

OB PRINTING,
is Cheap at the
DEMOCRAT OFFICE!

We Run by Gas!"

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEB. FEB. 23, 1900.

\$1 PER YEAR.

You Take Your Choice.

There are two different systems of conducting a retail store. The old way is to buy goods of jobbers on time and sell them on time, and wait until the customers find it convenient to pay. Some customers never find it convenient to pay and the amount is lost.

The new way (our way) is to buy goods from the factory for cash and sell them for cash. This way there is no loss for bad accounts. We present the following statement showing the two ways and you take your choice:

THE OLD WAY.		THE NEW WAY.	
One suit, jobber's price.....	\$10.00	One suit, factory price.....	\$10.00
Merchant's profit 25 per cent.....	2.50	Discount for cash, 10 per cent.....	1.00
Charged for bad accounts, 10 per cent.....	1.25	Bought for cash.....	\$9.00
Sold to customer on time for.....	\$13.75	Merchant's profit, 25 per cent.....	2.25
Customer don't get as good a suit, and pays \$2.50 more than he would pay the new way.		Customer pays cash.....	\$11.25
		Customer pays \$2.50 less than he would the old way and gets a better suit.	

Merchants doing business the old way are compelled to sell some staple goods (such goods as everybody knows the price) same as the cash merchant. This leads some to believe that they are paying no more for clothing than they have to pay at a cash store, but when you look into the matter we know that you will be convinced that our statement is correct. Every intelligent person knows that goods can be sold cheaper for cash than on time, but many do not realize how much cheaper a suit can be sold for cash, and for this reason we make the above statement. We use the new system for buying and selling clothing the same as used in all the large department stores of Omaha. The new of buying and selling goods works the same in a small store as it does in a department store and we can sell clothing as cheap as any department store, for we use the same system in buying and selling.

The old stage coach is too slow for these times, and the old way of selling goods will soon be no more, for it is too expensive and will have to give way to more modern methods. Get out of the habit of buying clothing on time and you will soon find out you will be more prosperous. You can buy better clothing for less money of us for cash than you can buy on time and you will owe no man, which will make you independent and happy. THE 2 JOHNS are expert clothing men and our stock will soon be ready for the spring season and will be by far the largest stock ever offered in Wayne. Investigate this new way of selling clothing. It will cost you nothing to look at our goods and we know it will pay you to trade at the ONLY EXCLUSIVE CLOTHING STORE IN WAYNE.

THE ONE PRICE CASH CLOTHING HOUSE.
THE 2 JOHNS. SPEAK GERMAN AND SWEDISH.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF

SCHOOL BOOKS
TABLETS
STATIONERY
PENCILS
INKS ETC.

Come in and see our stock of them and get our prices.

M. S. DAVIES'—
BOOK AND MUSIC STORE

Now is the Time.

To
Buy
Your
Goods
Of

W. B. HORNBY & CO.

For they bought most of their goods before the

Big rise in prices on the first of
the New Year.

They will be able to give you better bargains in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Furniture Goods, for your Money this year than last.

W. B. Hornby & Co.

CARROLL, NEB.

LOCAL NEWS.

Dr. Crawford Sunday in the city. Fay Payne went to Norfolk Monday evening.

Sewing machine for sale.—Mrs. C. A. Chace.

Vaughn Davis was down from Carroll Tuesday.

A. M. Jacobs is in New York visiting his sick father.

Dr. J. C. Clark will be at Wayne, Feb. 27 and 28th.

Try P. L. Miller & Son's Amazon brand Bulk Pickles.

Chattel Mortgage blanks for sale at the DEMOCRAT office.

W. M. Beeson made a business trip to Winside on Tuesday.

Miss Nellie Spears came up from Emerson to Sunday at home.

The Bayer sisters from Tekamah have opened a millinery store next to the Troy laundry.

Our carpet room is now filled with all the choice patterns for spring.

HARRINGTON & ROBBINS.

Next to post office.

John Price, who went to Cleveland, Ohio, last spring, is now engaged in the saloon business there.

Mrs. Laura Plimpton came over from Glenwood, Iowa, to attend her brother's (Private Bartlett's) funeral.

The remains of Alex. Nelson, the baggageman on the Bloomfield line, were taken east yesterday for burial.

Everett Shively, expert at the Troy Steam Laundry, made a business trip to Hartington Saturday, returning on Monday.

Ed. Norris, one of Lou Holtz tailors left Monday for Leavenworth, Kansas, in response to a telegram announcing the fatal illness of a sister.

Mrs. James Wilson, sister of Mrs. Thomas Skahill, is assisting the latter at her home west of town during the sickness of the Skahill family.

We have employed an expert carpet maker for this spring. Bring measure of your rooms; we cut, match and make. Next to post office.

HARRINGTON & ROBBINS.

A good deal of wheat is being marketed of late, at the price of 47 cents. Many farmers who have been holding the grain for higher prices now have to unload.

Miss Leith from Dunbar, Iowa, is the new High school ma'am, taking the place of Miss Drake, resigned, and the big, bad boys say they like her "better han drake."

Auctioneer Cunningham is crying the Hostetter sale, north of town, today. Eph will have so darned much wealth by the time sale season is over, he won't notice us poor country yokels.

Sam Barley came down from near Randolph Friday, having had to quit carpentering on account of the extreme cold weather. He has been building new residences for Roy and C. O. Selton.

Arrangements are being made for a Bazaar, dinner and supper to be conducted by the Federation, March 29 and 30. Funds to be used for the city library. Everybody will be solicited for something.

Attorney Wilbur had another legal encounter with the county luminary, Tuesday, over the criminal charge against Otto Matson, accused of shooting at Fred Bartels. Of course Matson was acquitted.

The DEMOCRAT has just turned out 5,000 College Journals and a lot of other job printing for the Nebraska Normal College. The DEMOCRAT tops the bargain counter when it comes to turning out good work, having in employ the only expert printers in the county.

Tom Lound was down from Winside yesterday attending the P. H. Kohl sale. Mr. Lound is making things hum at his town. Last week he bought 55,000 bushels of corn, paying two cents per bushel more than the market price in other towns. He says he has been paying nineteen cents for oats, and estimates the gain made to the farmers who market at Winside as \$700 to one week, the difference in the price paid by him and that the elevators pay elsewhere. Mr. Lound has been doing a little more figuring than this. He claims that the elevator combination has been making a profit of \$50 to \$60 per car, about 29 per cent on the grain handled, when \$10 per car makes it a lucrative business. The railroads and elevators have been making a most vigorous fight to force him to quit track buying, but he has stubbornly contested their opposition.

The people of Winside and the farmers of that vicinity should be shoulder to shoulder with Tom Lound. A little of the same thing in Wayne would pay better than a beet sugar factory or a \$50,000 school building. If the grain trust is to combine with the railroad trust, and ride rough-shod over the farmers and country merchants, the latter might as well organize a stronger combination and be rulers of all they survey. When farm tenants pay one-third they produce for the privilege of tilling Nebraska soil, and have to pay one-third of the remainder as tribute to the elevator and railroad trust, then we do have Mc Kinley prosperity.

S. B. RUSSELL, Chairman.

WANTED! A Wife.

Wanted, a young lady to correspond with gentleman, matrimonially inclined, must be over 20 years old and good temper and affectionate. A good home for some one. No fooling, address, FRANK COOPER, Box 12, Butte City, Mont.

Another Dose of Northrop.

Republican: A neighbors row that has been on for some time between Fred Bartels and the Matsons, living north of Carroll, resulted on last Wednesday in young Otto Matson attempting to get Bartels with a shot gun, and probably had the distance between the parties been less, would have accomplished his purpose. As it was he peppered Bartel's wagon, in which the latter was standing, in pretty good shape and probably made Fred think for a time that Gabriel was sounding a note of alarm. Bartels came to Wayne, got out a warrant for the shooter's arrest, and on Thursday Sheriff Cherry brought him to town and boarded him at the county's expense until yesterday, when the case came up for preliminary hearing before Judge Hunter. Case dismissed.

