00.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAIL.	C. St. P., M. & O.	WEST.
7:15 A. M.	Sioux City Passenger	5:00 P. M.
7:20 P. M.	Black Hills Passenger	9:25 A. M.
7:25 A. M.	Way Freight	2:20 A. M.
ARRIVE. BLOOMFIELD BRANCH, LEAVE		
7:15 A. M.	Mixed	9:30 A. M.
1:40 P. M.	"	5:05 P. M.

T. W. MORAN, Agent.

Corrected June 2, 1897.

where are those unfaithful democratic chieftains now? They are retired in disgrace by a disgusted and disappointed people.

The Madison Reporter says that if for any reason the supply of hogs should run short at South Omaha the coming season all the packers would have to do would be to go up to its large neighbor on the north, and kill off a few of the promoters of the "Greater America Exposition."

As between Generals Egan and Miles the people of the United States are thousands of miles away from Egan. Egan looks like a Springfield and he goes like a Springfield.

When the soldiers in the last war kicked on being fed on rotten meat, a few of the administration hangers-on living in Tekamah, so says the Burtonian, wanted to know if the boys expected to be fed on ice cream and cake, and claimed that the beef furnished was absolutely pure. Now that General Miles has said that the meat was "embalmed" (like a corpse) so as to keep it from rotting, the secretary of war has shown a disposition to cover up this outrage, and Miles seeing the game has ordered an investigation. Several of our own soldiers from here made this charge, and the leeches in the republican party here put them down as traitors and liars. Now that Gen. Miles has virtually proven the charge, what have the leeches got to say?

The Burtonian is going to needless trouble in asking that question. Although Gov. Roosevelt has said Miles was right, that the meat was rotten and he had to throw much of it away; although General Egan has been rebuked by even the administration for calling Miles a liar, and the fact has been established beyond possible doubt that Secretary Alger and Egan were responsible for the "embalmed" beef, it is worse than useless to argue the matter with local republican partisans. No matter

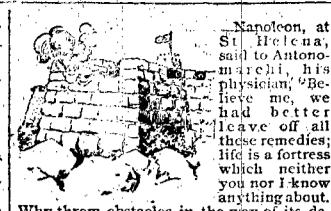
what proof you offer to substantiate the charges of corruption, their answer will remain the same: McKinley and his party can do no wrong; you are a liar and a copper-head to even suspicion the administration of such baseness. And if you press the matter some damp fool of a preacher will take it up and try to have you run out of the community. Better try pounding sand in a rat hole, Mr. Burtonian, the results will not be so nasty.

WHEAT.

Several weeks ago it was said that the second week in January would show more clearly the condition of the world's wheat stocks and give a better indication of future prices. The prediction was good, it seems. The market has lately taken a stronger tone, and this is no doubt due to the fact that there is more positive knowledge in regard to supplies. Toward the end of last year the situation was a puzzle to the best of the experts. There was much talk about enormous yields in other exporting countries and the consequent complete independence of Europe.

The upshot of all this is that the United States is still supplying most of the wheat to Europe, as has been the case for several months. If other countries are able to seriously cut into this country's export trade in wheat they have as yet failed to do so.

Indeed, previous reports indicating a big yield in Argentina are not borne out in the export movement. Visible stocks, however they may be grouped by countries or computed as world totals, are much smaller now than a year ago. In the United States the visible supply is less than it has been during the same period since 1891, and the same can be said of the stocks in Europe and abroad thereto. The American stock is 4,500,000 bushels smaller than a year ago, 11,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1897, 43,000,000



Napoleon, at St. Helena, said to Antonomarchi, his physician, "Believe me, we had better leave off all these remedies; life is a fortress which neither you nor I know anything about."

Why throw obstacles in the way of its defense? Its own means are superior to all the apparatus of your laboratories.

Medicine is a collection of uncertain prescriptions, the results of which, taken collectively, have been harmful to mankind. Water, air and cleanliness are my chief medicines."

At the time when Napoleon said this he was largely right. Physicians in those days dealt out obnoxious and drastic drugs that did violence to every fiber in the body. Since that date medical science has made wonderful strides. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine composed of native medicinal roots that do no violence to nature. Its action is gentle and natural. It simply promotes the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It restores the lost appetite, corrects all disorders of the digestion, makes the assimilation of the food perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood, builds new and healthy flesh tissue, tones the nerves and gives sweet and refreshing sleep. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of all diseases of the air passages that lead up to consumption. It is a wonderful medicine for all diseases due to insufficient or improper nourishment of body or nerves. Do not deal with unscrupulous dealers who urge you to take worthless substitutes for the sake of a few pennies added profit.

"I have been using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' for the past three years and they have saved my life," thus writes Mrs. Sophia Frazer, of Onkdale, Rockbridge Co., Va. "I now keep the 'Pellets' in my house all the time and use them every time I feel the need of toning up, and am three years old and was troubled with her complaint until I used your medicine. Now I am well."

Every sick man or woman should send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., to pay the cost of mailing for a free copy of Dr. Pierce's great 1000 page Common Sense Medical Adviser, or 31 stamps for a heavy cloth-bound copy.

bushels smaller than in 1890; and 7,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1895. The combined European and American stocks are 13,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago. The combined visible stocks of the United States, Canada, Europe and afloat thereto, Australia and Argentina amount to about 122,000,000 bushels, against over 133,000,000 bushels a year ago, and in the present visible stocks Argentina and Australia together are credited with only 2,700,000 bushels, that of Argentina being less than 105,000 bushels, a remarkably small supply.

