JOB PRINTING IS CHEAP AT THE DEMOCRAT

The Nebraska Democrat.

THE DEMOCRAT IS STRICTLY $1.00 PER YEAR IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEB. JULY 27. 1900. $1 PER YEAR

GREAT Clearing Sale

Commencing SATURDAY July 28, '00

TO our friends and patrons of Wayne and vicinity, we extend our thanks, and assure you we appreciate your kindness. We have come here to stay and sell Shoes. This we have been doing, and will continue to do to the entire satisfaction of our friends and customers. We are determined to keep right to the front as the following prices in Ladies' Men's and Children's Shoes will surely convince you.

LADIES' LOW SHOES

Tan and Black, latest styles, new goods, former price $2.50 now $1.75; $2.00 now $1.60; $1.50 now $1.25; $1.35 now $1.00.

TAN SHOES

$2.00 goes at $1.50; $1.75 at $1.40.

MEN'S PLOW AND HEAVY WORK SHOES

$2.50 for $2.00; $2.00 at $1.65; $1.50 at $1.25; $1.25 at $1.00

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Sizes 4 to 8—45c to 65c.

CHILDREN'S TANS

Sizes 8 to 12, former price $1.40 at $1.10, and $1.15 at 95c.

Shoes on our Bargain Counter Galore, at Cost and far below—Men's Ladies Misses' and Children's.

JUST RECEIVED—A new lot of Drew Selby Ladies' Fine Shoes. We mean business. Fall Goods are coming in and we must make room for tham. Come and be convinced. Anything you buy from us that is not right, we will make right.

SMITH CASH SHOE STORE

If you buy your

WATCHES OF WELCH

You get full value for every cent paid.

They are bought so that you get the benefit of the discount. If you have not been in, do so now, for to buy of us is a saving to you.

Jeweler. WELCH, Optician,

"War is Hell!"

At least that is what an old army general said when describing the great civil conflict between the North and South. Just now we are having a "civil" war in Wayne over the prices of fruits, and my competitors are finding the statement of the old war general very expressive of the situation. But the "thirteen inch" guns of the little Cash Grocery keeps right on fighting for cash prices, and it will win out by getting everybody's cans full of the finest fruits ever grown. In this fight we know no North, no South; no friend or foe. One man's money buys just as much fruit as another's—and a lot of it.

Selling fruit! Why, there has never been a time in the history of this town when a single dealer did as much fruit business as the popular little Cash Grocery has done this season. Every bit of available space in our store is crowded with crates and baskets of plums, peaches, pears and cherries, and they keep moving in and out every day. 125 crates of peaches, alone, were bought and sold in two days by the little Cash Grocery this week.

Tomorrow, Saturday, we have a big shipment of grapes on the market, the first of the season, and we will sell them for cash at prices that will make the credit stores scratch and give them the gripes before grape season ends.

Handling fruit is where the cash system works like a charm. The credit man sends in an order and it is filled at the top price and no questions asked. The man with the "dough" dictates the price, or nearly so, and when it comes to retailing he can sell at the same figure the credit man was obliged to pay and make a profit.

Seeing is believing, and a host of our people are learning to believe, through practical and personal investigation, that it pays to pay cash for what they eat. Try it.

PHONE 85. Yours for Cash,

Rundell's Cash Grocery.

PRICES OF CORN.

Wouldn't you rather sell corn at 43 cents in Chicago than at 28½ cents? The former was last month's price. The latter and the lower figure was the democratic price in June, 1896.—333 Republican Weekly Exchaages.

Figures are a dangerous thing for a republican organ to handle these days. Here is this little matter of the price of corn, for instance. Republican organs like to talk about the panic years of 1893-'96, and compare them with the years of 1897-1900. But they should content themselves with general statements and not undertake to quote figures. The market reports for all these years are of easy access, and the following little table will show the Chicago prices of corn on the dates mentioned, the dates selected being the accepted time for securing fair average prices for the year:

March 30, 1893	$0 43
March 30, 1894	37
March 30, 1895	46
March 30, 1896	30
Average price on March 30	34

And now let us take the prices of corn March 30 of the "prosperous" years under William McKinley. Here are the figures, taken from the Chicago market reports:

March 30, 1897	$0 24
March 30, 1898	29
March 30, 1899	35
March 30, 1900	38
Average under McKinley	31¼

Due notice should be taken of the fact that at no time during the "panic years," between 1893 and 1897, was the price of corn as low as it was under the "prosperous reign" of William McKinley. And due note should also be taken of the fact the lowest price during the "panic years" was within 1 cent of the highest price in the "prosperous years" of the McKinley administration.

The administration organs make a vital mistake when they desert glittering generalities for the official statistics, when they desert empty boasting to appeal to the market quotations.—World-Herald.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deere Wells & Co. to Ed Jones, sw ¼, 22-26-2	$ 3600
Elizabath Taylor to Sylvanis Taylor, middle ⅓ of lots 8 9 10, block 1, east add to Wayne	
Sarah A Burhans to Chas H Burr, e ½, 19 and ne, 30 27-3	7800
M. W. Blenkiron to Matew Blenkiron, lot 4, blk 9, Carroll.	100
C A Chace to Jno B Kreittle, lot 19, blk 14, College hill, Wayne	35
Stephen C Durham to L R Durham, lots 13 14 15 16 17 18, blk 14, college hill add, Wayne	120
Jno B Kreittle to L R Durham, lot 19, blk 14, College hill add, Wayne	10
John T Bressler to I W Alter, lots 11 12, blk 1, e add Wayne	200
Mary L Evans to Amelia Henny lot 1 and n ½ of lot 2 in blk, 7 C & B's add to Wayne	800
State of Neb to D E French, e ½ of 36-15-2	2240

Dr. J. C. Clark, Eye Specialist, will be in Wayne during September. Date given later.

It's Your Neck

We Want to Get at Now.

With suitable Neckwear for Summer—the most indispensable article of wear for the neat and tidy dresser. We place on sale to-day the finest assortment of Tecks, Puffs, and Four-in-Hands, the most novel and exquisite designs and colorings in silk—the newest, most tasteful and highest grade neck-dressing ever brought together under one roof in Wayne. The prettiest range of effects ever exhibited are found in the assortment. Not a tie in the whole lot but that is up-to-date and right in every respect. Our display is worth coming to see.

Harrington & Robbins,
The Leading Clothiers.

Furniture prices have gone up all over the country but John Gaertner is still selling the best of the factories at old figures.

WINS IT IN A WALK

Laurels Fall to Wayne's Fair Contestant, Celia M. Chase, of the N. N. College.

SHORT SKETCH OF THE VICTOR

Had Over 100,000 Votes to Spare Through the Untiring Efforts of Sam Davies, the Local Newspaper Hustler.

NEWS OF VICTORY ARRIVES.

Saturday night, near eleven o'clock, the residents of this bright, wide-awake, little city were rudely awakened by the loud peals of the college bells. Visions of this magnificent building in flames flitted through their minds. Everybody rushed out, but instead of a cruel blaze, saw the college illuminated from top to bottom. Horns and college yells informed them that Miss Chase had won in the Omaha Bee trip contest. Everybody in Wayne was interested in this contest. Many who had never met Miss Chase worked heroically for her final triumph. One little tot in the kindergarten was telling her teacher about the noise Saturday evening. The teacher asked why all this noise was made. The answer was, "Miss Chase is going to take a trip."

A MOST DIGNIFIED WOMAN.

Miss Chase is a most dignified woman; she has a charming personality, is bright and witty; she is below

MISS CELIA M. CHASE.

medium height, has a wealth of golden hair and large, melting brown eyes. Nature has bestowed upon her a beautiful complexion. For three years she has been the efficient instructor of history and literature in the Wayne Normal College, besides assisting in looking after the interests of the young ladies in the Dormatory. She is purely American, although her descendants are of English extraction. Her grandmother, Celia Pitt Chase, was a descendent of Lord Chatham or Sir William Pitt who so valiantly defended the interests of the Colonies in the English Parliament. Both paternal and maternal ancestry fought in the war of the revolution. In the early history of New England her relatives play an important part. Samuel Chase, signer of the Declaration of Independence, figures in "Richard Carval."

HOW IT WAS WON.

Miss Chase's total vote was 312,813, and the next below that of Miss Mohl of West Point, 169,023. Prof. Pile was in Omaha Saturday, taking down with him 232,000 votes. He met Miss Mohl's representative at the Bee office,

SAM DAVIES.

and the latter was very confident of West Point's winning the trophy. Mr. Pile modestly deposited a cold 50,000, and the West Pointer went him one better by throwing in over one hundred thousand, West Point's total resources. Prof. Pile then raised the anti 182,000 more and the game was won. It might be interesting to West Point people to learn that only 30,000 votes were sent in from outside of Wayne county; that the Nebraska Normal College, student, ex students and friends only gathered up 80,000 more. Where did the other 202,813 votes come from? Well, they were "raised,"—like Topsy—through the untiring and dogged perseverance and persistence of one little man—Samuel Davies—and it did not cost "$565 for votes," nor ten per cent of that amount.

A PUBLIC RECEPTION.

Monday evening from 8 to 10 a public reception was held at the college for Miss Chase. The Skylight Fraternity had it in charge. They were ably assisted by the college people, who were out in holiday attire to do honor to their favorite. Mrs. Pile and Miss Batchelor served the crowd, which numbered hundreds, with most delicious punch. The magical numbers, "3-1-2-8-1-3," being the yell for the evening. Every window of the large building was decorated with placards. In the grand march banners were carried. One quite striking one was a map of Nebraska with Wayne the only town found upon it. Another was a life size portrait of Sam Davies, the hustling Bee agent at this place. At the conclusion of the march Sam was introduced. The young ladies, to the number of several hundred, flew to the rostrum to shake his hand. Elmer Lundberg and Chas. Tower stood by Sam in the trying ordeal, as only brave soldiers could. Many witty impromptu speeches were made. The evening was a most enjoyable one, indeed.

WILL GO TO DENVER.

Miss Chase will take the Denver trp; her companion being her widowed mother. She will leave the morning of Aug. 18, returning Sept. 3.

John Owens left for the West yesterday.

Hon. and Mrs. J. T. Bressler went to Omaha yesterday.

Harvest Gloves—25c and up. THE RACKET.

We sell the purest and best fresh bread in the town. W. L. JONES.

We have a large line of the best and purest Spices. Epler & Co.

See the new ad of Aug. Piepenstock and profit by the bargains he is offering.

Bargain counter of Low Shoes. THE RACKET,

Aug. Piepenstock has a new baker, Rudolph Ottenhauser being away on a vacation.

Ice cream, any flavor, dish or gallon, at the Jones parlors, Uhl's place.

When you want a case of good bottled beer for household use call on Oscar Franks.

C. O. Fisher left for West Liberty, Ia., Monday, owing to the serious illness of a brother.

Smokers get tired of the old brands. Try a Wayne Beauty. It is a cigar homemade of tobacco.

Wallie Tucker went to Emerson yesterday to assist the ball team of that town against Pender.

When you want a good hot meal put up on the square go to the Corner restaurant, the New Delmonico.

R. H. James and R. R. Smith, the latter of Winside, were passengers yesterday for Duluth, Minn.

Big discount on hats at BAYER SISTERS.