On the Installment Plan.

Republican: On Monday evening quite a number of the voters of the city met with the school board, at the High school building, to discuss the need for additional school room, and arrived at the conclusion that the proper thing to do was to go ahead and build more room. The plan that met the approval of the meeting, was one to get plans and specifications for a building that costs from \$25,000 to \$30,000, and then vote about \$10,000 in bonds for the erection of one wing at present, and when the time arrived that more room was needed, to then vote bonds again and build an additional part of the structure, and so continue to build parts to the building from time to time, until it is completed as contemplated. The Republican is not very favorably impressed with the plan of constructing any building in pieces, and would much prefer to see sufficient bonds voted to build at one time such as building as the city of Wayne needs, but it wants it distinctly understood that it is not going to be a kick, or obstructionist in any sense of the word.

In Memoriam.

The memorial service of Rev. G. H. Schenur, were held at the Lutheran church, last Saturday, Feb. 17th, 1900, conducted by Rev. W. A. Lipe, of Ponca, college classmate, who paid rich tribute to the deceased's life, character and work. Rev. H. L. Yarger, field secretary of the board of church extension, followed with words of tribute upon his pioneer work in the church. After which the remains were laid to rest in the family lot in the city cemetery.

The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, August 22, 1832. Emigrated to America 1841. Entered the ministry in 1860. Died at Yutan, Ind., Feb. 12, 1900. During the forty years in the ministry, he served eleven pastorates, organized nine congregations, and built eight churches. He spent seventeen years in serving congregations in Nebraska. He was the founder of the Lutheran church of this place, and was the first settled gospel minister in the county, and hence one of the pioneers of Wayne county.

Willie Crossland celebrated his 12th birthday, by entertaining a few of his friends last Saturday afternoon.

Treasurer Volpp was laid up with toothache this week. Fred says it just about got him.

Luther Dearborn was the host at a birthday party last Saturday afternoon at his home.

"Billy" Anderson, who was cook at the corner restaurant in 1892, is visiting friends in the city.

Dort Carroll, ex-publisher of the Winside Tribune, was in town the past week visiting relatives.

Nothing finer in the country than those beautiful new Bookcases and secretaries at Gaertner's.

Willie Crossland celebrated his 12th birthday, by entertaining a few of his friends last Saturday afternoon.

Just received, some genuine Buckwheat flour and apple butter from Pennsylvania. Call in and get a sample.

McVICKER & RICHARDS.

Waush Gazette: Mike Healey, of Wayne, was looking after his business interests in these parts, the first of the week.

An extra wave of confidence and prosperity struck the Republican last week, and they scrubbed out their office. Great Scott, how reckless.

Mrs. Hammond pleasantly entertained a few ladies at King Pedro last Wednesday evening. Mrs. Smith carried home the prize, a beautiful china vase.

Alex. Nelson, who has been express messenger on the branch line the past year or two, and who was well known in Wayne, died at Bloomfield Tuesday from pneumonia.

The Frank Crane estate case will come up in the county court on March 5th, and then we will probably know whether or not it was Crane that came back and then again disappeared or a crow.

Mark Stringer, Jr., has resigned his position in a harness shop at Winside and removed his household goods on Monday. For the present he will reside on the Stringer farm two miles east of town.

The Sanford Dodge Co. played to \$50 houses here Saturday and Monday evenings, and apparently gave the best of satisfaction, especially to those who can appreciate that sort of thing—Merton of Venice and Richelieu.

Ex road boss McDonald and track superintendant Blonell had a little engagement at the depot Monday which attracted considerable notice. McDonald told Blonell what he thought of him and the latter "took a punch" at McDonald.

Cards have been received in town announcing that Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison will be "at home" in Wayne after April 2d. Mr. Morrison is a son of J. G. Morrison of Lincoln and the young couple will reside on a farm just northwest of town.

Stanion Register: Yesterday morning Rev. H. C. Myers, made a complaint before county judge Vining to the effect that Matthias Muller had threatened to do him great bodily injury and asked that he be put under bonds to keep the peace. The judge issued the warrant and Sheriff Edwards went out after Muller. In the afternoon Sheriff Edwards brought Mr. Muller to town and after the hearing Judge Vining placed Mr. Muller under \$200 bonds. The trouble, as near as we can learn, occurred out on the Low farm, where Mr. Muller lived, and the place Mr. Myers has rented for the next year.

NOTICE

There are a number of subscribers to the DEMOCRAT who are long in arrears and short of further credit at this office. To these we give an earnest request to square up. Feb. 1st we shall discontinue the paper to these out-of-town subscribers, who fail to liquidate, and try some other mode of collection.

THE DEMOCRAT

is Strictly

ONE DOLLAR

PER YEAR

if Paid in Advance.

* Inducement for Cash Trade *

After February 14 we will give tickets for every \$1 worth of goods purchased for cash, which will be good for 5 cents in trade in CROCKERY. Tickets with every 25-cent purchase, good for

Anything in the Crockery Line

You all know what our crockery is and it will depend on you as to what you get. You can get a whole set of dishes, a Water Set or ANYTHING you want to the amount of your credit tickets.

Epler & Company.

REMEMBER THAT AT

Gone's News Depot

Yu Can Get Any

NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE

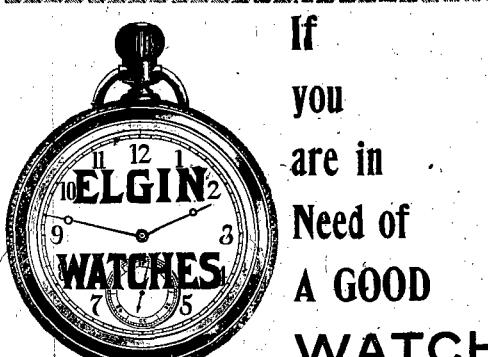
At the Publisher's Price, Saving Cost and Trouble of Remitting.

Remember Us!

Your Orders will be Carefully Attended and Appreciated, and We are Agency for Omaha, Sioux City and Chicago Dailies.

Leading PAPERS and MAGAZINES on Sale at

Gone's News Stand.



Go to — WELCH —

For good watch repairing. Spectacles fitted.

He Sells

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Cheaper than any one else,

H. S. WELCH.

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES.

No smallpox epidemic at Barneston.
A surefire ordinance has been passed at Fullerton.

The inhabitants of York county want free mail delivery.

Citizens of North Loup at a special election voted the waterworks bonds.

An investigation of the Trenton ballot sealing deal will be instituted.

Miss Blanche Platte of Grand Island has started a tour around the world.

The remains of Jesse Hale, company A, Fourteenth infantry, will be buried at Lincoln.

John Woelke of Holdrege got tired of life and took strychnine, dying very shortly after.

The Lincoln city council has decided to accept the loan of the captured Spanish canon.

Tuesday's snowstorm was general throughout the central and eastern portion of the state.

District court for Hall county adjourned on account of the absence of Judge Thompson.

The remains of Fred Pegler, killed in the Philippines were interred at Palmyra Wednesday.

Rev. E. A. Osborne of Holdrege is to be rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church at Gretna.

Company K, First Nebraska, at Columbus, has been mustered in by Adjutant General Barry.

At North Loup the board of health has ordered the schools closed on account of scarlet fever.

The Nebraska City fire department gave its thirty-second annual masquerade ball Wednesday night.

White some excavating was being done in the cellar of a store at Gretna a skeleton was unearthed.

The Farmers' State bank has been organized at North Loup, with an authorized capital of \$29,000.

The executive committee of the supreme council of the Court of Honor met yesterday Wednesday.