The question is, will Europe continue to draw the major portion of its supply from America without a pronounced advance in price resulting? Europe has played a successful game of bluff for several months—she could take our wheat or let it alone, having it was claimed, ample sources of supply elsewhere, if need be. Present statistics do not bear out that claim, and as visible stocks are lower than they should be the country with the wheat to sell will be the one to supply it and also influence prices. That should be the position of the United States till spring, unless all signs fail.—Sioux City Tribune.

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THEY BANQUET THE BOYS.

Wayne Citizens Honor the Returned Veterans.

SOME SPIRITED TOASTS.

The banquet tendered the boys of '98' on last Monday evening was just what might be expected as the result of having such hustling, patriotic citizens as Dr. Ivory, H. L. Kimball C. A. Berry, and J. D. King to get it up. Nearly everyone invited, some fifty or sixty in number, attended the affair, and it was a most enjoyable, instructive and well spent evening. The Y. M. C. A. hall was used as a place of rendezvous, and about 9:15, the crowd marched in a body to the Little Delmonico where covers were laid for all at a long table which circulated about the hall.

Dr. Ivory acted as toastmaster and filled the position in a pleasing manner. He was assisted in welcoming the boys home by Pres. J. M. Pile, who delivered a very neat speech. A small quartet, Messrs. Geo. and Frank Nangle Geo. Wilbur and W. S. Goldie, furnished vocal music, while L. U. Titsworth with guitar and Charley Nordwig with autoharp, disconcerted some fine music throughout the evening. J. D. King spoke of the relation of the veterans of '61 to those of '98.

His talk was interesting to a degree, and his explanation of how it felt to go into battle, something new to his hearers. Mr. King said he had seen the faces of the soldiers blanch with fear while their limbs shook and their teeth chattered, but their moral courage sustained them through it all. He explained why Americans made the best soldiers in the world because they had, through education, acquired much moral courage which was better than mere physical bravado and always overcame bodily fears. Judge Norris made an excellent address; the best we have ever listened to from the judge. It was witty, patriotic and full of good hard sense. The judge is a graduate of West Point, and his denunciation of General Eagan met with favor from all present. George Wilbur responded to the toast, "The Sunny South," but George didn't say much for the sunny part of it. He referred to Chickamauga swamp as the place where 50,000 troops lay in fear of the hospital and hoping to be ordered to the front. The speaker was enthusiastic for expansion, and stated that he was ready to re-enter the service at any time to help Uncle Sam hold the pole against all nations of the earth. Trumpeter Elmer Lumburg, the hero of the hour, was then called upon to relate his experiences in the far east, and his address was listened to with the closest attention. He spoke of Honolulu as being a veritable "Garden of the Gods," and the people of Hawaii, being if any thing, just a little more American in their ideas than natives of the states. He said there were things distasteful in the habits of the Philippines, but also some good characteristics, and ventured the opinion that the scare over the islanders having serious difficulty with the Americans was largely a matter of newspaper talk. The natives have been taxed by the Spaniards until they had no ambition to accumulate wealth, and that if any of them did get ahead they were at once suspected by the Spaniards of having stolen it from the government, and it was immediately confiscated. When the natives were told about the free schools and other liberal institutions of the United States they fell to hugging the Yankees, and other demonstrations of joy. The speaker said he couldn't help contrasting the hard and unappreciated lot of the Spanish soldier with that of the Americans, and the trend of his whole talk was that being one of this nation's protectors was not a hard lot.

COME BACK.

Come back, come back, my charming friend,
Across the stormy water
And bring your laundry work along,
You know, by gosh, you oughter.

I've stuck to you through thick and thin
And washed your shirts and collars,
Until I've raked your pennies in;
And now I want your dollars.

Don't send your laundry out of town;
And then get up and holler;
Because some reckless washes man
Tore up your Sunday collar.

I do as fine a line of work,
As any sucker living;
Now do not wink the other eye—
It's truth to you I'm giving.

I want your trade, and guarantee
My work as good as any;
And if it isn't, then my friend,
You need not pay a penny.

RESPECTUOUSLY,

CITY STEAM LAUNDRY.

Attention

Will the ladies who kindly promised to earn \$1 for the benefit of the Presbyterian church please give or send it to Mrs. J. J. Williams with their experience in earning by Friday or Saturday of this week, so that Miss White may write up for the experience meeting which will be held at the Presbyterian church Friday, January 27. All are invited.

Neat Shoe Repairing at the Shoe Store.

BEEF FROM THE BEEFER.

Wayne Republican: Over in Dixon county the board of commissioners and the printers had quite a tussle before the job of printing the tax list and legal notices was awarded to the Allen News and Emerson Enterprise. This is a matter that never ought to be submitted to bids. The party having a majority of the members of the board should have men with sufficient nerve to name the paper or papers to do this work and pay them full rates as contemplated by law. This bid asking business is only a boyish way of shifting responsibility off their shoulders and the papers are a lot of chumps to stand it or become a party to it.

From the Wayne Republican.