Judge Hunter yesterday issued a license to wed to Edward Shanahan and Miss Mattie Miller, both of Randolph.

Reduced price on Summer Dress Goods. THE RACKET.

Knoxe's Sparkling Gelatin knocks them all at two for 25 cents. Epler & Co.

Frank Bannister and sister, Mrs. Thompson, left last evening for the latter's home in Sheridan county, near the Pine Ridge Agency.

One Standard Mower left. See how cheap we close it out. Tower & Benshoof.

Mens' and boys' crash suits, at half price. HARRINGTON & ROBBINS, The Leading Clothiers.

Miss Alma Jones, a former Wayne young lady, now a resident of Spencer, Ia., will be the guest of Miss Bertha Armstrong next week.

Reduced price on all Summer Shoes. THE RACKET,

A small circus pitched its tents on lots south of Nels Grimsley's residence Sunday, and gave a light performance to modest crowd Monday evening.

Summer goods of all kinds at greatly reduced prices during July and August, HARRINGTON & ROBBINS, The Leading Clothiers.

The DEMOCRAT is informed that Roy Surber has leased the Howard cottage on east 4th street, but does not presume to speak further on the subject.

The Norfolk News has "flopped" from republican to "middle-of-the-road" populist. In other words, it is now espousing the cause of Rosewater's republican aid society.

Fred Eichoff, living near LaPorte, was the victim of a peculiar happenstance the other day. He was standing with his back to an open well pulling on a pair of overalls, when his foot slipped and he fell backwards tumbling twenty feet to the bottom of the well. He was taken out unhurt.

The Best thing for Pickling is Heinz Pickling Vinegar. We have it. Epler & Co,

Jones' Book Store

HAMMOCKS BOOKS STATIONERY TABLETS NOVELTIES HAMMOCKS

Organs and Pianos

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS

Have been in the severest competition with the best makes of the world. They have taken the highest honors at all world competitions for many years.

WEBER PIANOS

"Among all the instruments of the renowned makers, here and abroad I today prefer the Weber."
April 5, 1900. EMMA CALVE.

Kingbury Pianos

Chicago Cottage Organs.

JONES

DO YOU KNOW

That we have one of the nicest lines of Shirt Waists and Wrappers that ever came to town, and that our new goods just in are as nice as can be found anywhere.

BOYS

Our line of

Ties and Dress Shits

are up to date. We are also now carrring a more complete line of Dry Goods, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes and Notions than ever before, and our Grocery Stock is always fresh and clean.

We pay the highest market prices for Butter and Eggs.

Give Us a Call,

W. B. HORNBY & CO.

Leading Merchants of Carroll, Neb.

You will not go amiss to buy a crate of fancy California plums for $1 35 at Rundell's. A crate will preserve from 12 to 14 quarts. They sell like hot cakes.

Bryan and Dewey will meet in Chicago as they expected to; but we are always ready to meet those who are interested in a high grade buggy or carriage, which we sell at the right prices. ELI JONES & SON.

College Commencement will open the evening of Aug. 12 with a sermon by Rev. Treftz; contest of litery societies on the 13th, play by Mrs. Wallis and students 14th, musical 15th, lecture by Dr. Hopkins 16th and Alumni banquet 19th.

A week or two ago James Ahern induced Geo. Wilbur to sign an application postal for a sample line of corsets. George foolishly consented and in a few days received a number of them and also a bill for $2.13. Just to help along a good thing, some of the practical jokers had circulars printed extolling the qualities of the "Wilbur" line of corsets, and these were sent through the post office. Yesterday morning a handsomely stuffed corset was nailed to a sign board at the stairway leading to the Wilbur law office, upon which was printed, "For the best thing in corsets call up stairs; Geo. Wilbur." The young man is now receiving about as voluminous an amount of correspondence as Billy Bryan, mostly from the tender sex, enquiring about corsets, price, etc. They'll get tired after a while, George.

J. F. Stanton is a visitor from Carroll today.

Mesdames Sigworth and Charley Chace came up from Stanton today, on their way to Lake Okobojii.

County Treasurer Volpp was in Bloomfield Tuesday where he bought a carload of fine cattle for local trade.

The DEMOCRAT is way short on space this week, a half column of society matter and other local news being crowded out.

There will be no services at the Presbyterian church next Sunday, Rev. Conger, who had been expected, not being able to arrive here.

Messrs McNeal and Craven are reorganizing the band for the Sioux City street fair. They have 14 local members and will engage some outside talent.

Bryan's Vote in 1896.

The DEMOCRAT has heard a number of local republicans reiterate that co[illegible] demned lie set afloat by that old sc[illegible] head, J. Sterling Morton, that W[illegible] Bryan in '96 received the sma[illegible] percentage of any vote ever ca[illegible] a presidential candidate. It i[illegible] policy not to argue with nor con[illegible] this peculiar class of republica[illegible] they are either densly ignorant [illegible] rabidly partisan that they wi[illegible] tinue to lie when shown the [illegible] Bryan received 6,509,016 votes [illegible] total of 13,909,208, or a fracti[illegible] than 47 per cent. J. Sterling [illegible] is the Judas Iscariot of the [illegible] Nebraska.

M'KINLEY WOULD ACT AS MEDIATOR

President Willing to Umpire the Chinese Row Under Certain Conditions.

AN ALLEGED MESSAGE FROM TUAN

Consul Goodnow, at Shanghai, Reports a Dispatch Received From Him Partly Corroborating Conger Message.

Washington, July 25.—The president has listened to the appeal of the Chinese government as transmitted through Minister Wu, and has signified his willingness to mediate between the imperial government and the powers, but only upon conditions which first must be met by the Chinese government.

The exact nature of the terms proposed by the state department will be stated today, and it is expected that publication will be made of the text of the Chinese appeal and of the president's answer. It is known, however, that the answer is entirely consistent with the statement of principles laid down by Secretary Hay in his identical note to the powers, and, moreover, it accepts as truthful the Chinese statements relative to the safety of the foreign ministers at Peking.

The United States' answer does not go to the length of the French answer to a similar appeal in laying down conditions which the Chinese government could not meet even if it were so disposed, if it actually is struggling for its own existence. It does, however, look to it for relief of foreign missionaries and traders in China and to the restoration of order. With that much accomplished the state department feels that it can properly approach the powers with the Chinese proposition for a settlement for what has occurred.

The Chinese appeal came to Secretary Hay through Minister Wu. The secretary promptly telegraphed it to the president at Canton, and after taking a full day for its consideration the president's answer came to the state department. It is issued in the proper diplomatic form and a copy delivered to Minister Wu, who is to forward it to his own government. The appeal and answer will be made public together.

The imperial edict made public yesterday at the state department shows that the imperial government already has taken the first step toward doing what the United States government requires as the principle for the exercise of its good offices in enjoining the viceroys, magistrates and leading men to stop the disorders and protect foreigners. Our government will await the result of this before proceeding further.

It is expected that adverse criticism upon the action of the state department in this matter will be heard from Europe, where the governments are acting upon the belief that all the foreign ministers in Peking have perished, but our government nevertheless regards its course as the correct one.

All of the foreign governments have taken the stand above indicated. The last of the answers to Secretary Hay's note reciting the Conger message have come and all of them, in terms polite and diplomatic, express utter incredulity in the authenticity of the Conger message.

Consul General Goodnow, himself a man of good judgment, also cabled a warning to Secretary Hay against the acceptance of the message without confirmation. But the state department, without guaranteeing the authenticity of the message, feels it to be a matter of prime duty to act upon the theory that it is genuine.

Admiral Remey's notification to the department that he had gone in person up the Pei Ho to Tien Tsin is attributed to the receipt by him of Secretary Long's urgent message to hasten the movement to Peking, and important news from his is expected soon.

The war department, it appears, underestimated the time that would be required for the Grant to arrive at Nagasaki. She sailed on the 1st inst., so that she is not yet quite due at that point with General Chaffee.

The Goodnow cablegram reciting the message from Prince Tuan as vouching for the safety of the foreign ministers on July 18 caused a ripple of excitement for a time at the state department, but the officials soon concluded from the context and other circumstances surrounding the message that Tuan was meant instead of Tuan, so that the message lost the value it would have had if it had come from the redoubtable Boxer leader.

Washington, July 25.—There is reason to believe the government is again using every effort to secure communication with Conger and this time to get an answer from our minister which will be so conclusive as to remove any shadow of doubt. In this connection it is reported Minister Wu yesterday sent another cipher dispatch to Conger, but there is a strong disinclination in official quarters to discuss the various steps being taken while they are still in an inconclusive form.

Alleged Message From Tuan.

The state department has received a dispatch from Consul Goodnow, at Shanghai, dated today, saying Prince Tuan wires that an officer of the tsung li yamen saw all the ministers on the 18th; that none was injured and no attack was being made at the time. He does not say to whom the dispatch of the prince was addressed. It is to a certain extent at variance with Conger's dispatch of that date, describing the legation as being under fire at the time.

Europe Still Incredulous.

The state department has received a number of dispatches from foreign governments relative to the Conger dispatch, also from our officials in China, including Consul Goodnow. Without exception they discredit the accuracy of the dispatch and advance various theories to show its lack of genuineness. The entire burden of the answer indicates a disposition not to move a relief expedition on the evidence furnished by the Conger dispatch. Notwithstanding these messages Secretary Hay personally continues to credit the Conger dispatch, although he says there is a possibility of deception.

Wu Confers With Hay.

Minister Wu conferred with Secretary Hay this morning. The Chinese minister was with the secretary for some time, and on his departure the department gave out an imperial edict of the Chinese government, the substance of which has been previously made known.

Concerning the proposition for mediation made by China the state department is not prepared today to make any statement. It is surmised Secretary Hay is engaged in considering the government's answer, which probably will be delivered to Minister Wu later, but no statement as to the course of procedure could be obtained in any official quarter.

Both the state department and Chinese officials took occasion today to deny the report that plans were on foot for the delivery of Minister Conger by the Chinese authorities to Admiral Remey at Tien Tsin.

The war department is considering the advisability of sending the Hancock from San Francisco, which sails on the 28th, with four batteries of artillery and 500 marines, direct to Taku instead of to Nagasaki. The Meade sails August 1 with a battalion of the Fifteenth artillery, a squadron of the Third cavalry and a company of West Point engineers, 1,111 men and 60 officers. The Garonne, carrying two squadrons of the First cavalry, 100 recruits and 35 officers, 950 men, sails from Seattle the same day for Nagasaki. The Warren is scheduled to sail August 16 with two squadrons of the Ninth cavalry and recruits, 42 officers and 1,242 men.

Remey Goes to Tien Tsin.

Washington, July 23.—The following cablegram was received from Admiral Remey this morning:

"Taku.—Going to Tien Tsin today to look into matters, leaving senior officers here. Newark gone to Nagasaki for docking."

FROM CUBA TO CHINA.

Eighth Infantry Will Soon Sail for Orient.

New York, July 25.—The United States army transport Crook, having on board 642 men of the Eighth infantry, from Havana, arrived this morning. The Eighth infantry is expected to proceed immediately, after release from quarantine, to Fort Snelling, where the regiment will be recruited to its full strength for service in China.

MESSAGE FROM MISSIONARY.

Says the Christians in Peking Are Alive.