C. C. and T. E. Pardee had just completed plans for the new Pardee opera house at Plattsmouth.

Word has been received from the Philippines that George P. Brattice is dangerously ill in Manila.

Governor Pardee has appointed delegates to the law and drug convention, to be held at Washington.

At St. Edward Wednesday A. D. White pleaded guilty of illegal selling of liquors and drew \$250 and costs.

Attorney-District of Nelson has decided to locate in Omaha, where he will associate himself with V. O. Strickler.

Helen Kazza, 5 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Kazza of Teaneck, was accidentally scalded to death.

The Abraham Lincoln club of Lexington celebrated Lincoln's birthday with a banquet. Hon. Jack MacCullum was toastmaster.

R. P. R. Miller, an oil resident of Lincoln and the veteran general agent there of the Missouri Pacific, died suddenly Wednesday.

Frank L. Denison, charged with the murder of Miss Denison and Frank Laue, has secured a change of venue from Buffalo to Dawson county.

A mass meeting of Grant county people was held in Hyannis Saturday to protest against the leasing of Nebraska public lands to stockmen.

The state board of education on Wednesday heard the complaint of Robert Wright of Ellis, who declares that Rock Island railway is discriminating against the farmers of his community.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Kid boots are going up in price in England. The reason given is that too many young animals have been killed to provide them.

It is estimated that the various theaters and opera houses in Germany receive subventions to the amount of about \$50,000 a year.

Among the 1,500 Cubans who took the census of the islands were many women who had received the regular registration of \$5 a day.

There were but two alarms of fire in the city of Speyer, in a city of 3,000 inhabitants, during last year and one of them was a false one.

Forty-one lives were lost in the Colorado coal mines in 1899, one-fourth miners employed. There were also recorded ninety-seven accidents with fatal results.

The Salvation Army for the second time has failed to get a foothold in Mexico. Mexican laws forbid all religious processions in the streets of cities.

The natives of the Philippines manufacture a very gaudy, transparent fabric for ladies' dresses from the fibers of the pineapples leaf. It is called piña.

Contingent figures from its recent state school census show that it has 20 per cent more inhabitants than it had in 1890. The population of the country in this basis is 75,159,000.

Water is the hardest of all substances to heat, with the single exception of hydrogen gas. The easiest two are mercury and lead, which stand in the next on nearly the same footing.

One of the oldest hostlers in England is a new inn of Gloucester, built in 1591. The curiosities which have polled by sides it were still quite appropriate description still clinging to it.

The Kansas City historical library contains 22,171 bound volumes of news paper files, 260 books and pamphlets, 2,555 manuscripts, and 14,500 maps, atlases, pictures and museum subjects.

The American and British governments are bidding against each other in the bean market. Beans are prominent in the diet of soldiers and sailors and an abundant supply of them is considered essential.

For the first time in a number of years the men of Alsace and Lorene oppose war in the German army. In the thirty-nine districts of Metz eighty-nine persons on January 1 were before the court on this account.

Electricity is used to operate a new automatic bicycle pump, which has a small motor run the pump, a coin being inserted in slot to form a connection between two plates placed side to end, which completes the electric circuit and operates the motor.

A RINGING PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO.

Scores the Different Trusts and Shows Them Up to the People in Their True Light.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special)—The committee on resolutions of the anti-trust conference unanimously adopted the following platform and address:

"The national anti-trust conference, composed of members from states and territories of the American union, assembled at Chicago on the 12th, 13th and 14th of February, 1900, earnestly urges all citizens who oppose the industrial combinations commonly known as trusts, to organize at once to deprive those combinations of their power."

"When oppressive trusts are examined they are found to be combinations, not to raugement wealth, but for hampering its production; not for making good things plentiful and cheap, but for making them scarce and dear.

"Chiefly by means of railway discrimination and exclusive pipeline service, the Standard Oil trust has acquired such undisputed control of American oil that it can lower the price to producers and raise the charge to consumers at will, and so enable itself to declare quarterly dividends of millions of watered stock on a percentage yield all bounds of legitimate profit. To this oil trust, monopoly-engendering laws have committed the regulation of the people's needs and rights in one department of industry. Their needs and rights another have been by similar laws committed to the beef trust.

"In the same prolific source of special privilege lies the great oil trust, which lowers the index of grain to the farmer while increasing the price of bread to the mechanic. Railway discriminations, untrammelled by a coal tariff, and monopoly of mineral lands is responsible also for the anthracite coal trust, which already exists and for the continuous coal trust, which the miners who would trade coal for food must submit to extortion or starve, and the farmer who would trade food for coal must submit to extortion or freeze.

"Then there is the majestic steel trust. Through patents and trademarks and the monopoly of mineral lands, it has controlled, in a powerfully untrammled, the iron and steel industry.

"The political power of the body here gathered is far from being negligible. It has been organized with impartial hand upon mankind, that trust sweeps the area of other great departments of industry and proclaims itself monarch of all surveys.

"As a culmination to this aggregation of gigantic trusts, an unscrupulous congressional lobby now threatens to set up a national currency bill, to give the banks complete control of the money of the people, and by the same means to subserve to private corporations its sovereign function of issuing money insofar as that function affects paper money. If that were done, a banking trust would result which would regulate the volume of paper money and dictate commercial discounts and the interests of the great trust, and to which bankers in the interest of the American people without themselves producing them will determine the character and extent of production of others, and will measure out compensation by their own arbitrary will. And no power known to the law will then be strong enough to shake them off.

"The only remedy for the trust evil is the abolition of legalized privilege of every kind. By legalized privileges we mean powers derived from law, which some persons or classes enjoy to the exclusion of others, and which therefore create private monopolies.

"It is in such privileges that trusts live, move and have their being. We must get back to fundamental principles, the Declaration of Independence, the principle that all men are entitled to equal rights under the law. There must be no legalized discrimination; and such as now exists, whether by virtue of laws regulating public policy or of those directly creating privileges, must be abrogated.

"To this conclusion the numbers of the National Anti-trust Conference have come. But they are not unwilling to admit that the Declaration of Independence, the principle that all men are entitled to equal rights under the law, does not approve of the legalizations that ought to be abolished. For that reason this conference recommends three legal privileges as objects for the initial attack. First, the privilege created for the protection of goods controlled by trusts; second, the privilege created by surrendering the money-issuing function to private corporations, and third, the privileges created by telephone and railway franchises.

"After the municipal elections, which are set for May, have been held and the new elective districts have been organized, I think it quite possible that the expense of maintaining United States troops in the island can be materially reduced."

"As to the probable duration of American occupation of Cuba, General Lockwood said: "I am not able to say.

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"After the municipal elections, which are set for May, have been held and the new elective districts have been organized, I think it quite possible that the expense of maintaining United States troops in the island can be materially reduced."

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HOWER ON THE TRUSTS

MEMPHIS DROPS THE WALL BY
THE COMBINES.

Merchants and Manufacturers crowded out of their business.

Creamer in New York Journal: "The most tremendous statement by Mr. Bryan's tour through the eastern states is that thousands of small business men and manufacturers who supported Mr. McKinley in 1886 have decided to support the democratic party this year. A more significant movement can hardly be imagined."

This means that the crushing power exerted by the trusts is driving the victims of this all-engulfing, rapacious system of centralization out of the party-dominated. Senator Hanna and Mr. McKinley, the open agents of the trusts, are indicating.

For the first time the trust has become a factor—probably a controlling factor—in practical politics, not only in the west and south, but also in the east, and particularly in New York, while Senator Hanna is arranging with

strangers to any store in your neighborhood and the next night the trust has reduced prices. The rapid fall in the prices within the past year is startling, almost incredible.

Senator Hanna says publicly that the trusts are doing good by lowering the cost of manufacture and distribution. That is true. The Journal has said the trusts are a great social and political progress. Organization and systematic economy, whether by trusts or otherwise, must cheapen manufacture. I have failed to find any man whose opinions on any subject are worth hearing who is willing to say that it is not a good thing to lessen the cost of producing any necessary of life.