As our readers are aware the Board of Commissioners of Wayne county as now composed is a body of reformers by political profession and as such it is naturally expected that every act of theirs will bear the closest scrutiny and we don't propose that the readers of the Republican shall be kept in ignorance as to the doings of this board, even though we have been left entirely out in the cold on county printing, for which we desire to thank the august body. One of the peculiar transactions we wish to call attention to is the fact that this board advertised for bids on stationery and supplies among many other things and in reply to this advertisement received numerous bids and at very low figures, in fact some of the bids were much below actual cost, and on the stationery for the different offices these bids were all rejected and the whole letting of the work was put in the hands of the county clerk. It goes without saying that the clerk cannot, neither will he, ask the printers to do the work at low figures, as was bid on the same work, but will place it where he and a few other managers of the reform forces believe it will do the party the most good at the approaching election of county officers next fall. Then comes the matter of caring for the county's poor. For a few years, as our readers are aware, it has been the custom of the county to let this business out to bidders, the lowest always getting the job. It has been the custom to pay a certain amount per year for the use of buildings for caring for the unfortunate and for the superintendent's services and then so much per week for board and washing of those not under medical treatment and for this latter class a different sum. This year the bids were as follows: Henry Case of Hoskins, building and superintendent per year \$900, board, washing and ironing per week each person \$2.75; P. L. Ransdell, Hoskins, building and superintendent \$100 per year, board and laundry per week \$2.75, those under medical treatment \$4 per week; W. W. Sanders Winside, building and superintendent \$1300, board and laundry \$2.50, those under medical treatment \$3.50; W. P. Agler, building and superintendent \$125, board and laundry \$3, those under medical treatment \$5 per week. The same course was pursued as in the printing, all bids were rejected, because the lowest bidder was not within the charmed circle. After considerable figuring around and monkey work that flavored more of boys play than the work of full grown men supposed to be capable of transacting the business of a great county, the job was given to Agler at the figures shown elsewhere in the board's proceedings. The question which came up in most people's minds, why the board rejected the bids of all and then called or allowed Agler to come in and make an other bid without giving the same opportunity to all the other bidders.

These are only sample cases of the methods that the reform board are adopting and if they exercise no better business sense or judgement in the transaction of the rest of the county's business than they have in the instances cited Wayne county has indeed fallen into hard lines and her taxpayers are liable to realize it before the guiding hand of the smooth gentleman that is manipulating the board is removed.

The above long drawn out twang-doodle is not worthy of any consideration whatever were it not to show the utter inconsistency of the Republican, Great Scott! To think that Cunningham ham would go into a combination with the rest of the papers, withdraw all bids on stationery (as shown by proceedings of the county dads) so as to make it absolutely necessary for the board to send away from home for the county's stationery or order it as it was needed from the home shops, and then turn round and pound the board for a circumstance of Cunningham's own creation. The Republican is "left out in the cold," but its publisher will not even keep his feet warm doing a jig of this sort. Citizens of Wayne county have not yet forgotten his corruption of the '96 and '97 boards of county commissioners when it would have been difficult to determine just who was looking after the county's interests, and whether the county business was transacted in the Republican office, the upper story of the old court house or some other secluded nook.

The burden of Mr. Cunningham's long run county printing has been, for months past, that the county should pay full legal rates for it, but had the board so led to that opinion there is no telling what Mr. C. would have done to them in his paper. It has been the custom the past few years for the home printers to "make good d—d chumps of themselves" by furnishing stationery for the county at half price, so Mr. Cunningham proceeds—with the rest of us—to make the county pay a reasonable price, and then he blames the board because his scheme was a success. Ha! ha! ha! wouldn't that freeze your geyser?

As to the letting of the poor house to Agler at a lower price than his bid, it was no doubt the honest judgment of the commissioners that it was the better plan for the proper care of the indigent.

The DEMOCRAT congratulates the Republican on its success in getting "out in the cold," it is so much more healthful for a hot paper. (We speak from experience) and we hope the time is not far distant when it can add good "skating" for an old timer, like "eke out a miserable existence," like any other "blackmailing doct."

CARROLL NEWS.

Miss Emma Berry and Miss Merrill, two of Laurel's teachers, visited relatives and friends here Sunday.

Alex Hines has sold his farm to a man by the name of J. L. Beaton of Iowa who will take possession March 1st. Alex expects to buy another farm here soon.

A gun club has been organized here with about twenty members and the first shoot will occur Jan. 28th. Jacob Welbaum is president, F. A. Berry secretary, and G. W. Varyan, treasurer.

They have been several of our citizens in Wayne during the last week, but as we have entered into an agreement with the Republican correspondent wherein we have agreed to leave this class of news to him, we will not tell who the parties are.

Harry Hughes drove a colt to town last Thursday and tied him near the lumber yard to a post. The colt became restless and jumped on to the post, injuring himself so that Mr. Hughes had to have him killed. The fault was evidently Mr. Hughes, as he tied him too long.

"Can I borrow your DEMOCRAT?" is a query often heard here on Saturday and Sunday. The DEMOCRAT is rapidly forging to the front here as a newspaper, and a great many expect to subscribe for it as soon as they can afford to do so. During the meantime we do not blame them for borrowing, as we like to see a person get the truth even if they cannot afford to pay for it.