New York, July 25.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions today received the following from Chefoo:

"Situation not improved. Shan Tung governor publishes an imperial edict enforcing protection of foreigners. Christian people in Peking alive. Trying through governor to get word to Paoting Fu, where foreigners are in yamen, and supposed to be safe.

"Toweler."

The Methodist Foreign Missionary society of New York today received the following:

"Foo Chow, July 21.—Danger increasing. Missionaries leaving.

"Lacey."

In response to a cable the secretary forwarded $3,000 to help refugees get away.

INSISTS THEY ARE SAFE.

London Chinese Legation Positive Legationers Are Alive.

London, July 25.—Sir Halliday Macartney, counselor and English secretary to the Chinese legation in London, asserted last evening that the Peking legations were safe and about to proceed to Tien Tsin.

Paris, July 24.—M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, has received a telegram from the French consul at Chefoo, dated July 21, saying:

"The governor informs me that, according to reliable news from Peking, all the foreign ministers are safe and the government is taking all necessary steps to deliver and protect them."

BRITISH NOT SATISFIED.

Must Have Cipher Message From Macdonald First.

London, July 25.—In the house of commons Parliamentary Secretary of Foreign Affairs Broderick communicated certain statements of the Chinese authorities with regard to the safety of the legations at Peking. He said the Chinese minister declared them to be unharmed. Broderick read the text of several edicts on the 18th. Commenting on Minister Conger's dispatch to the department of state of the United States, Broderick said though the dispatch was of the same date as the edicts, the latter were not borne out by Conger. Consul Warren had telegraphed to the governor of Shan Tung to know how a message from Peking had reached him in two days, and why there was no message from Sir Claude MacDonald. The governor had replied that the United States minister's message was sent by the Chinese foreign office by a messenger traveling 200 miles a day. "I assure you," the governor of Shan Tung had added, "there is no telegraphic communication. I cannot explain why MacDonald has not telegraphed, but I have begun to be anxious about the ministers, for they and the others are all living and unharmed. Of this I've already had several reliable messages."

Mr. Broderick continued: "Seeing that over a month has elapsed since any communication has reached the government from the British legation and the tsung li yamen is communicating by messenger with the various Chinese authorities, her majesty's government feel they cannot give credence to any statement or decrees attributed to the emperor of the Chinese government unless they are fortified by letters signed and dated by MacDonald or other British officials or by some cablegram in our cipher."

AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN TIEN TSIN FIGHT

Eighteen Members of the Ninth Infantry Buried on Battle Ground.

LIST OF WOUNDED A LONG ONE

Names of the Killed and Wounded Given Out—The United States Marines Suffer Severely Also.

Tien Tsin, July 15, Midnight, via Chefoo, July 20, via Shanghai, July 24.—(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—Eighteen members of the Ninth United States infantry were buried near the barracks this (Sunday) evening. The regiment paraded. Chaplain Marvine officiated and the bodies were enclosed in grandee coffins, taken at Tien Tsin. Following is a list of the casualties suffered by the regiment:

Killed: Company A—John A. Potter and George H. Buckley.

Company B—Corporal Richard B. Slater and Privates John McPartland and Gotfried Svenson.

Company C—Barney Golyea and Robert B. Gordon.

Company D—John H. Porter.

Company F—Oscar Olsen, John J. Dreller, Alexander Syoghberg, Caspar Schwertfeger and James B. Taylor.

Company G—Clyde H. Jamison, Wm. L. Partlow, Frederick H. Reiffennacht, John P. Smith and Dewey Rogers.

Wounded:

Company A—Arnold Pernzy, John J. Dimond, Martin Dunphy, George F. Murphy and John Seymour.

Company B—Corporal Martin Conrow, Corporal John Gallant, and Privates Arthur W. Ruggles, Robert Crawford, Henry E. Stillings, Harry Vanleer, Patrick Cox, Frank W. Southworth, William S. Rowley and Clarence J. McIlride.

Company C—Sergeants E. Omey, T. Perry, Joseph A. Dorry and Adelbert Walker; Corporals James R. Burton and Peter Savage; Musician Harry Kellis, and Privates Samuel F. Whipps, Richard W. Webb, Calvin Matthews, John D. Closson, Ulysses Jumper, James J. O'Neil, Henry J. Scharar and Robert H. Von Schlick.

Company D—Sergeant George Bailey and Edward Gorman, Corporals Sherman E. Jackson and Silas A. Christenberry, and Privates Thomas L. Maloney, Joseph Munch, Fred E. Newell, Davis Kennedy, Carroll L. Gingree, William Murphy and Joseph Ryan.

Company E—Private E. Gilbert, Joseph MacMahon and Patrick J. Murphy.

Company F—Corporals Frank M. Leonard and Gustav Barts, and Privates Francis J. McGee, Frederick E. Shoecraft, Edward Wright, Arthur Ables, Orin C. Weston, David A. Murphy, David B. Hammond, Harry A. Norton, John P. Dimond and George F. Murphy.

Company G—Corporals Dennis Moriarity, Stephen Oda and Thomas H. Cugen, and Privates Loda B. King, Phillip Wubing and Walker F. Coleman.

Company H—Westerly Beckhart, Corporals Albert Juhl, Jacob Mengel, Gerhart Heckerman and George Hoar, and Privates Andrew, Roden Woss (Ross), Westerfield, Lewis Irish, John McIweeney (McSweeney), James Riley, Ralph Richards and David Morris.

Missing:

Company B—Private Myron C. Miller.

Following is a list of the casualties to the marines:

Killed—Sergeant Charles J. Kollock, Corporal Thomas Keely and Privates J. J. McCoukey and Isaac W. Partridge.

Wounded—Sergeants Frederick T. Winters and James Murphy, Corporals J. McDonald and Joseph W. Hunt, and Privates A. S. Champman, J. Cooney, Robert Desmond, F. T. Eglesen, F. P. Heliher, Laurin Larsson, G. E. McIver, C. D. Miller, Calvin J. Matthews, J. C. McGonegal, A. B. Penny, Henry A. Reikers, John Stokes and J. Van Horne.

BATTLE OF TIEN TSIN.

Ninth Infantry Came Near Being Wiped Out.

New York, July 21.—The Evening World publishes the following from its Tien Tsin correspondent under date of Chefoo, July 19:

"The attack on the native city on the 13th resulted in a narrow escape from what seemed up to midnight to be terrific disaster for the allies. The Russians swung north, the other allies south. At daybreak the Russians were to take the forts near the wall and the other allies the city itself. General Fukushima, Japanese commander, promised the Japanese engineers that after three hours' shell fire from all guns they would cross the bridge over the moat before the wall, blowing up the south gate and making a breach for the infantry to enter. Upon this depended everything. The Chinese destroyed the bridge and flooded the land around it. The allies' shell fire in no wise subdued the Chinese rifle fire from the loopholed wall, which was thirty feet high, with a moat twenty feet in depth around it. An outer wall of mud made it impossible for the infantry or marines coming on the field to reply to the Chinese fire. They lost fifty men in ten minutes, and then rushed for the mud wall, which they reached. General Dorward, the British commander, hastened forward with the fragment of his skirmish line. The American marines and Welch fusiliers under command of Waller were on the extreme left. The British marines and the French advanced with the Japanese along the road toward the gate in the mud wall.

Somebody Blundered.

"Dorward's plan, for the Americans to support the Japanese, was not made clear to Colonel Liscum. Dorward lays the blame for the blunder and sacrifice of life on Liscum, but Dorward's chief of staff was heard to say when Liscum moved.

"'Get on down the road anywhere, quickly.'

"Liscum hurriedly led his men through the gate in as open order as possible. They were immediately under fire. They passed the bridge leading to the field, which proved to be a cul de sac. Before the two battalions of Americans, numbering 426 men, could extend themselves they were subjected, besides the fire from the loopholes in the fort, to a fierce fire from embrasures in the line of fortified mud houses on their flank. Three thousand rifles were probably turned on them with an accuracy which amazed the allies' officers. The blue shirts of the Americans made them distinct marks. Liscum guided his men, walking up and down the line, not even ducking his head while the bullets fell around. The Americans charged into the flank fire with rushes, the ground being marshy and lined with ditches. The line had just reached the shore of the canal when the color bearer fell. Liscum picked up the colors and stood looking around apparently for a ford.

"'Better get down or they'll hit you,' shouted Major Regan.

"'I guess not,' Liscum replied.

Colonel Liscum Falls.

"The next instant a sharpshooter's bullet went through the colonel's abdomen.

"'I've got it. Get at them if you can,' said the dying man, adding: 'Don't retreat, boys; keep on firing.'

"These were his last words. Regan was hit immediately afterward. All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun was beating down on them, and they had nothing to drink but salty marsh water. Meanwhile the wounded came crawling through the gate of the mud wall. There was no order. They were sent anywhere. The doctors were hit by sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded, and could not carry off the wounded from the field. Major Regan, Captains Bookmiller and Noyes were all hit twice. Noyes, wounded in the arm and leg, crowled through a ditch in water up to his neck to report the situation to Dorward.

"The loopholes were blazing bullets and lyddite shells, and no infantry could charge in the face of this fire. From 2 to 5 o'clock, though acting conjointly, neither Dorward nor Fukushima knew each other's whereabouts."

Escape in the Darkness.

"Under cover of darkness the men of the Ninth infantry crept back from their dangerous position, bringing their wounded. They executed the movement with one man killed. Their casualties were 91 men and 5 officers out of 426. The marines lost 30, including Captain Davis, who was shot through the heart while talking to Colonel Meade. It was decided to withdraw when news came that the Chinese were evacuating. The Russians were not so successful as hoped. The total loss of the allies was 700. The Japanese, who were most gallant in the fight, lost severely. But for the Americans stopping the flank fire the Japanese loss would have been much heavier.

Enter the City.

The French, American, Japanese and British entered the city at 2 in the morning of the 14th, unopposed. The American flag was half-masted and hoisted over the south gates. The walls were strewn with Chinese soldiers, killed by the shell fire which caused their flight. There was a terrible row over the burning of the town. Several foreign officers are reported lost. Natives looted the Chinese town. The bank and arsenal were heavy sufferers. The advance movement on Peking is not contemplated soon. American wounded crowd the hospital, all doing well."

KILLED 200 FILIPINOS.

Result of the Week's Operation in Luzon.

Manila, July 24.—It is officially stated that last week 200 insurgents were killed and 130 surrendered or were captured. One hundred rifles were taken. Twelve Americans were killed and eleven wounded.

This includes the casualties of Colonel William E. Birkhimer's engagement with a force of the Twenty-Eighth volunteer infantry, who attacked 200 insurgent rifles entrenched two miles east of Tiaal, killing thirty-eight. A detachment of the signal corps, while repairing wires, was twice ambushed.

Captain Charles D. Roberts, of the Twenty-fifth volunteer infantry, who was captured by the Filipinos last May, has arrived here on parole. He will not return to captivity.

Senor Buencamino last Thursday sent to Aguinaldo, by means of Aguinaldo's mother, the amnesty resolutions adopted by the meeting of representative Filipinos here on June 21, together with General MacArthur's answer to them and other documents bearing upon the restoration of peace. It is understood that Aguinaldo will summon his advisers and that a reply may be expected within a month.

The Filipinos here will give a banquet next Saturday in celebration of President McKinley's order of amnesty.

CONGER'S BROTHER HOPEFUL.