But Senator Hanna has nothing to say about the fact that the trusts have become so powerful, so ruthless, that while the cost of manufacture is growing less, the price to the consumer is increasing. The startling rise in the prices of articles manufactured by the trusts completely unmasks the gigantic industrial and commercial conspiracy which has been organized.

No man is safe now. No man dares to interfere with the pillars. Within one year the trusts have nearly doubled in power and in perfect organization. Yet

prices in retail stores everywhere are going up and up and up. If you are not already aware of this, ask your wife, your housekeeper, your butcher, your grocer, your druggist, your laundryman. The trusts are the most overwhelming thing on the whole social, political or economic landscape. This is that is driving tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of new recruits to the democratic party. Mo-

TYPICAL TRUST EXACTION.

An Object Lesson in their Methods of Doing Business.

New York.—(Special).—The Journal says: Less than a year ago every workman in the country could buy oil at 10 cents a gallon. Last year the Standard Oil company has since successively raised the price to twelve cents, and it now sends out as a valentine to consumers a card announcing the addition of another cent per gallon on February 14. This is an advance of five cents a gallon, or 62½ per cent, while less than a year ago the price was 32½ cents. The result is a wholesale, overwhelming thing on the whole social, political or economic landscape. This is that is driving tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of new recruits to the democratic party. Mo-

from the trust system, which Mr. Hanna says is a good thing.

This is the supreme democratic issue. No leader and no combination of leaders can decrease its power or importance. It is changing votes every hour. There may be difference of opinion regarding legislation on the subject, but every man I have met seems to understand that with the present system of the economy of the trusts the country has a better chance to strike at the giant crimes of the trusts than is possible when the president and the cabinet place the whole power of the government behind the criminal combinations.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The senate substitute for the house currency bill was passed by the senate Thursday by the decisive majority of 46 to 29. Prior to the final passage of the bill amendments were considered under the ten-minute rule. Only two of these amendments were adopted, viz: One offered by the finance committee, keeping the door open to international bimetallism, and one by Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, providing for national banks with \$25,000 capital in towns of not more than 4,000 inhabitants.

The vote taken on the various amend-

ments offered was practically along party lines. Mr. Chandler (rep., N. H.) voted for the bimetallic amendment, but against the bill. Mr. Caffery (dem., La.) and Mr. Lindsay (dem., Ky.) voted against the committee amendment, but for the bill. Mr. Kyle (sd.) was the only senator who did not vote and was not paired. The free silver substitute offered by Mr. Jones, leader of the democratic side, was defeated by a majority of 19, the vote being 47 to 28.

The bill as passed consists of ten sections. It provides that the dollar of 25-8-10 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, shall be the standard unit of value and that all forms of United States money shall be maintained at parity with each other. Any national bank notes or bank-bills shall be redeemable in gold.

The secretary of the treasury is to set apart a fund of \$150,000,000 for the redemption of these notes and to maintain this fund at a figure not below \$100,000,000; he is empowered to sell bonds of the United States, bearing interest not exceeding 4 per cent, of the secretary of the treasury, as fast as standard dollars are coined, to redeem an equal amount of the treasury notes and to issue silver certificates against the silver so coined. Under certain provisions, too, gold certificates shall be issued against the gold held in the treasury. The notes and certificates of treasury shall be issued in denominations less than \$10 and silver of a denomination not exceed \$10.

The secretary of the treasury is also authorized to refund the bonded indebtedness of the United States in thirty-year bonds bearing 2 per cent interest, the principal and interest on these bonds to be paid in gold.

Interest on the standard unit of value shall not be issued at less than par. Any national bank, by depositing with the United States bonds of this country, shall be permitted to issue circulating notes to the face value of the bonds so deposited, no bank being allowed to issue circulating notes in excess of the amount of the paid in capital of the bank.

After the passage of the financial bill the senate made the Hawaiian govern-

ment bill the unfinished business.

CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.

Many speeches bearing on the silver question were made during the day.

Replies to Mr. Platt, Mr. Teller said the silver question was the most important this campaign on the silver question and if the people declared for a gold standard he would be ready to accept the verdict.

Mr. Cockerell replied to Mr. Platt,

maintaining that legislation along with the power of this government behind it was sufficient to meet the silver and monetary parity of gold and silver.

Mr. Aldrich inquired whether the law known as the crime of 1873 would have depreciated silver if the countries of the Latin union were receiving silver at their mints and coining it free? Mr. Cockerell said that he did not know.

That settles it," said Mr. Aldrich.

"If what you now admit is true, how do you expect legislation of one country to appreciate silver? The crime of 1873 was not then a crime."

"It was a crime," shouted Mr. Cockerell. "A crime against man, against God, against humanity and against Christianity."

As the debate was about to be taken on the committee amendment, Mr. Teller offered the following substitute for it:

TELLER'S AMENDMENT.

In the house of representatives, Charles E. Macrum, late

counsel of the government of the United States to the Transvaal republic, over his own signature, charges "that this (his) mail was finally forwarded to me after Colonel Stowe, the American consul general at Captown, had secured its release. I had the honor to be the representative of the American government of sitting in my office at Pretoria and looking upon envelopes bearing the official seal of the American government opened and officially sealed with a sticker, notifying me that the contents had been read by the censor at Captown."

Whereas, His further states in his article: "When I accepted my post as consul, I knew nothing of any secret alliance between America and Great Britain," therefore, be it

Resolved, By the house of representatives, to inform the house of representatives, in said

case, that Charles E. Macrum, as counsel of the government of the United States informed the state department that his official mail had been opened and read by the British censor at Durban and if so what step if any have been taken to obtain an explanation and apology from the British government.

Section 2.—He is further directed to inform the house of representatives where he is in the charge that a secret alliance exists between the republic of the United States and the empire of Great Britain.

The speaker referred the resolution to the foreign affairs committee.

HARRISON ROBBED IN PARIS.

His Pockets Looted and Forgeries Also Found.

Indianapolis, Ind.—(Special).—It is believed here that both ex-President Harrison and his wife were systematically violated and otherwise robbed during their visit to Paris last summer when the general was engaged in the Venezuelan claims affair. The ex-president was asked about the matter and he confirmed the story, although he said he did not know that it was abroad and did not authorize it. He now thinks that a young French woman acted in concert with the swindlers in that if not that he knew all about the barrenet. Aside from sums of money that the ex-president missed, the bold and most accomplished operation consisted in a series of forgeries perpetrated on Mrs. Harrison. During the summer she looked for drafts due on some private investments of her own, and quite a number of them came fairly well endorsed on them. The amounts of the various drafts and the name of the forger could not be learned. General Harrison would give no details beyond saying that the story was substantially correct.

GOV. LIND AT ELK POINT.

Cok Point, S. D.—(Special).—Gov. Gov. Lind of Minnesota, spoke at the open house there this afternoon and warmly denounced the principles of populism and Progressivism.

He said he had heard, hardly knowing it, were he led by this administration, to commit military and imperialistic

We need no such army and navy as Congress is asked to provide for. We have nothing to fear from the rest of the world.

Governor Lind said nials and hardware had advanced 100 percent under the protective tariff, and of course he added, with some emphasis, that the tariff which has obtained in proportion.

He paid a glowing tribute to Pettigrew, and said he hoped nothing worse

for the state than the re-election of the fearless senator.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT.

A vote was taken upon the committee amendment and it was adopted, 45 to 1.