Chas. McMakin, who is one of Wayne's citizens has been working for one of the livery barns here for the last few days. On Monday he went into the country to get a load of hay. He got the hay all right and started home with the same but before he reached home he too close to the edge of the load and fell off. He was in very bad shape for a couple of hours and was found wandering on the prairie by a farmer who brought him to town. After a little careful nursing he came out all right and is now able to attend to his work the same as usual.

A FINE HOME.

A reporter for the DEMOCRAT had the pleasure of being shown through that handsome and commodious residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Mellor, the other day, and we want to say, that it is a beautiful home. The interior is finished in hard wood and oil. They are not only numerous, but large and nicely furnished throughout. Steam heat, hot and cold water, bath room, and in fact everything that goes into a modern house where expense is not considered. Robert has promised to soon give his friends a "housewarming," so they can then size it up for themselves.

Farm for Rent.

A well-improved, 320 acre farm for rent. Enquire of John S. Lewis Jr.

Dress Shoes

The latest styles, the best wearers and the finest goods, at popular prices.

MAUTE'S SHOE STORE.

F. M. Skeen & Co. this week sold to F. O. Dahlberg a fine farm at \$16.00 per acre.

TOWER & BENNOFF, II

Standard Horse and Gattle Food.

W. J. WEATHERHOLT,
Sole Agent for Wayne County.

The Standard Food is in general use in all parts of the country where it has been well introduced. It is fed in small quantities with grain, and builds up the appetite in fine shape, assisting in the digestion of the food. Try it once and you will be well pleased with the results.

For particulars, or for the food, call or address me at Homesteads, Neb.

W. J. WEATHERHOLT.

Heintz' Mince meat in bulk at Sullivan's.

Smoke "Little Joe" It is a nickel hummer.

The Aug. Stone cottage for rent—F. W. Burdick.

Farm loans at lowest rates by W. M. Wright & Co.

Heintz' apple butter (like mother used to make) at Sullivan's.

New sorghum, fine quality, in bulk or pails at Sullivan's grocery.

H. C. Smith and family have moved to his farm north of New Castle.

Phone Homer Skeen for all type writing work. Office over postoffice.

Red Cedar, Anchor & Fence Posts at EDWARDS & BRADFORD LUMBER CO.

If you would buy your groceries right go to the Brookings opposite the post office.

Always busy because our customers all get the same treatment at the Brookings grocery.

Farmers, buy the "OMAHA" overshoe. Just the thing for cornpicking. For sale only at

MAUTE'S SHOE STORE.

"Little Joe," the new home cigar, is the finest weed ever put on the market. Sample it at this office.

I have for sale, at my place 1 mile north and 1/2 mile west of town, a lot of firstclass, full blood Plymouth-Rock cockerels, at 75c and \$1 each.

J. C. FORBES.

For Overshoes, Rubbers, Overgaiters, Leggins, Felt Boots, German socks in fact anything in Winter Footwear, the highest grades at the lowest figures at MAUTE'S SHOE STORE.

Coal and Storm Sash are leading features of our business now. Your wants in above lines promptly attended to.

EDWARDS & BRADFORD LBR. CO.

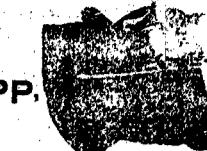
Now's your chance—quick—for cash only. We have a few three-inch break, Racine Fish Wagons for \$50. These wagons are first class in every respect and duly warranted.

TOWER & BENNOFF, II

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

FRED VOLPP.

PROPRIETOR



Fresh and Cured Meats

Schlitz Place.

HERMAN MILDNER, Prop.

Fine Wines and Liquors

Celebrated Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.

JOHN S. LEWIS, JR.

MANUFACTURER OF
AND
DEALER IN

HARNESS.

Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Bankets.

COMBS, BRUSHES, ETC.

AGENT FOR COOPER WAGONS.

Wayne, Neb.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended

Pender, Neb.

City Meat Market,

J. H. GOLL, Proprietor.

Fresh, Salt & Smoked Meats.

Highest market price paid for Hides
Peats and Furs.

WAYNE.

NEBRASKA.

JAN. 6, '99

WILSON

BROS.

Gur Gan. Shoe Sale.

In order to clean out our odds and ends in our shoe stock we have just simply cut the prices in two for this sale:

\$3.00 Values for \$1.50

2.50 " " 1.25

2.00 " " 1.00

1.50 " " .75c and 85c

So it goes all through the shoe stock this month as we must clean them up in January. Come Early and get first choice.

Sole Agents for H. S. Albright's Children's Shoes

WILSON BROS.

L. F. HOLZT,

Merchant Tailor.

GOOD FITS. FIRSTCLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

Shop Opposite Post Office.

F. M. SKEEN, Wayne, Neb.

THE PEACE TREATY

WAITS ITS TURN

Will Be Called Up When Two Other Questions Are Disposed Of.

IT MAY COME UP THURSDAY

The Opposition Professes Confidence in Being Able to Defeat the Treaty--Senate and House Adjourn at Noon.

Washington, Jan. 17.—It is the purpose of Senator Davis, in charge of the peace treaty, to again call it up as soon as it can be reached without displacing other measures which take precedence under the existing orders of the senate. These questions are the Indian appropriation bill and the Nicaragua canal bill.