Believes Message From Minister Is Genuine.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 24.—Rev. E. L. Conger, of Pasadena, a brother of Minister Conger, was shown by an Associated Press reporter a copy of the dispatch received by the state department.

"It is directly in line with what I have felt and thought all along," he said. "I have never given up the hope that the legationers and foreigners in Peking were still alive, but I felt and, of course, feel more than ever now that they are in dire distress and that help must come to them soon or they perish miserably. The United States is proceeding along the safest and best lines, no doubt, and I can only trust, for the sake of my beloved brother and the others who are there that there will not be a moment's delay as long as there is hope of reaching Peking before a massacre takes place."

Mr. Conger also received a telegram from the state department transmitting to him the message from his brother.

MORE EVIDENCE OF A PLOT TO KILL GOEBEL

Lieutenant in a Republican Militia Company Testifies Against the Taylorites.

YOUTZY HIRED THE ASSASSINS

Fifteen Minutes Before the Murder He Told Witnesses "Something Was Going to Happen"—Corroborated by Other Witnesses.

Georgetown, Ky., July 24.—Lieutenant John Ricketts, an officer in the Barbersville militia company of which John Powers was captain, testified in the Powers case today. He arrived in Frankfort January 25 with a trainload of mountaineers armed with guns and pistols. Witness said that each morning a crowd of from 300 to 600 mountain men occupied the yard in front of the executive building. Witness had a conversation with Youtzy the day before the assassination. Youtzy said Goebel had to be put out of the way, and he (Youtzy) had $100 which he would give for the purpose. He knew ten or twelve others who also would contribute to such a fund. Youtzy said Goebel could be killed from the executive building and the assassin could escape through the basement and never be detected. He said his job depended on Goebel being killed. Fifteen minutes before the assassination witness saw Youtzy, and the latter told him he wanted twenty-five or thirty men to accompany him to the executive building. Continuing, witness said:

"Youtzy put us inside the executive building near the stairs. He told us something was going to happen, and that we must remain there. I left and went into a private residence across the street from the building. I had been there a few minutes when I heard shots. I did not know any of the men whom I left at the foot of the stairs of the executive building."

Cross examined, witness said that when Youtzy placed the men in the hall he told them that as soon as "something happened" a man would come down the steps and go away with them.

Robert Noaks was cross examined by Judge Tinsley. He said he was deceived into a talk with Colonel Campbell at Big Stone Gap, Va., prior to his arrest, where the latter met him, as Mr. Kramar, interested in mining. The conversation led into politics and then to the Goebel assassination. Later he found he was talking to the attorney for the prosecution. He said Campbell did not promise him anything for his testimony.

Expected Goebel's Death.

Witness said that he had an idea that Goebel was to be killed, but he thought it would be in a fight and not by assassination. When told by John Powers to keep out of range, as some fellows in the lobby were going to do the work for Goebel when he came in, he hurried off to prevent the assassination.

Noaks was re-examined regarding the trip of himself and his men to Frankfort at the time of the meeting of the election commissioners in December. He repeated that Powers had instructed him to have his men crowd into the state house so the governor would have an excuse to call out the militia. When they got there, however, Governor Bradley blocked their game by telling them "to keep off the grass," as the witness expressed it. Witness reiterated that the object of Powers and others was to intimidate the commissioners.

Saw the Shot Fired.

Ed Steffee, a Frankfort messenger boy, testified that he was standing on the steps of the legislature building when the shooting occurred. Witness saw Goebel fall. Looking in the direction from which the shots came he saw the end of a rifle barrel protruding a few inches from a window in the office of secretary of state, the sash of which was raised about fifteen inches and the curtains being drawn. He did not see who it was that was at the window.

The attorneys on both sides are observing the utmost secrecy regarding their movements and it is impossible to forecast with accuracy what step they will take next, but it is said the prosecution will not allow any evidence it has bearing on the question as to the man who fired the shot that killed William Goebel to come out on this trial.

Powers is indicted as an accessory before the fact for conspiring with others to murder Governor Goebel, and all of the evidence as to the identity of the assassin is to be held in reserve for the trial of Jim Howard and Berry Howard, both indicted as accessories.

The prosecution may close its direct testimony the latter part of the week, but in that event it is expected that the rebuttal testimony which will be offered when the evidence for the defense is in will be long drawn out.

The lawyers for the defense decline to say whether the defendant will be put on the stand in his own defense. Although no statement has been made, it is definitely understood that neither Youtsey, Davis, Combs nor Whitaker, who are in jail here charged with being accessories, will be allowed by their allies to testify in the Powers case.

Pensions Granted.

Washington, July 23.—Pensions have been granted as follows:

Iowa: Original—Joseph Ackerson, New Hartford, $5; Benjamin Baker, Bernard, $6; Benjamin L. Flathers, Rock Branch, $6; Eugene Allen, Cedar Rapids, $6. Increase—William F. Shiffer, Nodaway, $10; Samuel W. Anderson, Keokuk, $8; Andrew Condron, Sioux City, $12; John Dealy, Lewis, $10. Widows—Henrietta M. Gade, Douds Station, $8; minor of William T. Chapman, Corning, $12; Ida M. Sauer, Cedar Rapids, $8; Marietta M. Walker, Des Moines, $8; Helen A. Gates, Keokuk, $8; Elizabeth Boyce, DeWitt, $8.

South Dakota: Widows—Bridget Egan, Vermillion, $8.

Nebraska: Original—George A. Williams, Omaha, $6; William K. Atkinson, York, $8; Alois J. White, Greenwood, $6. Increase—William H. Nichols, Kearney, $8; Mandy J. Wright, Whitney, $8; Samuel Perseis, Omaha, $8. Widows—Frances J. Pierce, Havelock, $8.

J. H. Benzins has been appointed postmaster at Froelich, Clayton county, Ia., vice W. H. Hoefner, resigned.

Rural free delivery service will be established on August 1 at Fremont, Dodge county, Neb., with two carriers. Length of route, 49 miles; population served, 2,450; carriers, Hans Hansen and John H. Forney.

The controller of the currency has approved the National Bank of Commerce, of New York, as a reserve agent for the Yankton National bank, of Yankton, S. D.

WESTERN STATES' WAR CLAIMS

Iowa Still Has a Balance of $50,161—Dakota Is Luckier.

Washington, July 25.—The annual report of the auditor for the war department, just made public, shows Iowa has filed claims for $147,641, of which $91,483 was allowed, the balance due being $56,161.

Minnesota has filed claims for moneys expended in the Spanish war amounting to $166,944, of which $18,933 has been allowed, leaving a balance claimed of $148,011.

North Dakota's claim amounts to $12,041, and $11,248 has been allowed, leaving a balance of $793.

South Dakota has been equally lucky. Her claim was for $14,277 and she has been allowed $14,111, leaving a balance unpaid of only $166.

Wisconsin's state agent has been paid $80,396 out of $88,166 claimed, leaving a balance of $7,770.

MEN WHO FELL AT BUENA VISTA

Bones of American Soldiers to Be Brought Home.

Houston, Tex., July 25.—Colonel J. W. Scully, of the quartermaster's department, U. S. A., has gone to Mexico to disinter and bring back for burial in the San Antonio government cemetery the bones of American soldiers who fell in the battle of Buena Vista, fought near Saltillo, Mex., in 1846, between the Americans under General Zachary Taylor and the Mexicans under Santa Ana.

The remains of about 700 Americans lie where they were buried on the battlefield, but a new railroad will go squarely across this, and this has caused the American government to act.

YELLOW FEVER IN BARRACKS

Camp of Seventh Cavalry, in Cuba, Is Infected.

Havana, July 25.—Yellow fever has broken out in the barracks of the Seventh United States cavalry and the First United States infantry in Pinar del Rio. There have been nine deaths during the present month, and eleven cases are now under treatment in the hospitals. General Lee has ordered the camp moved three miles into the country, and quarantine will be strictly enforced.

The chief surgeon has received orders to institute a thorough investigation into the cause of the outbreak, and special preparations are being made for a thorough disinfection before the First United States infantry embarks for the United States.

IOWAN ROBBED IN NEW YORK

He Refuses to Be Buncoed, and Is "Strong Armed."

New York, July 25.—Arthur Seagrist, a coal dealer of Adair, Ia., who is going abroad and who has been staying at the Stevens house, in lower Broadway, while waiting for the steamship on which he had engaged passage, has had some sad experiences with bunko men. When in Chicago he bought a passage for Scotland by the Furnessia and was persuaded to change $175 into drafts. Another $100 remained in bills in his pocketbook. On taking a walk about the Battery a couple of days or so ago he was accosted by a man who asked him if he was selling coal in New York.

"I don't know you," said Seagrist stiffly, but the stranger insisted that he did and mentioned the names of Cashier Stalk, of the First National bank, and of Cashier Acrelung, of the Lincoln bank, of Adair. Seagrist was accompanied by a friend, an old man, and was induced to believe the stranger, who said he would give him a three days' pass to the Paris exposition if he would take over some advertising matter for him. The stranger took the couple uptown, about John street, and into a small office, on the walls of which several advertisements were pasted up. A light complexioned man was behind a counter and soon a red bearded man entered, followed by a Kentucky colonel, who displayed a large roll of bills and proposed to play any game of cards.

"I don't play at all," said Seagrist with firmness.

The colonel and the stranger played three-card monte and the latter found it very easy to point out the right card after the colonel's clumsy manipulations and won over $50.

"You might as well make some money, too," said the stranger to Seagrist, who refused. The "steerer" then pushed Seagrist against the wall, while the colonel searched him. Seagrist's friend tried to interfere, but was roughly pushed aside. The swindlers took all the cash that Seagrist had and then disappeared. He complained to the police, but no trace of the swindlers could be found.

CROKER MAY GET A MEDAL.

Tammany Boss Saves the Life of His Partner.

New York, July 25.—Richard Croker saved the life of Peter F. Meyer, his real estate partner, the other day. Croker is a first rate swimmer and Meyer is a novice. The two went bathing at City Island, and Meyer soon got beyond his depth. He found he was in peril and yelled for aid. Croker at once swam to the rescue and brought his partner into shallow water.

The Tammany boss is at Brighton, and, although the greatest efforts had been made to keep the rescue story quiet, it became public, and Croker was soon the recipient of congratulations from those who know him.

Croker, with his usual surliness, repudiated the statement that he had acted as a hero, but the story is out now, and the chances are that the boss will be given a medal, if by any chance he can be induced to accept it.

SERUM WORKS WONDERS.

Successful Treatment of Yellow Fever by a Young Brazilian.

Vera Cruz, July 25.—The first patient treated with the yellow fever serum by the young Brazilian experimenter, Dr. Bellinzaghi, now is fully convalescent. Other patients treated are progressing favorably.

There is intense interest in the experiments and every facility is afforded the doctor. Patients very low with black vomit have been treated and the effect of the serum is marvelous, astonishing old physicians here.

CONSPIRED TO DEFRAUD.

Miss Sheehan, of Knights and Ladies of Security, Pleads Guilty.

Chicago, July 25.—Miss Margaret Sheehan, former financial secretary of Illinois council, No. 420, Knights and Ladies of Security, a fraternal insurance order, pleaded guilty in court to a charge of conspiracy to defraud that organization out of $6,600. It is said that, hoping for leniency, two more of the persons indicted will plead guilty. Pauper cadavers were

GENERAL ROBERTS IS ISOLATED AGAIN

DeWet Makes a Bold Raid and Again Cuts His Line of Communication.