Years—Aldrich, Allison, Berwind,

Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark (Wyo.),

Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Dewey, Elkins,

Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gear,

Hale, Hanna, Hainsborough, Hawley,

Hear, Keam, Lodge, McBride, McComas,

Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.),

Pitt (N.Y.), Pritchard, Quates, Ross, Scott,

Stewart, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Thur-

ton, Wetmore, Welcott, ——.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery,

Chilton, Clark (Mont.), Clay, Cockrell,

Culberson, Daniel, Harris, Heitfeld,

Harrison, Jones (Nev.), Ketchum,

Lyon, Morgan, Pettus, Rawlins, Stewart,

Sullivan, Taft, Teller, Tilden, Turley,

Vest, ——.

FIRST LIVE STOCK CENSUS.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Gov-

ernor Mervin, director of the census,

has appointed Charles F. Martin of Denver, and secretary of the National Live Stock Association, to super-

intend the census of the taking of a

classified census of live stock for the

seventh census. Mr. Martin was sworn in Saturday. The headquarters of the

volunteer army who served in the

Philippines beyond the termination of

the Spanish war and afterward were

transported to the United States and

put out in this country. The com-

mittee was informed that about \$7,000,

000 would be required to make the pay-

ments provided for by the bill.

NO PAY FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The

Senate committee on military affairs

has decided to report adversely the bill

introduced by Senator Turner, giving

travel, pay and commutation of sub-

sistence to officers and soldiers of the

volunteer army who served in the

Philippines beyond the termination of

the Spanish war and afterward were

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THE CAULIFLOWER.

The cauliflower is a patrician among

vegetables, and was taken from the

Cyprian home to England in the reign

of Elizabeth.

STRANGE FLOWERS.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Two prospectors just returned from a long and fruitless search for gold among the rugged mountains of Central America, are the discoverers of what is pronounced by naturalists who have seen the remarkably fine specimens brought here by the finders to be the strangest and rarest flower in the known world. It grows in the depths of the Andes of Mexico and around the sacred edge of the crater of the towering volcano Fuego Guatemala, and has been named the "Rose of Hell," because of a legend of the Guatemalan Indians which attaches to the place of its nativity. It is really a beautiful flower, despite its rough appearance. Each flower is composed of four distinct petals, concave in shape and arranged much like the petals of a half blown rose. The outside of the petals or division of the flower is covered with thick bark, like an ordinary tree trunk, and the inside is marked with fine lines that follow each other in the most delicate tracery, like the veins in the petals of some flowers. The stem, which is usually about a foot long, is of solid wood, not dissimilar from the ash or iron-wood of the forests of the United States, except that it is much more porous and the wood much lighter and stronger. The bark is dark brown in color and as dry as tinder. It grows on a tree of immense size and great strength, which covered with flowers is visible from a distance. Each flower is a cluster of common roses, though there is lack of bright colors. And there is no fragrance.

Nothing like the "Rose of Hell" is known to exist anywhere else on earth, and its discovery by Gray and Ivens the two prospectors, brought them into the public eye and their desire to scale the high volcanic mountains. The ignorant natives who inhabit the jungles at the base of the range regard the flower with awe and superstition, and have been taught through countless generations that to touch it would bring an everlasting curse upon the luckless one who tempted the flocks supposed to dwell within the great mountain whence it springs.

THE DOORWAY OF HELL.

The Indians regard the crater of the volcano as the doorway of hell and the wonderful flower grows near its mouth, hence a strange legend which holds that it is the only flower or ornament produced where evil spirits revel in furious fire. The superstition which attributes the origin of the flower to the demons of hell is easily traced but the Indians have known the origins of nature for a long time, it appears, and have always associated it with the fiery vengeance of the subterranean regions. They look upon the curious flower as the most deadly of poisons, and experiments made by boiling the bark and placing a small quantity of the fluid upon the skin of animals have proved it to be such deathly results quickly and apparently without pain.

A most peculiar characteristic of the "Rose of Hell" is that it grows only on the sides facing the town of Antigua, which ranks as the fifth in size in the republic of Guatemala. On a year's growth, it grows from a single tree, which is about 10 feet high, and its blossoms fail to grow on a distance of 100 yards. The flower is very fragrant.

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THE DEMOCRAT

WAYNE, NEBRASKA
J. W. GOLDIE, Editor and Publisher.

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

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

JEFFERSON SAID:

Independence can be trusted nowhere but with the people.

JEFFERSON SAID:

If there can be one principle more deeply written in the mind of every American it is that we should have nothing to do with conquest.

JEFFERSON SAID:

Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe. Our second never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-atlantic affairs.

JEFFERSON SAID:

Every man, and every body of men on earth possess the power of self-government. They receive with their being from the hand of nature. Individuals exercise it by their single will, collections of men by that of their majority, for the law of majority is the natural law of every society of men.

We do not need to surrender a single syllable or idea, of the Chicago platform. Like the inaugural speech of Thomas Jefferson it was made for all time. But when new and important issues come up we can take them into the family and fight on them without apologizing for any previous fight we have made. When the democratic party has once come into power and democratic principles have been tried the republican party will dissolve and be lost forever.—Bryan at Des Moines.

BRYAN SAID:

I have for one year been discussing imperialism, and I have tried to distinguish between such and extension of the nation's limits as would not change the character of the government and an expansion which converts a homogeneous republic into a heterogeneous empire. When the annexation of any given territory is under consideration, the question is, first, whether the people want to come in, and second, whether the people are capable of sharing in the government and destiny of this nation. I believe that all people are capable of governing themselves and that the Filipinos should be allowed to govern themselves, but I do not think that they are sufficiently advanced to share with us in the government of the nation. If the Philippine islands are annexed, the people there must either be citizens or subjects. I am not willing to admit them as citizens, and do not believe that a republic can have subjects; therefore I want this nation to give them independence and then protect them from outside interference. Each proposed annexation must be considered upon its own merits, but in considering these merits the condition of the people should have more weight than geographical position or commercial advantage.

NEW YORK IN 1900.

The Verdict: New York is on the threshold of a democratic redemption. The returns have all been gathered, and the additions and subtractions made. Now that the dust of combat has so far settled that one may gain some glimpses of the results, what think you, is the republican majority in the state of New York as shown in the last election? It comes out as shadow over 9,000. No mammoth plurality, truly! In 1896 the Black majority was 246,000. It was Clevelandian that did that. In 1897 it bleached to 80,000. One year ago (1898) it whitened out still further, and stood as 18,500. In 1899, the republicans in their superiority, as stated, fade and pale to a trifle above 9,000. In

1900—mark the Verdict's word that superiority will have died and disappeared, buried beneath a Bryan plurality of 5,000. And all this makes the morose and sulky reason of present republican gloom. The farther they travel, the darker it gets.

HOW ABOUT THURSTON?

The St. Louis Republic well says that the appearance of Senator Thurston in the Nebraska Supreme Court as counsel for the Standard Oil company merits the criticism it has received. Senator Thurston at present represents Nebraska in the United States Senate. His term does not expire until March 3, 1901. The United States government pays Senator Thurston a salary, in exchange for which he is supposed to give his services. That he opposes the attorney general of the state he represents in the Senate, in defense of the greatest trust in the country, adds to the offense.

Senator Thurston's explanation of his position adds further to the measure of his offending. As he proposes to retire from the Senate at the close of his term, he says, he sees no impropriety in accepting a retainer from a corporation with which all attorneys seek connection because of the liberal fees it pays.

Senator Thurston's place during a session of the Senate is in Washington. He should be taking part in the deliberations in progress there, instead of pleading in a Nebraska court for a liberal fee from a trust. Trust legislation is one of the gravest problems before Congress. Indirectly the Standard Oil Company is before Congress. Congress is called upon already by the country to assail the trust system of which the Standard Oil Company is the best developed representative. Mr. Thurston is serving two masters, and Mammon has the first call.

RECOGNIZING AGUINALDO.