Under the agreement made last week the canal bill will be taken up at 3 o'clock Tuesday for discussion in speeches not to exceed fifteen minutes in duration. There is no agreement for a vote on the bill, but the belief is general that the understanding already reached will lead to an early vote. Senator Morgan, who has led the contest for the measure, expressed the opinion that the final vote would be reached before adjournment Tuesday, and he predicts that the bill will go through without being amended in any essential particular.

The senate will attend the funeral of Representative Dingley today at noon, but after this ceremony many senators will return to their desks and resume consideration of the Indian bill. In the meantime the pension and diplomatic appropriation bills will have been reported from the committee on appropriations, but it is not the purpose at present to give them precedence over the treaty.

Senator Bacon has given notice of a speech on the general question of extension of territory on Wednesday. It is expected there will be more or less discussion of the resolution of Senator Hoar for the recognition of the independence of the Philippines introduced on Saturday last.

It is also understood that Senator Allen will, at the first opportunity, continue the talk upon his resolution for an investigation of the conduct of the war. Altogether the outlook is against any serious consideration of the treaty before Thursday.

The opponents of the treaty profess great confidence in being able to defeat it upon a vote, and to believe that the friends of the agreement will agree to postpone a vote until the next session. The democratic opponents of the agreement claim thirty-four votes in opposition, or three more than necessary to defeat. They say they will be satisfied to have the treaty ratified providing an amendment is engrained upon it declaring against the maintenance of sovereignty in the Philippines, but the supporters of the treaty decline so far to grant any such concession. Some of them indicate willingness to adopt a separate resolution to this end, and it is not impossible that this case may be pursued. The supporters of the treaty do not claim to be in the least disturbed over the outcome. They count upon considerable delay in securing action, but still hold to their contention that the treaty will be ratified just as it came to the senate.

The weather of the house during the present session will be overcast with the sad rites attending the final tributes to Mr. Dingley. These will be held in the house of representatives at noon today, and following them the house will adjourn for the day.

On Tuesday the executive work of the house will be suspended by the navy personnel bill, coming over from last Friday. But the personnel bill may be displaced by the contested election case of Brown vs. Swanson, formal notice having been given that it would be called up on Friday.

Wednesday has been set aside for the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, an agreement to that effect having been made before the holidays. The most important bill is that providing for a Pacific cable running to Hawaii and thence to Japan. By Thursday the postoffice appropriation bill will be reported and ready to take up in the house and perhaps also the military academy bill.

The main interest attaches to the time when the important bill for the increase of the regular army can be taken up. It is awaiting the recovery of Chairman Hull, of the committee, and should be about by the end of the week this measure will be brought forward. But there is little prospect that his convalescence will permit this. He was sitting up yesterday, but his strength is hardly equal to leading in this contest. Beyond this there is little of a definite nature forecast for the coming week.

ALL IS WELL AT MANILA.

Good Prospect of a Peaceable Settlement of Philippine Troubles.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The war department has received a cable from General Otis, at Manila, indicating a distinct improvement in the situation there. The dispatch completely negates the absurd story from Madrid that the American troops at Manila mutinied and refused to proceed to Iloilo, necessitating the withdrawal of General Miller's force from there. Otis is master wherever he has planted his foot and is undoubtedly able to carry out any policy the administration is likely to dictate. The indications at present that a conciliatory policy will succeed.

Weekly Bank Statement.

Jan. 14, 1898.—Surplus reserve increased \$1,000,000. The banks now have \$100,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

THE DINGLEY FUNERAL.

Final Arrangements Have Been Made for It.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Final arrangements were yesterday completed for the public funeral today of the late Representative Dingley in the hall of the house of representatives and for the removal of the remains to their last resting place in Maine. The body has been enclosed in a casket of plain black with silver handles. A silver plate bears the inscription:

+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
+ NELSON DINGLEY, JR.
+ Born February 15, 1832.
+ Died January 13, 1898.
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

The body will be taken from the Hamilton house to the capitol about 10 o'clock in the morning and placed in the hall of the house, where the public funeral services, conducted by Rev. Mr. Newman, of the Congregational church, assisted by Chaplain Couden of the house of representatives, are to take place. Subsequently the remains will be taken to the Pennsylvania railroad station and placed aboard a car attached to the 4:20 o'clock train for New York. They will be accompanied by members of the family now here, the committees of both houses of congress and other friends. On reaching Lewiston the body will be consigned temporarily to the committees of the citizens of Auburn and Lewiston. Arrangements have been made by which it will lie in state in the city hall at Lewiston, Tuesday evening the remains will be removed to the Dingley residence in Lewiston and private services held there the next morning, after which they will be deposited in the regular vault next to the body of Mr. Dingley's father, who died recently.

Evidences of the sympathy for the family in their bereavement continued to be received at the Hamilton house during the day and a number of public men called and left their cards.

Profound Sorrow.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Profound sorrow is manifest in every walk of public life in the announcement that Nelson Dingley, of Maine, had passed away. At the late home of Mr. Dingley, the Hamilton hotel, there were many evidences of that deep, personal esteem in which he was held. Messages of condolence came from every quarter of the country and to these were added the personal condolences of cabinet officers, senators, supreme justices and members of the house. Secretaries Alger and Wilson were among the earliest callers, and following them were Rt. Rev. Dr. Satterlee, Senators Hale, Burrows, Fairbanks, Representatives Henderson, Cannon, Dooley, and indeed nearly every man in congress with whom Mr. Dingley had been associated during his long and notable service.