BROADWOOD TELLS OF FIGHTING

Reports a Sharp Engagement With the Boers in Which English Had Five Men Killed and Seventy-Six Wounded.

London, July 25.—General DeWet has again succeeded in cutting Roberts' communications, both railway and telegraph, and has captured 100 Highlanders. The story of the federal commander's bold raid comes in the form of a telegram from General Forestier-Walker, dated Cape Town, July 22, forwarding a dispatch from General Knox, as follows:

"Kroonstad.—The following comes from Broadwood: 'Have followed commando since 16th. Hard, sharp fighting at Palmeitfontein on the 19th. Prevented from pursuing larger by darkness. Hundred Boers found. Our casualties 5 killed and 30 wounded. Enemy doubled back through Paardekraal in the darkness. Shall march tomorrow to Roodevaal station. Send supplies for 3,000 men and horses; also any news of enemy's movements. Believe commando consists of 2,000 men and four guns, accompanied by President Steyn and both the DeWets. Wire and main line of railway north of Honingspruit have been cut; also telegraph to Pretoria. According to my information DeWet has crossed the railway going north.'

"General Kelly-Kenny telegraphs from Bloemfontein, July 22:

"'Railway has been cut north of Honingspruit; supply train and hundred Highlanders captured by the enemy. This morning a large force of the enemy is moving on Honingspruit. All communication with Pretoria is cut off. The Second and Third cavalry brigades are following the enemy.'"

RELIEF OF KUMASSI.

Garrison in Terrible Shape When Succor Came.

London, July 25.—Advices just received here say that Colonel Willcocks, the commander of the relief column in Ashanti, describes his entrance into Kumassi, July 15, a scene of horror and desolation being visible on all sides. He adds that the native soldiers were too weak to stand and that the brother officers thanked God for relief, as a few days, they declared, would have seen the end. Colonel Willcocks left the garrison well supplied with food and ammunition.

Fumsu, July 22.—The Kumassi relief column has just arrived here from Kumassi, which it left July 17, bringing the old garrison—about twenty fairly fit men, seventy broken down invalids and some women and children in a pitiful condition.

The success of Colonel Wilcox was due to his choice of a route not suspected by the Ashantis, who had concentrated in thousands along the eastern route, but in much smaller numbers along the western route via Picci. Even as it was, the Ashantis were active and roads were knee deep in mud. Colonel Willcocks took a couple of villages by bayonet charge. Beyond Ekwanda he found the tribesmen in a strong position behind stockades. It was a large war camp with the commander of the Ashanti army estimated at 4,000 men.

After a heavy fire on both sides for nearly an hour, Colonel Willcocks ordered a bayonet charge, and the troops rushed the thick bush cheering vigorously. The Ashantis did not wait for the bayonets, but fled in confusion.

The casualties of Colonel Willcocks were two officers wounded, two natives killed and seventeen wounded.

On finding Kumassi in such a terrible condition, Colonel Willcocks, after cutting bush and burning bodies, placed the whole force upon half rations, an arrangement cheerfully borne. No opposition was met on the return.

FUSION IN IDAHO.

Dubois Says the Old Alliance Will Be Continued.

Blackfoot, Idaho, July 25.—Senator Dubois has returned home from Pocatello convention. He says:

"Fusion between three parties in the state is absolutely assured. The populists feared the nomination of Steunenberg or some one of his naming, and on that account refused to join the combination. They are now satisfied and in due time will withdraw their ticket and support the democratic and silver republican ticket. Success in the state is certain. As a candidate for the senate I will carry every county with the possible exception of two."

TO BAR IT FROM BALLOT.

Nebraska Populist Chairman Protests Against Mid-Road Ticket.

Lincoln, Neb., July 23.—Chairman Edmisten, of the populist state committee, has filed with the secretary of state a protest against permitting the mid-road populist state ticket to go on the official ballot under the designation of "populist." The previous designation of the populists has been the people's independent party, but Chairman Edmisten avers that the name populist belongs to the people's independent party, and its use by another party will tend to confuse the voters. This, he alleges in his protest, would be contrary to the spirit of the Nebraska election laws. The mid-roaders have not yet filed the certificates of nomination of their ticket. The secretary of state is a fusion populist and the mid-road leaders have announced their intention of taking an appeal to the courts if the secretary's ruling is unfavorable to their application.

IMMENSE WAREHOUSE BURNS.

Loss of Three Quarters of a Million at St. Paul.

St. Paul, July 25.—The St. Paul Cold Storage and Warehouse company's large building and contents burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $750,000; insurance $550,000. The warehouse was filled with butter, fruit, tobacco, eggs, tea, whisky and other commodities.

For the one man who has ruined by his enemies a hundred have been ruined by their friends.

PESSIMISM STILL PREVAILS.

European Governments Suspicious of Chinese Assurances.

London, July 25.—Though there are indications that hardened pessimism is beginning to melt under the influence of Chinese assurances, so that it is now admitted that perhaps not all foreign ministers in Peking have been killed, still incredulity remains dominant in European circles. No one seems able to reconcile the assurances of the imperial edicts with Conger's statement that he was expecting death by massacre, though the documents purport to have been sent off from Peking on the same date. It is confidently anticipated, however, the mystery will soon be solved, as all governments have been following the lead of Secretary Hay and have taken steps to test the sincerity of the Chinese officialdom by insisting upon free communication with the ministers.

Appropriate.

Puck: "Has China any national motto?"

"I don't know of any; but she might adopt, 'If you don't see what you want, ask for it.'"

MUST KEEP OUT OF POLITICS.

B. & O. Road Bars Employes From Holding Public Office.

Chicago, July 24.—Employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company have been forbidden to hold political office. General Superintendent Stuart, whose headquarters are in Chicago, has issued an imperative order stating that under no circumstances will employes of the system be allowed to stand as candidates or or occupy any political office. The prohibitive bulletins were posted last night in all the shops and offices of the company at its divisional headquarters.

FOUR KILLED IN FIGHT.

Officers Attempt to Make Arrests and Battle Ensues.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 24.—Two deputy sheriffs and two negroes were killed in a battle between the officers and a gang of railroad hands in Scott county. The officers went to the camp to arrest Will Walker for illegal whisky selling. The whites and blacks had been drinking and undertook to prevent the arrest, with the above result.

Your true gossip is the woman who believes the story she invents.

STUMPS PULLED BY WIND POWER

Large Field Was Cleared at a Speed That Was Surprising.

Farmers' Advocate: Utilizing the wind as a stump puller is an Oregon invention. It was the idea of the farmer at the state penitentiary, whose task was to clear six acres, and with the aid of the wind he cleared the whole track in six weeks, although the timber was a dense growth, the first measuring from one to four feet in diameter. The winds in the quarter blew strong from the south at this season.

The farmer put his men to work on the north side of the fir grove. They cut a log and dragged it close to the north side of the bases of the fir trees that were to be felled. The preparations were made during the first day and then the men went home and slept while the wind did the rest. During the night a strong south wind blew the trees down and they, in falling across the logs, pulled up the taproots. The next day the men sawed up the fallen trees, burned the brush and laid their logs for another lot of trees. They proceeded in this way until the whole grove disappeared.

A Tale of Two Shirts.

The Argonaut: A discharged soldier lately returned from the Philippines, tells a tale of a shirt which is too good to be lost. His company was returning from a long and tiresome scouting trip, in which most of the men had parted with the greater part of their wearing apparel, when he saw on a clothes line in the grounds of a residence adjoining a big stone church two very good shirts, hung out to dry. As he had at the time only half a shirt to his back, he proceeded to help himself to a whole one. Whereupon a woman came out of the house and said to him, in passable English: "You will pay for that on the judgment day." "Madam," he replied, "if you give such long credit, I will take both shirts," which he proceeded to do.

The Boers are reminding Lord Roberts that Napoleon's capture of Moscow did not end the war with Russia.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

No Time to Be Sick.

Indianapolis Journal: "You got well of the grip in a hurry, Mrs. Wiggs?"

"Yes, I had to; Mr. Wiggs got it."

"I don't believe in working by a system."

"Why not?"

"Why, if you work by a system that system is only one more thing you will have to keep your mind on."

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A resident of Iola, Kan., named McClelland recently told a Mr. Sharp that unless the latter should cease paying attention to Mrs. McClelland there would be a murder and a funeral. Sharp thereupon caused McClelland to be lodged in jail on the charge of having made homicidal threats, and then proceeded to elope with the prisoner's wife.

$1.00 Wheats

Make your fortune speculating quickly with small capital. Book free. Easy explaining. E. G. Gunsolus & Co., 15 Board of Trade Court, Rialto Bldg., Chicago.

Handles of forks and knives are utilized for the storage of salt and pepper under a new patent, each handle being formed of a tube, which has spring clips to hold in on the shank, with an internal reservoir for the salt and pepper, which is shaken through the ends.

Did You Ever Run Across

an old letter-ink all faded out? Couldn't have been Carter's ink, for it doesn't fade.

What is known as "the great fire" in New York city, which occurred in 1835, caused a total loss of $18,000,000. The recent conflagration at the New York wharves destroyed $10,000,000 worth of property and went far beyond the great fire in fatalities.

It is generally the woman, with a mind of her own whose children never mind.

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Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

MR. DOOLEY ON THE CHINESE SITUATION

(By F. P. Dunne—Copyright, 1900, by R. H. Russell.)

"Well, sir," said Mr. Hennessy, "to think iv th' audacity iv thim Chinymen! It do baffle all."

"It do that," said Mr. Dooley. "It bates th' worruld. An' what's it comin' to? You an' me looks at a Chinyman as though he wasn't good f'r anything but washin' shirts, an' not very good at that. 'Tis wan iv th' sports iv th' youth iv our gr-reat cities to rowl an impty beer kag down th' steps iv a Chinee laundhry, an' if ever a Chinyman come out to resist it they'd take him be th' pig tail an' do th' joynt swing with him. But th' Chinyman at home's a diff'rent la-ad. He's with his frinds, an' they're manny iv thim, an' he's rowlin' th' beer kags himself, an' western civilization is down in th' laundhry wondhrin' whin th' police'll come along.

"Th' lord-f'rgive me f'r sayin' it, Hinnissy, but if I was a Chinyman, which I will tighr anny man f'r sayin', an' was livin' at home, I'd tuck me shirt into me pants, put me braid up in a net an' go out an' take a fall out iv th' in-vader if it cost me fine life. Here am I, Hop Lung Dooley, r-runnin' me little dopey store an' p'haps raisin' a family in th' town iv Kooshoo. I don't like foreigners thru anny more thin I do th' rest. Along comes a baldheaded man with chin whiskers from Eataboo, Wisconsin, an', says he: 'Benighted an' haythen Dooley,' says he, 'ye have no God.' he says. 'I have,' says I. 'I have a lot iv them,' says I. 'Ye are an uncultivated an' foul creathure,' he says. 'I have come six thousan' miles f'r to hist ye from th' mire iv ignorance an' ir-religion in which ye live to th' lofty plane iv Eataboo,' he says. An' he sets down on an easy chair an' his wife an' her friends come in an' they isthrojooce Mrs. Dooley to th' modhern improvements iv th' corset an' th' hat with th' blue burrd onto it an' put shame into her because she hasn't her feet grow, while th' head missionary reads me a pome out iv th' Northwestern Christyan Advocate. 'Well,' says I, 'look here, me good fellow,' I says. 'We an' the people have occypied these here premises f'r manny years.' I says, an' here we mean to stay,' says I. 'We're doin' the best we can in th' manner iv gods,' I says. 'We have thim cast in a first-rate foundhry,' I says, 'and we sandpaper thim dry week,' says I. 'As f'r knowin' things,' I says, 'my people wrote pomes with a marlin' brush whin th' Iloes iv ye was r-runnin' ar-round woorin' a short pelisse iv sheepskins an' barin' each other to death with stone hammers,' says I. An' I'm f'r firin' him out, but bein' a quite man I lave him stay.