A number of administration organs are laying especial stress upon an interview with Admiral Dewey, in which he declares—according to the administration organs—that "I never had any dealings with Aguinaldo. You see I never even called him general." Perhaps Admiral Dewey did make such a statement, and again perhaps he did not. We have only the words of the administration organs to that effect, and under the circumstances we must have corroborative testimony. We demand corroborative evidence on this point because an examination of the official records will show that on June 27, 1898, Dewey sent the following communication to Secretary Long:

I have given him (Aguinaldo) to understand that I consider insurgents as friends, being OPPOSED TO A COMMON ENEMY. He has gone to attend a meeting of insurgent leaders for the purpose of forming a civil government.

Reference to senate document No. 62 will show this letter to be a part of the official records.

General Anderson on July 4—significant date—addressed Aguinaldo as "commanding Philippine forces, Cavite, Luzon, General."

E. Spencer Pratt, United States consul at Singapore, always referred to Aguinaldo as "general." Consul Williams always addressed him as "general," and in his official dispatches referred to Aguinaldo as "general."

As a matter of fact, while Aguinaldo was helping us against the Spaniards even the thick-and-thin administration organs called him "general," and referred to him as a "Filipino patriot," a "lover of liberty," and good man. But the moment Aguinaldo demanded that the rights of his people be respected and the implied, if not direct, promises made to them by representatives of the United States be carried out, the administration organs at once began abusing him and calling him a wife, wicked creature. As long as he was pulling out McKinley

chestnuts from the fire the administration organs could not say enough in his favor. But when he demanded a share of the chestnuts he at once became a wicked and greedy semi-savage. It all depends upon the point of view.

The Chicago Record suggests that with the men all at the front fighting on the kopjes, the Boer women may be forced to harvest the crops, and, if the worst comes, to defend their homes with their mopsies.

The publisher of the Beemer Times recently let the ladies of that town run his paper for a week on a charity deal and now he is holding out inducements for them to do it some more. Editor Godell would get rid of a great load of grief if the ladies would play "keeps" with the plant.

"Coin" Harvey is a prophet. His writings seem inspired. In his new book, "Money, Trusts and Imperialism," at page 142, speaking of the downfall of republics, he says: "The first step is a standing army. They (the imperialists) want as little bloodshed as possible. They want soldiers to encircle the capital. They want soldiers quartered near all the cities. When the time to strike has come, the army is used to overawe the people—congress is driven from the halls of the capital—that is the way it has been done in other republics, and it is the way they are plotting to do it in this republic."

These sentences were written last year, but what a graphic picture of the Kentucky situation they portray, if the words "the legislature" be substituted for "congress."

Who has ever heard of the secretary of the treasury going out to the people and talking with them on this subject? Has he called together the representative organizations of this nation, the great laboring organizations of agriculturists, and said anything to them? No, they are not of his make; they are not of his class. They, Mr. President, are mere taxpayers in his opinion, and unworthy of his notice. When this gentleman wants to talk about financial matters he puts on his dress suit and goes to New York or Philadelphia and sits down to a "little dinner" given by his friends, the bankers. There, without letting the people know anything about it, they parcel out the money of the taxpayers to the advantage of themselves, their friends and their party. To this he willingly assents.—Senator William V. Allen.

Henry Watterson charges, without equivocation, the murder of Gov. Goebel to the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which

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E. D. MITCHELL, Vice Pres.
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will make you an ELEGANT CARPET, something that will brighten up your home and last for years.

Old Ingrain Makes Fine Rugs.

TWO BLOCKS EAST OF OPERA HOUSE

Anton Biegler,

SHOEMAKER

I have purchased the Swartzel shop on lower Main street where I shall be glad to meet my old customers and many new ones.

FINE WORK A SPECIALTY.

ANTON BIEGLER.

Your Picture

Is what all your friends want, be you handsome as a rose or as homely as a mud fence.

We Make You Look as natural as life and at a very low price.

CRAVEN, The Artist

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GUY R. WILBUR,

Attorney at Law,

Abstracting and Loans

Office over Wayne Nat. Bank Bldg.

WAYNE, NEB.

H. G. LEISENRING, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

WAYNE, NEB.

Office over Hughes & Locke's store.

Local surgeon for the C. S. P. M. & O. and Union Pacific Railways.

Dr. J. J. WILLIAMS,

Physician and Surgeon

WAYNE, NEB.

ANSON A. WELCH,

Attorney at Law,

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

J H GOLL

City Meat Market:

Fresh and Salt Meats always on hand. Oysters in season.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the matter of the estate of Harriet E. Mack, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of Douglas Cones, Judge of the District court of Wayne county, made on the 15 day of January 1900 for the sale of the real estate hereinafter described there will be sold at the south front door of the court house in the city of Wayne, Wayne county, Nebraska on the 19th day of February, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M. at public venue to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to wit: Lots nine and ten, block three, in north addition to the city of Wayne, Wayne county, Nebraska as the same is platted and recorded. Said sale will remain open one hour.

Dated January 25, 1900.

F. M. KEEN.
Administrator of the estate of Harriet E. Mack, Deceased.

POSTPONEMENT.

Deeming it for the best interest of all persons concerned the above sale is postponed until Monday, April 16th, 1900, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the same place, where due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

Said sale will be open one hour.

Dated Feb. 19th, A. D. 1900.

F. M. KEEN,
Administrator.

Superintendent's Notice.

Examinations the third Saturday of each month and Friday preceding Saturday office day.

E. A. LUNDBURG.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

FOR JOB PRINTING.

Why don't You?

TRY THE Nebraska Democrat

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET



VOLPP BROS. PROPRIETORS

Fresh and Cured Meats

J. M. STRAHAN, Presiden
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

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General Banking Business. Accounts of Merchants and Friends.

Schlitz Place.

HERMAN MILDNER, Prop.

Fine Wines and Liquors

Celebrated Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.

JOHN S. LEWIS, JR., HARNESS

Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Etc.

Agent for

Cooper Wagons.

Wayne, Neb. Repairing of all kinds Pender, Neb.

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ELI JONES, PROPRIETOR

Good Single and Double Rigs at Reasonable Rates.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COMMERCIAL MEN.

Agent for Herman & Co's C. S. Standard Sca

STATE BANK OF WAYNE

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$75,000.

Henry Ley, President.

C. A. Chace, Vice Pres.

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Transacts a General Banking Business.

the only Bank in the County whose stock is all held at home. Interest paid on Time Deposits.

THE NEW DIAMOND

PURE BEER

EXPORT BEER

MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS.

THE NEW DIAMOND BREWING CO.

1900 BEGIN RIGHT. 1900

CATCH ON

To those New Prices We have put on. Our Cloaks. They ought to make you

DO BUSINESS

With Us if you Need a Jacket or Coat. The Season is getting late for All Winter Goods, so We have

CUT PRICES

To Close Out All of Our Big Stock of Boys' Gent's, Misses' and Children's Winter Wear.

A Happy New Year

To All of Our Patrons.

Jurchner, Duerig & Co.,
THE GERMAN STORE.

The Best Policy

Is only to make statements measurably truthful. You can't fool all the people all the time, and we prefer not to try it any time. We are not philanthropists, and do not give

goods away, but we sell them at figures affording us a fair profit and you an honest bargain. Call and get prices. Leave your order and be well dressed.

HOLTZ THE TAILOR

Raymond's

IS THE

DRUG STORE,

AND IT IS WHERE

Everybody Trades

Because Our Stock is Superior

And you get the Best Service.

RAYMOND'S DRUG STORE.

Wayne, Nebraska.

You See

This RANGE

The Celebrated

BRIDGE & BEECH

Superior Range?

This Range is Superior to any other sold in Wayne County. It is being introduced by OTTO VOGET and is worth any half dozen cheap makes. Come in and see our big stock of Feed Conkers, Tank Heaters, Pumps, also Heavy Tinware, Cutlery, Etc.

Otto Voget, Wayne.