Mrs. Dingley was prostrated with the shock and with the tension of many days of constant vigil at her husband's bedside. But she was reported to be bearing up bravely and no serious apprehension was expressed as to her condition.

At the house of representatives the desk Mr. Dingley had occupied as floor leader of the house was heavily draped in crepe, while on top was a profusion of orchids, sweet flag, coral sprays and smilax. As the members came on the floor they joined in groups, and in hushed tones spoke not only of the personal loss but also of the loss to the country, and in the house of representatives in particular, in the passing of this notable leader at a time when his genius and talents were of inestimable service to his country. There was but one voice from both sides of the chamber in the expression of grief.

President Sends Condolence.

President McKinley sent a very feeling letter expressing his grief and that of Mrs. McKinley. It was as follows:

Executive Mansion—Dear Mrs. Dingley: I have this moment learned of the death of your distinguished husband, and write to express the profound sorrow which both Mrs. McKinley and myself feel for you in your great affliction.

We mourn with you in this overwhelming loss, which will be deeply felt by the whole country. From my long and intimate association with him, I come to you as a personal friend, and offer you some consolation in this sad hour. A recollection of Mr. Dingley's exalted character, his domestic virtues, his quiet, useful, distinguished life and his long continued and faithful service in behalf of his fellow citizens, who will always cherish his memory as that of a great statesman and true patriot.

With sympathy, believe me, always sincerely yours,

Wm. McKinley.

JUDGE ROTHROCK DEAD.

He Was Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court for Twenty-one Years.

Cedar Rapids, Jan. 16.—Ex-Chief Justice James H. Rothrock died at his home at 1:30 o'clock Saturday evening, after a lingering illness, of degeneration of the heart.

He was one of the best known men in the state of Iowa, having served nine years on the district bench and twenty-one years on the supreme bench of the state. He resigned from the Iowa supreme court December, 1886, and expected to enter into the active practice of law with his son in this city, but his health soon failed, and much of the time since then has been spent in travel. Last winter was spent at Excelsior Springs. He was in good health during the summer, but with the approach of cold weather again grew worse, finally taking to his bed, from which he never arose.

He was born in Milroy, Pa., in 1829. He began the practice of law in Greenfield, Ia., in 1854. In 1860 he removed to Tipton, Ia. In 1861 he was elected to the Iowa house of representatives. He resigned and entered the army, as a Lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and served with distinction. After his term of service he returned to Tipton and remained a practicing attorney. In 1868 he was elected district judge, and in 1876 was appointed by Governor Kirkwood a member of the supreme court, which position he held until he resigned in 1886.

His opinions are contained in sixty-one volumes of the Iowa reports.

Release of Spanish Prisoners.

Madrid, Jan. 13.—Delegates from the Philippines have offered the minister of colonies their co-operation in effecting the release of Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents.

The steamer *Munich* has arrived at Barcelona with repatriated Spanish troops among whom is General Maura.

EAGAN HANDS IN A REVISE.

Commission Will Decide if It Can Now Go Into the Records.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Commissary General Eagan today sent the war investigating committee a revised statement in place of that originally made in response to General Miles' charges. The revised statement is about 35 per cent shorter than that which was ordered withdrawn because of its violently abusive character. The commission after its receipt went into secret session to decide whether in its present form it is expurgated sufficiently to permit it to be made a part of the commission's records.

It Will Not Be Made Public.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The commission after a brief secret session decided for the present not to make public Eagan's statement. A letter accompanying the document says the objectionable features and what are considered by the committee irrelevant have been eliminated. The letter continues: "In this connection we desire to state that there never was a thought of any intention on my part of any disrespect whatsoever to your commission."

He then said that in explanation of the language used he would beg to invite the attention of the commission to the fact that he was accused "practically of feeding soldiers with poisoned beef, which made them sick." He says that such monstrous charges goaded him to desperation; but he resubmitted the sworn statement with abundant faith that the commission, having all facts before them, will discharge the points at issue justly.

MINERS' STRIKE THREATENED.

Battle Royal Between Coal Operators and Union Mine Workers.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 17.—This week will witness a battle royal between coal operators and union mine workers over the interstate agreement. Operators from St. Louis and Illinois are already here and by tomorrow it is expected that representatives from all the states interested will be in the city.

It is generally understood that the operators will fight to the end any agreement looking towards an increase in the present wage.

Some miners who are delegates say they will insist both upon the advance in wages and an eight hour day. Some delegates even went so far as to hint that if demands are not complied with a strike of greater magnitude than the country has ever seen for years will be inaugurated next summer.

When the convention of United Mine Workers resumed its sessions today, it was announced that the scale committee had completed its work and all members who had suggestions were requested to make them to the committee.

Several amendments were reported and adopted. Among the most important changes was an increase in the executive board from six to eight members, exclusive of the president, vice president and secretary-treasurer.

Resolutions opposing the annexation of the Philippines were defeated, also one opposing the endorsement by congress of any political party or candidates who are opposed to the principles of common ownership.

BIBLES IN MANILA.

Some Opposition to the Establishment of a Depot There.