"Th' nex' day in comes a man with a suit iv clothes that looks like a table cloth in a section house, an' says he: 'Poor, ignorant haythen,' he says, 'what manner iv food dye-ne-ye?' he says. 'Rice,' I says, 'an' rats,' I says. 'is me fav'rite dish,' I says. 'Deluded wretch,' says he. 'I riprisint Armour an' comp'ny, an' I'm here to make ye change ye'er diet,' he says. 'Hinceforth ye'll ate th' canned roast beef iv th' merry ol' stock yards or I'll have a file iv soldiers in to fill ye full iv oondygestible lead,' he says. An' a-fther him comes th' man with Aunt Mrundy's Pancakes an' Flaked Bran an' Yellperishit-cooden't-eat-a-biscuit, an' other ripristintatives iv western civilization, an' I'm to be sho'in' I don't take thim all.

"Thin a lad comes down with a chain an' a small gun on three sticks an' a gang iv section men that, an' says to th' name iv Casey, an' requests he to get down a railroad. 'What's this f'r?' says I. 'We're th' advance guard iv western civilization,' he says, an' we're goin' to give ye a railroad so ye can go swiftly to places that ye don't want to see,' he says. 'A counthry that has no railroads is beneath contempt,' he says. 'Casey,' he says, 'stretch th' chain across yon graveyard,' he says. 'I aim f'r to bust th' thruck just yonder thru large tombstone marked Riquiescat in Pace, James H. Chunge-a-lang,' he says. 'But,' says I, 'ye will disturb poor bones,' says I, 'if ye go to layin' ties,' I says. 'You'll be mixin' up ay of man with th' Cassidys in th' nex' for thar,' I says, 'the river spoke to sayge in anger in his life,' I says. 'You're an ancestor worshiper, haythen,' says th' lad, an' he goes on to thump th' mounds in th' cimitery an' toffuse th' thruck with th' remains iv th' deceased. An' a-fther he's got through along comes a Frenchman, an' an Englishman, an' a Iloesian, an' a Dutchman, an' says wan iv thim: 'This is a comfortable-lookin' saloon,' says he. 'I'll take th' bar, ge take th' leebox, an' th' r-est iv th' fixtures.' 'What f'r?' says I: 'I've paid th' rent an' th' license,' says I. 'Nice mind,' says he. 'We're th' ripristintatives iv westhern civilization,' he says, 'an' 'tis th' business iv westhern civilization to our upsh' th' engines iv eastern civilization,' he says. 'I'm off,' he says, 'for I'll pull wuys nair,' he says. 'Well,' says I, 'this thing has gone far enough,' I says. 'I've heard me good ol' castiron gods or losses accused,' I says, an' I've been cucked full iv canned goods an' th' Dolling Highrate' express is r-unnin' straight through th' lot where the bones iv me ancesthers lies,' I says. 'I've shud it all,' I says, 'but whin ye come here to bounce me off iv me own premises,' I says, 'I'll have to take th' leg iv th' chair to ye,' I says. An' we're to th' future.

"That's th' way it stands in Chiny, Hinnissy, an' it looks to me as though westhern civilization was in f'r a bump. I mind wanst whin a drunk prize fighter come up th' r-road an' wint to sleep on Slavin's steps. Some iv th' good strong in-ads come along an' they were near bein' at blows over who shud take his hat. While they were debatin' he woke up an' began cuttin' loose with hands an' feet, an' whin he got through he made a collection iv th' things they dhropped in escapin' an' marched on my dore, the sthreet. Mebbe twill tur-rn out so in Chiny, Hinnissy. I see by th' pa-apers that they've four hundhred millyons iv thim boys, an' be hivins! 'twuddent surprise me if whin they got through eatin' us at home they might say to thimselves: 'Well, here goes f'r a jaunt ar-round th' worruld!' Th' time may come, Hinnissy, whin ye'll be squirtin' water over Hop Lee's shirt while a man named Clow Fung kicks down yeer sign an' heaves rocks through ye're windy. Th' time may come, Hinnissy. Who knows?"

"End yeer blather," said Hennessy. "They won't be anny Chinymen left whin th' Imp'ror Willum gits through."

"Maybe not," said Mr. Dooley. "He's a sthrong man. But th' Chinymen have been on earth a long time, an' I don't see how we can push so manny iv thim off in. Anyhow, 'tis a good thing f'r us they ain't Christyans an' haven't learned properly to sight a gun."

Freak of the Type.

Dreadful execution is done sometimes by the man behind the types, says the Mail and Express. Once a newspaper man wrote an "ad" for a theater, and in it said:

From half-past eight till half-past ten
You laugh and laugh and laugh again.

The style on that paper called for expressing the hours by figures, so when the "ad" appeared it read like this:

From 8:30 to 10:30
You laugh and laugh and laugh again.

Sometimes the proofreader fails to correct, and sometimes he doth correct too much. The sporting editor of a San Francisco newspaper had among his notes an item which said: "The young salmon are beginning to run." The next morning the statement was printed on his page that "The young salmon are beginning to swim." When the editor asked how it happened the proofreader said cheerily:

"That's all right, Billy. You had that mixed up with your turf stuff; but I straightened it out for you."

"But why didn't you let it go as I wrote it?" persisted the editor.

"I doubted," was the reply. "Who ever heard of fish running?"

One morning the editors of an esteemed contemporary were perplexed to see in type the announcement that "The Scotus handed down an important decision yesterday." The afternoon paper of the town, with whom the morning paper for years had held a bitter controversy, interesting none but themselves, laughed that day, as the poets say, "in ghoulish glee," and it was up to the morning paper the next day to explain that "the types" made them say that the Scotus did so, when the telegraph editor should have known that that word was merely the abbreviation of the telegraphic for supreme court of the United States.

It would be a long story to tell in detail how mixups happen, but that they really do happen can be doubted by no newspaper man whose knowledge of the business ever led him to explorations of the mysteries of the composing room, as well as the somewhat intricate mazes of the editorial room. And so this heartbreaking account of a marriage may be vouched for as an actual occurrence:

"The church was tinely decorated with holly and evergreen, and the altar was entirely hidden in a waltho of flowers. Out of the recesses rose rare tropical plants, and from the ceiling hung fifteen western veals, which, just at the time of year are scarce, and cor responsinglly dear, at 60 to 120 cents a pound. There was also an active demand for choice lambs, and farmers living east of the Mississippi river can now profitably turn to sheep raising and take the bride, who wore a gown of white corded silk, a creation of Worth's, with pearl ornaments.

"Then came the maid of honor, the sister of the bride, a Miss Henrietta Blower, of Chicago, wearing a dress of white tulle, with diamond ornaments and she was closely followed by a small bunch of Montana sheep, which floated most piteously as they were driven on board and shipped to the winter hotels in Bermuda.

"They will then go on an extended and slightly decolleté, and after the remainder of the party had reached the rail the minister turned and said in a most impressive voice, 'I cannot bid more than 6 1-2 cents for state veals.' And cablegrams from London quoted refrigerated beef at a price that will enable us to pay $4.90 for a calf of choice Indiana beeves, and hearing this there was a rush for the young married couple, and the bride fell into the arms of her father, who is known to bear a very striking resemblance to a Connecticut ox weighing 1,653 pounds. The market here took an upward turn, and advanced 1 1-2c, and the guests, who numbered about 500, were served with a sumptuous dinner at the house of the bride."

Saved His Life by Whistling.

St. Louis Republic: Danbury, Conn.—Henry Fitch, a young farmer living at Mountain End, invited death for himself and his two oxen the other day by whistling.

Young Fitch is a whistler of much ability. He has whistled at every farmhouse and every gathering in the neighborhood, and when he is whistling nobody cares to listen to piano, violin, flute, guitar or banjo.

The other day Fitch was plowing in his field—plowing and whistling. Two sleek, sleepy oxen were drawing the plow, and neither they nor Fitch paid any attention to anything but the plowing and the whistling.

Presently a swarm of thousands of honey bees hovered over them. There was no use to run—still less to fight them, and Fitch simply kept on whistling and plowing, while the bees settled softly upon him and the oxen. They seemed friendly enough as long as Fitch whistled, and Fitch admits that he was willing to whistle as long as they remained friendly and seemed inclined to listen.

Fitch continued to plow along. His patch led toward home, where he could see his mother in the yard. He caught the tails of the oxen and held them so the beasts might not anger the bees by switching them. For the distance of half a mile he held those two oxtails and whistled.

His mother looked up and saw him. He and his oxen looked like they might be covered with a soft brown fur. Fitch stopped whistling just long enough to shout "bees," and then continued without the bees realizing that he had dropped a note.

Mrs. Fitch acted at once. She knows something of bees and realizes that unless she got them hived in short order they would probably sting her son to death. For she argued that he could not keep on whistling forever.

So she got a huge tin pan and began beating it vigorously. The bees stirred uneasily at this interruption of their concert, but they did not sting, and after a few moments every one of them rose in the air and started toward the tin pan. Mrs. Fitch led the way to an empty hive that had luckily been prepared for another swarm, and by dint of much beating and coaxing got all the bees into it.

STORAGE ROOM NEEDED.

An Important Item Which Unfortunately Is Overlooked by Quite a Number of Beekeepers.

It is just as unreasonable to expect bees to store you a crop of surplus honey, without ample storage-room properly equipped, as anything can be, and to complain at the bees for not doing it is proof sufficient of lack of intelligence. Yet it is done.

You will occasionally meet an old "mossback" that will tell you that bees do not do any good in this country any more, and that they cannot make a living here, or they cannot make a living there, when the facts are that his remarks are applicable to himself instead of the bees.

Some who should know better may also tell you that this country is becoming overstocked with bees, when we all know that there are tens of thousands of pounds of honey going to waste for every one pound gathered, for want of bees sufficient to save it.

This country is improving faster in nectar-producing blossoms by far than the rate of increase of bees. While it may be true that some localities are overstocked with bees, yet, take it as a whole, it would be absurd to think of.

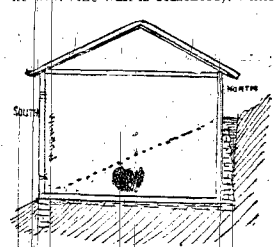
The amount of storage capacity properly applied for surplus honey has all to do with the size of the crop, and if we do not apply it we fail. We may have a poor honey flow which we cannot help, but we can get ready for it if it comes, and it seldom fails to pay expenses, to say the least. The best standard hives are all equipped with the necessary storage-room for surplus, and if we bring these into use we seldom make a mistake in this particular.