The Brookings Grocery

Which is always to the front on

Wholesome Food Products

HE IS A BIRD!

Frank Crane, Ex-Commissioner of Wayne county Returns After a Long Absence.

And Says Hello to a Few Friends and Again Mysteriously Disappears.

Frank Crane dropped into Wakefield last Saturday night in just about such "who the h—l cares" style as he left that burg ten years ago last November. Crane was at the time of his departure, well known in Wayne county, having been county commissioner for six years. When he left Wakefield he went to Omaha to serve on the U. S. jury, and he never returned home again, nor did his wife, mother or other relatives ever hear from him since. Four years ago his mother died leaving her son about \$7,000 worth of property, and in event of Crane's death the property was to revert to the man's children, of which there are seven. It was to protect personal interests that Crane returned, as steps were being taken to absorb the wealth left him. The Sioux City Journal of last Sunday gave the gentleman the following notice:

After ten years' absence from his family and friends, during which time he never had a word of communication with his wife and children, and many people thought he had been murdered, Frank Crane, of Wakefield, Neb., has turned up as quietly and almost as mysteriously as he disappeared in November, 1890, and yesterday was in Sioux City on his way to Wakefield, where he expected to perpetrate a glad surprise on his numerous acquaintances when he arrives in that town.

At the time of his disappearance, Crane was a prosperous and well known farmer in the vicinity of Wakefield. He was drawn as a member of the federal grand jury, and went to Omaha to serve. After serving on the jury he started back home, but when he reached Blair he became possessed of a freakish scheme to drop out of sight, and he did not return home. It is said he went east, and finally located in Pittsburgh, where, it is also said, he is now connected with a furniture factory. Mr. Crane himself says he has spent most of his time in Central America and South America, and he came to this country almost direct from the United States of Colombia.

Two years after Crane disappeared, his mother, Mrs. Graves, who was prominent in that county, died and left a considerable estate. Some of it she left to Crane, and provisions were made in the will for \$2,000 to go to each of his seven children upon the event of his death. Because the uncertainty as to whether or not he was alive, there has been a great deal of litigation over the property, and it is said that Crane determined to show up in order that a quietus might be put on the litigation.

Different people at Wakefield have expressed positive opinion that Crane was dead. A number of citizens supported the theory that he had been murdered because of his connection with the grand jury at Omaha, or perhaps for money, and that his body had been thrown into the river. According to Crane's story, all this time, while his family had been wondering and worrying and his old acquaintances had been theorizing and arguing, he has been roving over the world, seeing all kinds of sights and going through all kinds of experiences. He is a man 47 years of age, according to the statement of his attorney.

A special to the Sioux City Journal of Tuesday says: Fact is sometimes stranger than fiction. Frank Crane, who reappeared, after ten years' absence, in Wakefield Saturday night, has again disappeared. No one seems to know just when he went or where he has gone.

Saturday evening, for two hours, he greeted old friends and acquaintances at the office of Attorney J. H. Brown, with a joke or a pat answer to some past event, but not one word as to why he went away or what he intended to do in the future. During the evening nearly a hundred citizens of the town dropped in and chatted with him.

The general disposition of the community seemed to be to forget the past and to give him the prodigal's welcome; for ten years ago Frank Crane was a prominent and popular man in the community. A pathetic incident of the evening was the meeting between the father and three of his sons, who had grown to manhood in his absence. The younger of his sons, a lad of 17 years, would not believe that it really was his father.

"Don't you know me, Dave?"
"No, I don't."
"Don't you remember the bayonet wound in my thigh that I received in the war?" He laid bare his leg to show the boy the scar.

The boy still persisting in his disbelief, he said: "Don't you remember the lump on my ankle?" With this he showed him the lump on his ankle.

In his interview with his boys he showed little of strong parental affection. He expressed no wish to see his wife, and she, poor woman, did not learn of his return in time to greet him before said meeting.

A SKELETON IN THE CLOSET.
To your correspondent in a private conversation he said:

"I went away with the intention of never returning. In many families there are skeletons that they do not care to parade before the public gaze. There was one in mine. I do not wish to make it public. Had it not been for H. P. Shumway, trustee of my mother's estate, hunting me up I do not believe I would ever have known the contents of her will or enjoyed any of its benefits. I went away from home without a dollar and have earned my living with these hands ever since, and have not missed three square meals a day. This legacy of my mother's will help me out in my old age. I do not intend to remain in Wakefield. I have made provisions for my wife, giving her a life lease of a half section of as good land as there is in Wayne county. This ought to satisfy her."

PENSION OFFICE THOUGHT HIM DEAD.

A queer thing in connection with this strange affair was the attempt to trace Frank Crane by the aid of the pension department at Washington, as he was a pensioner of the civil war. The pension department reported that Frank Crane had not drawn a dollar of pension money since 1890 and that he was believed to be dead.

It may perhaps interest Sioux City readers

to know that it was the original intention of Fannie Graves to make the Sioux City Loan and Trust company the trustee of her estate, but at the urgent suggestion of a prominent citizen of Wakefield, H. P. Shumway was substituted.

Fannie Graves was the widow of Willard Graves, who in the spring of 1868 traveled over Northeastern Nebraska in a one-horse team and selected forty sections (25,600 acres) of land in Cedar, Wayne and Dixon counties, paying the United States government therefor \$1.25 per acre.

Today public sentiment is wrought up to a high pitch of indignation at Frank Crane's sudden departure, and were he to return it is feared he would receive rough treatment.

A Probable Conjecture.

The Chicago Record sums up the war situation in South Africa as follows: "That the British jubilation at the relief of Kimberley should be mingled with a feeling of disquietude as to the nature of the Boer plans, is not surprising, in view of several significant features of the present situation. Gen. French went to Kimberley expecting to meet a vigorous opposition, but it does not appear that the Boers made any serious attempt to check his progress. It has been shown, on the other hand, that they had removed their heavy guns as if in preparation for retirement. Lord Roberts moved with great energy in getting his force into the Orange Free State, but here, also, there has been no attempt to check the British advance. Gen. Cronje's force, which was supposed to be ready to make a stubborn resistance, has disappeared mysteriously from Roberts' front."

It need not be regarded as at all surprising if this startling transformation scene marks the beginning of the Boer's real plan of campaign. In Natal and at Magersfontein they have shown how well they can fight, whether in attack or on the defensive. From the outbreak of the war until the present time they have succeeded in holding in check all the troops which Great Britain could pour into South Africa. Recent disclosures justify the belief that they have done this work with a force greatly inferior in numbers, as compared with the British. Their astonishing mobility enabled them to concentrate at given points when needed. Now that the British army in South Africa has largely increased and a heavy force starts toward Bloemfontein, the Boers disappear across the veldt, having changed their tactics completely.

It seems highly probable that from this time on they will conduct their campaign on the Fabian policy pursued by Washington during the American revolution. They are not likely to accord Lord Roberts the opportunity for a pitched battle, but will let him advance as best he can, harassing his flank and rear, annoying him with the skirmish fire of small and mobile forces and constantly threatening his line of communication. At this season of the year the veldt of the Free State to the south and west of Bloemfontein is hot, arid and sandy; even the water supply is uncertain. It is obvious that if Lord Roberts' large force is to make its way through this country the Boers might find the best of reasons for avoiding a pitched battle. There are indications that Gen. Cronje has taken a large part of his force toward the British rear, threatening the line of communication near De Aar. Very likely Gen. Roberts will take Bloemfontein without pitched battle. That he will have gained nothing decisive when he gets the Free State capital appears to be quite ascertain now as that the Boer army, by avoiding pitched battles with a superior foe, will be in practically as effective condition then as it was in the beginning, provided it can escape from the pursuing cavalry of the British.