New York, Jan. 17.—The American Bible society has received a second report from the Rev. John R. Hykes, D.D., whom in September last it commissioned to proceed to Manila for the sake of preliminary inquiry about the postoffice opening there for the distribution of the holy scriptures. He expresses the opinion that the Filipinos are not now capable of self government and says:

"While there are doubtless many able men among the Filipinos, I am convinced that they do not have the qualities which are essential in the founders of a republic. I believe that if western influence were to be entirely withdrawn civilization would spontaneously die out in the Philippines.

The mass of the people are ignorant in the extreme and they are not prepared and will not be prepared for many years for self government. It will be generations before their aspirations to become an independent commonwealth ought to be realized."

"I was introduced to Aguinaldo, but I did not mention the subject of missions. A friend of mine, who is in the confidence of Aguinaldo, promised to bring the matter before him and let me know his views. I received a letter from him a few days ago, in which he says:

"According to promise I interviewed General Aguinaldo on the subject of a bible depot here (in Manila) and his answer was to the effect that personally he was in favor of it, but the subject had been discussed by the cabinet and they object to the scheme. Aguinaldo himself has become a Protestant, and he assures me that a little later on when things become more settled there will be no trouble about the bible society sending agents here to the islands."

"It would be monstrous to turn the Philippines back to Spain. It would be a great blunder to grant them independence. In my judgment the only proper, the only right thing is for the United States to keep the whole archipelago and give the people good government and religious liberty. Every Spanish friar ought to be banished from the islands. If not there will be endless trouble. I ought to have said that the Jesuits were never accused of the gross immorality with which other orders have so frequently been charged. They were driven out of the provinces by the other religious corporations and their work was almost entirely confined to Manila. There is a priest in Shanghai who was in Manila for many years and he does not hesitate to say that the lives of the Spanish friars were scandalously corrupt."

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FROM OUR NEW ISLAND POSSESSIONS.



GOLDEN GATE HIGH GRADE HAWAIIAN ROASTED COFFEE

J. A. FOLGER & CO.
Importers
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

This is the Coffee

That President Dole served when banqueting Our Soldiers while enroute to Maui.

D. H. SULLIVAN

SOLE AGENT.

WAYNE - - - NEB.

Take clock repairing to Mines.

A dinner set for \$5.95 at Sullivan's.

Best buggies on earth—ELI JONES

All kinds of salt fish at J. H. Goll's.

Take watch repairing to Mines.

Dr. Heckert, dentist, over Miller's.

H. S. Welch, jeweler and engraver.

New sauerkraut—Sullivan's Grocery.

Jas. Eby drove over from Laurel to-day.

Charley Chace is up from Stanton today.

Semi Vitreous Porcelaine at Sullivan's.

Genuine Canadian maple syrup at Sullivan's.

Good three-room house for sale.—See Henry Goll.

SCHOOL SHOES.

Buy the LITTLE GIANTS and save money. For sale only at MAUTE'S SHOR STORE

Prof. and Mrs. Bonham are in the city from Hoskins this week.

General Eagan is to be court-martialed for calling General Miles all kinds of liars.

Hugo Bolk and Miss Meta Brogren obtained license to wed of Judge Hunter on Monday.

A fine granite kettle given away with every purchase of XXX baking powder at Sullivan's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gildersleeve are the happy parents of a little daughter who arrived Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Bressler attended the wedding of Miss Gilman in Sioux City Wednesday.

On masquerade at the opera evening was attended the receipts being

seriously tampered with this week, though cut up into better.

Home from a tour at Columbus. Some young ladies getting along.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Clark were in Omaha this week attending the funeral of Mrs. Clark's father, who died from blood poisoning from a cut in one of his fingers.

Hon. Louis Smithberger, state representative, was in town last Saturday and visited the Normal College for the purpose of presenting the same to the house at Lincoln.

Trumpeter Elmer Lundberg has a great assortment of curiosities on exhibition at Wilkins & Co's drug store. They are all from the Philippine islands and it is well worth a visit to the store to see them.

"Did you see that sloppy runaway yesterday," said Henry Goll to the DEMOCRAT man this morning. "No, what runaway?" was our anxious query. "Why, it's horrible," says Henry, "I mean Cunningham's mouth."

The ladies of the Acme club and their husbands surprised Mr. and Mrs. John Bressler by dropping in on them in a body on last Saturday evening. The evening was pleasantly spent with a number of games and light refreshments served. Mr. and Mrs. Bressler were presented with a handkerchief made for them.

Elmer Lundberg, a former Wayne resident of Webster, Kansas, and Miss Lundberg, his sister, have recently returned to the state to continue their studies and

GUILTY-THIRTEEN COUNTS

Sweeping Verdict in Bank Wrecking Case.

Comes Like a Thunderbolt to F. M. Dorsey.—New Trial Asked For

Guilty as charged on thirteen counts of the three indictments was the substance of the verdict in the trial of Frank M. Dorsey, the cashier of the First National bank of Ponca.

The jury reached a verdict about 9:30 yesterday morning, and at 10 o'clock court was convened. Judge Munger presiding, and the jury filed into the box.

The reading of the verdict came like a thunderbolt to Dorsey and his attorneys, these having been firmly convinced that a verdict of acquittal would be returned.