There is a right time and a wrong time to add surplus boxes, but as a rule they should be applied at the beginning of the principal honey flow of the season. Colonies must be strong to at once accept them, and weak colonies should not have them put on until they become strong. Supers should also be added to a colony when it is crowded for space in the brood chamber, and thus prevent it from swarming, if possible.—A. H. Duff, in National Rural.

A SIDE-HILL HOUSE.

It Secures Great Warmth for Poultry in Winter and Keeps Them Dry in Summer.

The cut shows a cross-section of a poultry house built on a side hill, the arrangement being such as to secure great warmth, and no inflowing of water—the usual trouble in building into a bank. Loose stones behind the retaining wall conduct the water from the hill down into a tile drain below the wall (the wall is cemented), while



SIDE-HILL HENHOUSE.

any other water that may overflow the tile drain runs along through the loose stones beneath the house, and runs into the loose stone wall beneath the front side of the house. A house ten feet long, or a hundred feet, could be built in this way along a hillside. A house of this kind on a southern exposure is excellent for winter use, being sunny, protected from the cold north and northwest winds, and having good drainage in front. When built as we have described, the drainage from the rear cannot affect it injuriously.—Farm Journal.

NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

Never pull up the cover that the bees have so closely sealed down unless compelled to do so.

In all hives there should be three personages—the queen, the worker bee and the drone.

One secret of getting wax of a bright yellow color is to allow it to cool slowly, but always be careful not to burn it.

The only rule in using the smoker is to use it sufficiently to keep the bees under control from the start, taking care not to kill them.

Worker bees, being undeveloped females, may now and then be sufficiently developed to lay eggs, but their eggs will produce only drones.

The worker bee does all the work of the hive, gathers in the honey, pollen and water, secretes the wax, builds the comb, ripens and caps the honey.

When returning frames to the hive, adjust them slowly and carefully. Do not slide the frame to its place at one push; slide it up slowly, just to touch the next frame.—Maine Farmer.

Beekeeping for Farmers.

D. N. Ritchie is very emphatic in the belief that every farmer should keep bees, and says a farmer who hasn't one or more colonies is not up to the times. He thinks not five per cent. of the farmers have honey on the table for food, and he probably might have made the percentage much smaller without distressing the truth. A notable statement is this: "I can show you farmers living by me who had not had a crop of clover seed for 20 years, until I moved here and bred my bees to such a size that they can work on the red clover; and now they are getting large yields of the very best of seed."—Busy Bee.

Just Like Milk.

Philadelphia Press: "Mamma," exclaimed the little fish, "that worm I just sneaked off the hook seemed to me to be quite sour."

"Well, my dear," replied the mamma fish, "the weather's quite warm, and 'the worm will turn,' you know."

Her Natural Lights.

Puck: Mamma—"I don't see where you get your red hair; you don't get it from your papa, and you certainly don't get it from me."

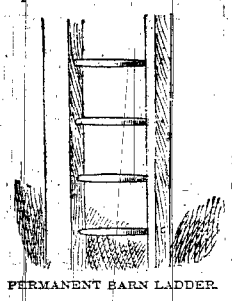
Little Dorothy—"Well, mamma, can't I start something?"

LIVE STOCK

PERMANENT LADDER.

One Should Be in Every Barn Because It Takes Up Little Room and Never Slips.

A permanent ladder, such as shown in the cut, has numerous advantages over the movable variety. It takes up no more room in the barn floor and never slips. Moreover, if the "rounds" are strong, the ladder will never break down, all weight coming upon it longitudinally. The one shown herewith has a post at the side of the main, or



PERMANENT BARN LADDER.

feeding floor, for one side, and a light 1½ by 3½-inch strip for the other side. Pin the rounds on each side carefully, and the ladder will be practically indestructible. The light side piece should be securely fastened at top and bottom, so that the whole ladder may be perfectly rigid. The top can be mortised with a crossbeam in most cases—the beam that runs parallel with the barn floor. If the common detached ladders are to be used one precaution should surely be taken—they should have sharp iron points inserted in the lower ends, so that there may be no chance whatever in their slipping. This is one of the great dangers of the ordinary ladder, and another is that arising from weak "rounds." An ounce of prevention is valuable in this case.—N. Y. Tribune.

SALTING THE SHEEP.

A Method That Has Given Genuine Satisfaction to One Who Has Tried It for Years.

I would like to describe an apparatus for salting cattle and other stock so they will always have salt before them and no waste, writes Joseph H. Yoder, in the National Stockman. For cattle or horses I would prefer to use rock salt placed in boxes or troughs for the winter and scattered about the pasture on the grass in summer. Rains have little effect upon it and this will be found both convenient and economical. For sheep, however, this plan does not work so well. The rock salt is so slow to dissolve that they are not able to get a sufficient amount of it to satisfy their wants, hence it is necessary to use the loose salt for them. During the winter a box can be fastened up at a convenient place in the shed and at the proper height so they can have access to it at all times of the day. In summer if they have not a shed to run under the box can be fastened to a gate post and have a roof placed over it so as to keep out the rain. If it is desired to use loose salt for cattle the same arrangements can be used as have already been described for sheep. The roof over the box should be high enough to be entirely out of the way of the animals. Where loose salt is used it is necessary to be careful to keep a supply in the box all the time, as the animals are liable to eat too much if they go without for several days.

SOME DAINTY PORK CHOPS.

Never keep grain lying by fattening hogs.

A fattening hog needs fresh water daily.

Feed young brood sows so as to secure a good growth of bone and muscle.

Feed the brood sows slop stuff, bran and oil meal a few days before farrowing.

A boar is often seriously injured by being used for breeding when too young.

There are few things that are more detrimental to the health of young pigs than a wet bed.

Too close breeding lowers the vitality and with the breeding out of vitality comes in disease.

Enough coarse bedding should be provided in the sleeping quarters to maintain cleanliness.

As a general rule sows after their farrow a litter of pigs should be kept in a place by themselves until their pigs are a month old.

If there is plenty of room, the young pigs will take their first taste of food from the trough alongside their mothers.—Colman's Rural World.

The Goat as a Shepherd.

Sheep are too slow in their movements to suit goats, which cover more ground in a day and are more inclined to herd in one bunch and less addicted to scattering. When a few goats are kept among sheep not herded, the goats will often, for the sake of company, stay with the sheep. They are useful in this connection, as goats almost invariably come home at night and sheep follow them in, thus often avoiding the danger of having any of the flock killed by dogs or wild animals at night. Sheep and goats do not interbreed and so can be allowed to run together with impunity.—W. G. Hughes, in Farm and Home.

So He Wouldn't Be Stuck.

Philadelphia Press: Tess—I really believe some man is taking an interest in Miss Slokeche.

Jess—What makes you think so?

Tess—She used to fasten her belt with ordinary pins, leaving their points exposed, but now she's using safety pins.

No Bringing Up.

Indianapolis Journal: "Adam never was a boy."

"That's so. Well, he did pretty well, considering he hadn't any bringing up."

TAKING THE CENSUS.

There Were Some Drawbacks to the Work in Kentucky.

Evening Sun: "This census business is all right when it is over and done with, and we look with pride at the figures showing the wonderful increase of our great and glorious republic," said Major Bowen of Kentucky, "but I had a job of enumerating in my state, and the 2½ cents a name I got isn't a drop in the bucket to the amount of trouble I experienced in getting the ignorant and timid colored people to answer to my questions. They had all sorts of queer notions about what the census was, some thinking it was for taxing purposes, some for drafting the men into the army and some thinking they were to be put into slavery again. Many could not be made to answer until they were cornered and compelled to do so, and some gave very queer answers, indeed.

"'Were you born in Kentucky?' I asked one colored woman.

"'No sah,' she answered readily enough, 'I waz bawn in Louisville.'

"'Can you read?'

"'Oh, yes sah.'

"'Write?'

"'Do you speak English?'

"The question staggered her much to my surprise, and I repeated it more for the fun than anything else.

"'No, sah,' she hesitated, 'I reckon I doun' know dat, sah.'

"Another woman reads the names of her children from the family bible.

"'Annie; born April 15, 1895,' she said, and I put it down.

"'Johnnie; born April 15, 1895,' she read again.

"'Hold on,' said I, 'that can't be. You've got them on the same day.'

"'Well, I reckon dat's right, boss,' she explained, 'dey's twins.'

"And these two instances," said the major, with a sigh of relief, "are only two of a thousand or more."

The Truth Bad Enough.

Detroit Journal: The Chicago man explained that he had moved from the suburbs in order to keep the wolf from the door.

"Of course," he hastily added, observing our puzzled looks, "I refer to the figurative wolf more particularly."

The literal or actual wolves were indeed more plentiful in the suburbs than they were downtown, but less plentiful by far than the New York newspapers would have one suppose.

Millions for Baseball.

A million of dollars are spent every year for baseball, but large as this is, it cannot equal the amount spent in search of health. We urge those who have spent much and lost hope to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It strengthens the stomach, makes digestion easy, and cures dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and weak kidneys.

That Would Be Different.

Pearson's Weekly: Liveryman—I am afraid, sir, I must ask you to pay in advance for the hire of the horse.

Amateur Rider—What's that for? Are you afraid that I shall come back without the horse?

Liveryman—Oh, no, sir! But the horse might come back without you.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Hedging.

Indianapolis Press: The Caller—So your canary's name is Joe, is it? Does that stand for Joseph or Josephine?

Small Girl—We don't know. That's why we call it Joe.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., February 15, 1900.

Song of the Camper.

Sing ho, for a camp on the mountain top,
With the breezes briskly blowing,
Where long and bright the red sunlight
Comes over the valley glowing!

And ho, for a camp in the valley lands
Beside a wandering river,
Whose silent flow of waters slow
Goes endless on forever!

Sing ho, for a camp on a sheltered shore,
With the lake before it shining,
And a narrow strand of silvery sand
The water's margin lining!

Then ho, for a camper's life so free!
Sing ho, for its joys unending,
With the golden haze of the summer days
All nature's glories blending!
—Field and Stream.

Miss Josie Wanous, of Minneapolis, has been chosen third vice president of the American Pharmaceutical association, being the first woman to hold office in that body. Miss Wanous, who owns a successful drug store in Minneapolis, holds a leading place among the pharmacists of the country.

OVARIAN TROUBLES.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures These Two Letters from Women.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I was sick in bed about five weeks. The right side of my abdomen pained me and was so swollen and sore that I could not walk. The doctor told my husband I would have to undergo an operation. This I refused to do until I had given your medicine a trial. Before I had taken one bottle the swelling began to disappear. I continued to use your medicine until the swelling was entirely gone. When the doctor came he was very much surprised to see me so much better."—MRS. MARY SMITH, Arlington, Iowa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was sick for two years with falling of the womb, and inflammation of the ovaries and bladder. I was bloated very badly. My left limb would swell so I could not step on my foot. I had such bearing down pains I could not straighten up or walk across the room and such shooting pains would go through me that I thought I could not stand it. My mother got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told me to try it. I took six bottles and now, thanks to your wonderful medicine, I am a well woman."—MRS. ELSIE BAYAS, Otisville, Mich.

She Shocked Papa.

Washington Post: She was a dream of dainty girlhood, all in softest white, with a great rose-laden hat on her exquisitely poised head. She was with an elderly man, whose features were her own, dipped in several layers of masculine fat. They sat at a table within ear shot of me, and he beckoned to a waiter.