My friends, it is true that war is in its most humane and benevolent form, is a great calamity; it demands and receives the best blood of the land; it desolates homes, and in its pathway follows poverty, misery and grief; and yet through all the ages, and in all climes and among all conditions of men, national honor has been upheld; homes have been protected; virtue, right and justice have been defended, and so long as the race is constituted as it is, history will continue to repeat itself. Peace conferences may be held, recognized by the civilized world; proclamations may be issued declaring the beauties, advantages and blessings of peace and the sorrows, misery and costs of war; the world may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace, and will never be. And as for me, terrible and horrifying as war is, if the flag of my country were assailed, I would protect the honor and dignity of this emblem of our greatness even at the bayonet's point.

Liberty, freedom from religious, political

IS LAID AWAY TO REST.

Impressive Ceremonies Over the Earthly Remains of Private Fred Bartlett.

Wayne's dead hero of the Philippines received all the honors and respect our people could pay his memory, last Tuesday. The opera house was full to overflowing; the old soldiers, the Spanish-American war survivors, the college students, High school pupils, and citizens from every walk of life, all were present to show their respect for the dead, their sorrow for the parents and brother and sister. Many beautiful pieces of floral work decorated the bier of the dead, and under the folds of Old Glory, for whose preservation and undimmed history, Elmer Frederick Bartlett gave up his life on the field of battle. The rostrum was occupied by Revs. Montgomery, Ringer, Welden and Bitthel, Frank Fuller, Professors Pile and Conn, all of whom took part in the ceremonies. A double quartet, selected for the occasion, furnished an appropriate lyrical song service, Rev. Ringer gave the invocation and Rev. Bitthel read a few passages of scripture from a well-worn Bible, one carried by the deceased's father all through the civil war, and given the son when he departed from the States to the Philippines. Rev. C. R. Welden preached the funeral sermon and Hon. Frank Fuller delivered a patriotic address, a brief summary of which was as follows:

MY FRIENDS: We have met here today, as friends and neighbors, to express our sympathy for the living and to honor the dead. We have come to offer our consolation to these our friends, and share with them the burden of this great grief.

Standing in the presence of this sacrifice to our country's honor and glory, we would fail to appreciate the full measure of our duty did we not pause and place our offering upon this altar and pledge anew our devotion to our country. Such a sacrifice as this brings home to us the value, the cost, the worth of our institutions. Wealth cannot buy such offerings, they belong only to the nation. Far beyond the price of financial computation, they are yielded up freely to our country.

My friends, it is true that war is in its most humane and benevolent form, is a great calamity; it demands and receives the best blood of the land; it desolates homes, and in its pathway follows poverty, misery and grief; and yet through all the ages, and in all climes and among all conditions of men, national honor has been upheld; homes have been protected; virtue, right and justice have been defended, and so long as the race is constituted as it is, history will continue to repeat itself. Peace conferences may be held, recognized by the civilized world; proclamations may be issued declaring the beauties, advantages and blessings of peace and the sorrows, misery and costs of war; the world may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace, and will never be. And as for me, terrible and horrifying as war is, if the flag of my country were assailed, I would protect the honor and dignity of this emblem of our greatness even at the bayonet's point.

This young man knew the history of his country, he had heard at the family fireside the story of the struggles to preserve the union of states, and when he learned the nation's emblem, and what it represented, had been assailed his heart was touched with the warm glow of patriotism, and he went out to his death. He did not stop to question the present policy of the government, he did not take his pencil and paper and figure out the differences between contending opinions, all he knew was that national authority and supremacy had been assailed, that our onward sweep of civilization had been op-

posed, and that was enough for him; no matter what we may think no matter how we may view given social policies, no matter what political opinion we may hold, that question was not with him, he disposed of all these for himself, and that as only a patriotic son could do. My friends of '60 and '65 did you consider party politics or administration views, beyond the one question, when you heard the guns of Sumter; was that a time to quibble over questions purely political; you knew that the Union was in danger; that our institutions were in the balance; that the Declaration of Independence was in doubt; this was enough for you and that was enough for him.

Not only this, but patriotism is hereditary, it descends from sire to son, and this young man but followed in the foot-steps of his sire, who had before him, heard the call of his country. He did his duty as he understood it, and was brave and daring, falling in the line of such duty; what more can a brave patriotic citizen do, and what higher praise can we bestow on him than to say that he fell in his country's defense, and in the line of duty. Base indeed, would be the man who would question his motives, his purpose, his devotion to country, his proud right to all we can do, in his honor, and as he lies here, in this form, we can only commend his actions to the American people, and his spirit to God.

Mr. Fuller also unfolded and spoke of bronze medal awarded the dead soldier for his bravery and patriotism to country.

Prof. Conn and Prof. Pile made short, interesting talks relative to the young hero's worth as a Christian and student, and after the closing hymn the pallbearers took their places and the marching was resumed to the cemetery where brief services were held.

Nice mince meat at J. H. Goll's.

Tank Heaters and Feed Cookers at OTTO VOGET'S.

FOR SALE—2 excellent quarters of and.

Money saved on WAGON BOXES at E. M. with.

165 fine calves for sale. They are mostly White-faces and dandies.

Don't forget the Troy Steam Laundry when you want an extra fine piece of work done.

An up-to-date new stock of Couches, Rockers, Bookcases and Secretaries at J. P. Gaertner's.

The Lueders & Wheaton barber shop leads all competition. Try them for the neatest and best work.

The Tribune has two web perfecting presses and is in every respect a model modern live newspaper.

The Tribune not only receives the Associated Press reports but it has a larger number of special correspondents than any other paper in its territory.

The Tribune's market report can always be relied upon as being absolutely correct and complete in every particular.

FOR SALE.
Fine bred, recorded Hereford bulls
Two miles south of Wakefield. Post office address Wakefield.

LEVI DILTZ.

THE WAYNE BOSTON STORE

WILL HAVE THE LARGEST SHOE SALE

Ever held in Wayne County, the latter part of this week and all of next week, to make room for a new stock of goods. Ladies fine kid leather shoes, welt soles, cloth or leather tops, made by Thomas Bolton, Rochester, N. Y., shoes that are being sold today for \$4 and \$5 will be sold at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Don't overlook this, a...

\$4 SHOE FOR ONLY \$1.00

Your choice of any slipper in the house, fine kid; made by the same firm, the regular price being from \$1.25 to \$2.50, will be sold for 50 cents per pair, over 600 pairs to select from.

LADIES' SHOES 50C A PAIR

We have taken out a few pairs of ladies' odd-sized shoes from the stock, sizes 12 to 4, that will be sold at 50 cents a pair as long as they last. In men's shoes we have still a big lot of the world-famed Douglas and J. B. Lewis Kangaroo calf shoes and many other brands to pick from. We will give you your choice of shoes that are sold from \$3 to \$8 for \$1.25 up to \$2.00. Men's heavy plow shoes guaranteed the best make will be sold for \$1.00 a pair. Men's leather boots that retail from \$2.50 to \$3.00 will be sold for \$1.50. Boys leather boots of the same make will be sold at \$1.40.

FOR PANTS GET OUR PRICES

We have a lot of Men's pants of the best makers, guaranteed not to rip pants, that retail from \$2 a pair up, will be sold for \$1 a pair and up. Boys pants of the same make and quality from 75 cents up. We are still selling overalls at 35 cents a pair and thread 3 spools for 10 cents. We have a lot of guaranteed fast color calicos which will be sold at 4 cents a yard as long as it lasts.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient"

You have never heard of good goods being sold at so low a price in your life before. It is just the same as if you deposit one dollar in the bank and when you need it you draw three dollars. For what you buy from us for one dollar you would pay somewhere else three dollars. Perhaps you may think you do not need the goods today, but sooner or later you will have to have them and at such prices it pays you to by when you can get them. We only ask you to come and investigate and we will show you that we state nothing but facts.

Holmes Building

Opposite P. O.

BERNSTEIN & HARWICH.