The offenses charged in these counts include making false entries in the reports to the controller of the currency; reporting a smaller number of overdrafts than actually existed; reporting items due from state banks and bankers when the books showed that nothing was due; abstracting funds from the bank by the execution of notes by worthless parties, placing the bank's guaranty upon these notes and rediscounting them.

Pending the hearing on the motion for a new trial Dorsey was remanded to the custody of the marshal.

From the jury, it was learned that an informal ballot was taken Wednesday upon the general proposition of the guilt or innocence of the accused. This ballot showed ten votes "guilty," and two for acquittal. After striking out the counts covered by the instructions of the court the several counts were taken up singly, and a ballot taken on each. On two counts two ballots were necessary before the jury stood unanimously for conviction, but on the other eleven counts the first ballots on each showed that the jury men were of one mind.

Smoke "Little Joe" It is a nicker hummer.

August Hohneke is down from Hoskins today.

The next thing is Valentines Day, February 14.

Nebraska's brand of California weather holds out good and strong.

Herman Mildner and Emil Pankratz were in Omaha Wednesday.

Miss Nellie Gusloff of Sioux City is a guest of the Norton and Love families.

S. Q. Hogue was in Omaha Wednesday to meet his better-half who was on her way home from Iowa.

Y. M. C. A. bible class meets at the hall Sunday 3:30 p.m. Subject: The Sermon on the Mount. All men invited.

Among the grip victims this week were Mesdames Welch, J. W. Jones, Jas. Britton, G. P. Goldie, E. R. Chace and R. Goldie.

Fred J. Pratt of Hawarden, Ia., was in town yesterday and got dead-stuck on the city. He said he is coming back next week to go into the laundry business.

Otis Stringer and a man named Weston had a rumpus over a dog last week, and Otis had Weston arrested for assault, but Judge Hunter could not see it that way and discharged the defendant.

The Ian MacLaren Club took a jolly hay-rack ride to E. J. Nangle's last evening. The evening was pleasant.

Spent in a literary program on Eugene Field, after which a social hour was indulged in.

Winside Tribune: The Wayne Democrat gets level headed editorially once in awhile. It isn't scared by the bugaboo of expansion that Bryan is harping about, but believes that good will result to the people of this country from the acquisition of new territory.

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For Sale.

Five Black, Polled Aberdeen Angus high-bred grade Bull Calves.

I. H. WEAVER AND SON.

Wakefield, Neb.

WINSIDE NEWS.

A. W. Averill shipped a car of fat cattle to Omaha Monday, going with them himself.

There was what claimed to be a play at the opera house Thursday evening. It was a fake from start to finish.

John Morin, our section boss, went to his old home in Wisconsin Monday on business, and will visit old friends' couple of weeks.

There will be a dance at the opera house Friday evening.

Bert Prince and Maggie Pullen were married last Saturday. Bert says he got awfully tired batcheting.

E. W. Culpepper's mother, brother and sister from Wayne visited with E. W. and family Sunday.

There is a great amount of grain coming to market these days. Corn was 25 cents for a while and there was quite an amount contracted for at that price.

W. H. McNeal of the Wayne Herald was on our streets Tuesday.

Mr. McElrath, who was grain buyer for Turner & Brenner last year, writes that he will move to Winside as soon as he can get a house to live in.

Pv Co. shelled out some of their old corn this week to make crib room for the new.

Miss Winnie Reichert, our milliner, has been at home all this week with the grip.

NOT ON YOUR TINTYPE.

DIXON TRIBUNE: All of the WAYNE DEMOCRAT force got the "grip" last week and the other papers helped them out. Wonder if Editor Goldie will help the other fellows out this week by loosening his "grip" on the county printing.

SUPERINTENDENT'S NOTICE

I will be in the office Mondays and Saturdays. Examinations the third Saturday of each month and Friday preceding.

CHARLOTTE M. WHITE,
Supt. of Public Instruction

RWARD OFFERED!

Of five dollars to any persons who will bring to the city information leading to the conviction of boys, or any one else, who molest the poles, electric lamps or other appurtenances of the light plant.

HENRY LEVY,
Mayor.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

DEMOCRAT and Inter Ocean.....\$1.75
" World Fair Id.....1.67
" Line's Frei Presse.....1.65
" Breeders' Gazette.....2.00
" Omaha Bee.....1.50
" Prairie Farmer.....1.50
" Wallace's Farmer.....1.50
" Iowa Homestead.....1.75
" Semi-Weekly State Journal.....1.75
" Semi-Weekly Sioux City Journal.....1.50

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS

COPIRIGHTS & C.

Any one sending a sketch of his invention may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. oldest agency for inventors.

CHARLES H. CHERRY, Inventor & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Latest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$2 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

TWO BLOCKS EAST OF OPERA HOUSE

will make you an ELEGANT CARPET, something that will brighten up your home and last for years.

Old Ingrain Makes Fine Rugs.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Pianos, Mantles,

LACE CURTAINS,

AND

DRAPERY GOODS,

FURNITURE.

Lindholm Furniture Company.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

CATALOGUE

EXPERT OPTICIAN.

Two pairs of glasses \$1.00

One pair of glasses \$0.75

One pair of glasses \$0.50

One pair of glasses \$0.25

One pair of glasses \$0.10

One pair of glasses \$0.05

One pair of glasses \$0.02

One pair of glasses \$0.01

One pair of glasses \$0.00

One pair of glasses \$0.00