"What would you like to have to drink, Mazie?" he asked with an indulgent smile. "A claret lemonade?"

Mazie shook her head.

"What are you going to have?" she asked.

"I think I'll have a stein of beer," he made answer.

"That's all right," said Mazie, and, glancing at the waiter, she delivered her order.

"You may bring me a tub of suds, too," she said.

And papa's gasp was drowned in the music of the orchestra.

For the Man Who Fails.

The world is a snob, and the man who wins
Is the chap for its money's worth;
And the lust for success causes half of the sins
That are cursing this brave old earth.
For it's fine to go up, and the world's applause
Is sweet to the mortal ear;
But the man who falls in a noble cause
Is a hero that's no less dear.

'Tis true enough that the laurel crown
Twines but for the victor's brow;
For many a hero has laid him down
With naught but the cypress bough.
There are gallant men in the losing fight,
And as gallant deeds are done
As ever graced the captured height,
Or the battle grandly won.

We sit at life's board with our nerves high strung,
And we play for the stake of fame,
And our odes are sung and our banners hung
For the man who wins the game.
But I have a song of another kind
Than breathes in these fame-wrought gales—
An ode to the noble heart and mind
Of the gallant man who fails!

The man who is strong to fight his fight,
And whose will no front can daunt,
If the truth be truth and the right be right,
Is the man that the ages want.
Tho' he fall and die in grim defeat,
Yet he has not died the stride,
And the house of Earth will seem more sweet
For the perfume of his life.
—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

John Bull's in the china closet, but he seems to need help to break up things properly.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

The cabinet meeting assembled at 2:30, with Secretaries Hay, Gage, Root, and Long and Postmaster General Smith present.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief & cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

SIOUX CITY P'T'G CO., 835—30, 1900

Constipation.

You cannot possibly enjoy good health unless you have at least one free movement of the bowels each day. When this is not the case, the poisonous products are absorbed into the system, causing headache, biliousness, nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, indigestion.

Ayer's Pills

are a gentle laxative, suitable for any and every member of the family. One pill at bedtime will produce one good, natural movement the day following.

25 cents a box. All druggists.

"Ayer's Pills have done me and my family great good. They are like a true friend in trouble. There is nothing equal to them for sick headache and biliousness."—MRS. JULIA BROWN, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 5, 1899.

WINCHESTER FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

"New Rival," "Leader," and "Repeater"

Insist upon having them, take no others and you will get the best shells that money can buy.

ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM.

THE DEMOCRAT

WAYNE, NEBRASKA

W. S. GOLDIE, Editor and Publisher.

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

The Winning Ticket.

National, State and County.

For President:
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
For Vice-President:
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

STATE.

For Governor:
W. A. POYNTER.
Lieutenant Governor:
E. A. GILBERT.
Secretary of State:
C. V. SVOBODA.
Treasurer:
S. B. HOWARD.
Attorney General:
WILLIS D. OLDHAM.
Auditor:
H. S. GRIESS.
Land Commissioner:
P. J. CAREY.
State Superintendent Schools:
C. F. BECK.
Congressman Third District:
JOHN S. ROBINSON.
State Senator, Eleventh Dist.
R. A. TAWNEY

COUNTY.

For County Attorney:
GUY R. WILBUR.
For Commissioner, 2nd Dist.
JAKE ZIEGLER.

Another long death-list from Gen. McArthur this week.

The Sioux City Tribune and J. Sterling Morton's Conservative—what a warm pair to draw—flies.

"The middle of the ditchers," is what a German patriot calls the republican spies who constitute the "middle of the road" party of Nebraska. Just wait until the fall rains wash this dirty element into the sea.

The Omaha Bee describes a citizen of that place who sheds his hide every year, giving him a nice new pink skin that looks like a "union suit." That must be the same old suit that Doctor Rosewater used to go courting in.

Some of the papers are saying that the democratic platform is "revolutionary in character," remarks the Cherokee (Ia.) Democrat, which is just what it is intended to be. It will require something of a revolutionary nature to get the country back to democratic principles.

English dispatches keep right on throwing bouquets at McKinley's anti-American administration. Does England want to see a change? Well, we rather guess not. Mark and Mack is the first American team the mother country (?) has pulled the ribbons over in 124 years.

ELLEN IS "TOO MANY" FOR WHEELER.

Of all the governors Nebraska has ever had William A. Poynter is the most disappointing to the people. Nebraska is full of better material than he for that office Poynter represents the decadence of the populist party. He asked the legislature to pass the Oxnard sugar beet bounty bill, a steal so rank that no legislature would dare to even seriously consider it. He vetoed a resolution of thanks to the First Nebraska regiment. His appointments have been positively the worst in the history of the state. Of very moderate ability his chief lack is backbone. As a governor he is a failure—Wakefield Republican.

To the first three assertions we would say "don't you believe it." To the next we would say that a republican legislature passed the "Oxnard sugar beet bounty bill," and as it had, Governor Poynter considered it a legal debt and as such the state was under obligations to pay it.

We suppose that Governor Poynter's part in securing free transportation for the First Nebraska from San Francisco, would forever close the mouths of republicans against low innuations as to this "vote of thanks" (?) Instead of a "vote of thanks" it was a covert vote of upholding the policy of the administration in its actions with the Philippines, which every true patriot denounces. We ought to be ashamed of our governor had he not vetoed it.

When Governor Poynter wanted free trasportation for the First Nebraska, he found it useless to apply to the watered railroad corporations, but appealed to the citizens of Nebraska and he did not appeal in vain. Why was it that the Frst Nebraska boys, when passing the World-Herald office, cheered themselves hoarse, but when passing the Bee office gave not one cheer? The boys knew tehir friends, If Governor Poynter needs a new supply of backbone we hope he will not apply to McKinley. One cannot see McKinley's spinal vertebrae with a powerful microscope, hence he is not in a condition to spare any. In this instance the demand exceeds the supply.—Ponca Leader.

WHAT A WHOPPER.

The following extract is taken from a speech made by John M. Thurston last week at Philadelphia:

"Washington made our flag the flag of independence; Lincoln made it the flag of liberty and McKinley made it the flag of man's humanity to man, until today, on land and sea, the wide world round, serenely lifted into the blue empyrean, kissed by the sun of day, wooed by the stars, feared by tyrants and beloved of man, it tranquilly floats unconquered, the flag of the greatest nation on earth."

As a specimen of grandiloquent gush this quotation takes the cake. McKinley has made our flag "the emblem of man's humanity to man!" Oh, Lord, what a whopper! Ask the Filipinos when flying from their burning homes what they think of our humanity. Ask the Porto Ricans how they regard it when taking the price of unjust taxation out of their abounding poverty. Ask the Cubans what they think about it when contemplating the looting of their treasury by cowardly American carpet-baggers.

It may be all right for the sun to kiss our flag in broad daylight but it ought not "to be wooed by the stars" in the night time when nobody is looking. The orator got himself badly mixed in his last brilliant flight of eloquence. Our flag is not feared by tyrants nowdays. It used to be. Time was when bloody Englishmen, the most cruel tyrants on whom the sun shines, feared our flag, but they love it now and when celebrating a victory the folds of the Union Jack and the Star Spangled Banner wave in triumph at the head of the procession. Our flag is no longer loved by the people of the world. Every South American republic fears it as it does the plague.

Mr. Thurston had better save his plastic platitudes for the defense of the Standard Oil trust and give the old flag a much needed rest.—Nonconformist.

WHERE DID THEY GET IT?

The question is now, where did Perry Heath and his brother get the money to be full-blown bankers and monopolists in the banking lines in the islands?

Are they not stool pigeons for Hanna, McKinley & Co.?

A year or so ago a paragraph appeared in the daily papers of this city to the effect that Mark Hanna had acquired a controlling interest in the Seventh National bank of New York city, and it was possible he might remove to that city.

That is why the Seventh National bank has the postoffice deposits. Don't you suppose Hanna, McKinley & Co. want to make a little money out of this government while they have got it?

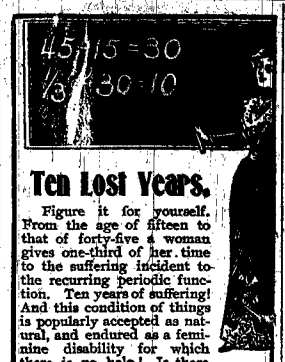
Didn't that old lobbyist, Grosvenor, say in congress a short time ago that, "we have the islands; we are going to keep them, and we are going to make all the money we can out of them." Is not this North American Trust company, in Cuba, etc., which is making money like a farmer does hay, in line with all this?

If you uncovered the whole ownership, would you not find it to be vested really in Hanna and his gang?—New York Journal.

The President said, in accepting Mark Hanna's second term nomination; "The organized forces (of Filipinos) have been dispersed, and the people of the islands delivered from anarchy, pillage and oppression, recognize American sovereignty as the symbol and pledge of peace, justice, law, religious freedom, education, the security of life and property and the welfare and prosperity of their several communities." And as the President concluded his Weylerized speech a cablegram from Gen. McArthur stated that none of the 63,000 troops could be spared for "the war in China." Wonder if William KcKinley really thinks that the American people will swallow such rot as he spiels.

President McKinley should send a piece of his imperialistic army to Nebraska to subdue the reckless, Sabbath-breaking farmers who harvest the crops Hanna gave them, on Sunday. The local "missionaries" are powerless to correct this evil.

Yep, Yep, the war in the Philippines is over—all over those islands. Only 200 Filipinos were "benevolently assimilated" last week, and 16 American lives sacrificed in the process, with 30 or 40 more dead from "trade" disease.



Ten Lost Years.

Figure it for yourself. From the age of fifteen to that of forty-five a woman gives one-third of her time to the suffering incident to the recurring periodic function. Ten years of suffering! And this condition of things is popularly accepted as natural, and endured as a feminine disability for which there is no help! Is there no help? There is help for every woman and for almost every woman perfect healing in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It insures regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It is a temperance medicine—non-alcoholic and non-narcotic.

"I was so weak I did not have breath to walk across my room," writes Miss Isabel Miller, of New Providence, Calloway Co., Ky. "My periods occurred too often and the hemorrhage would be prolonged and the loss of blood very excessive. I also had spells which the doctor said were fainting fits. I did not gain strength from one monthly period to another; was very weak and nervous all the time. Was confined to my bed for three months and the doctor told me I would never be any better. I lived in this way from sixteen years old to twenty-three. I was at last advised by a kind friend to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did, and before I had taken two bottles of it I could work all day. I took in all six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and about five vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. I used no other medicine. I have never had a return of this trouble since."

For four long years William Wheeler of the Wakefield Republican has been telling the readers of his paper that free silver was dead, dead, dead, and would never again be an issue in politics. But now, only last week, he wrote a half-column editorial stating in most positive terms that free silver was the issue and only issue before the American people this presidential election of 1900. Of all the strange freaks of polititics Wheeler's stand on the silver question queers the queer. You couldn't follow his back-tracks with a hoopsnake.

The "powers" have made a great crack in China. Will the Administration fall in it? It ought to crawl out of that hole in the Philippines first.

The Democrat

FROM NOW UNTIL

Jan. 1 for 25c.

WORLD-HERALD CAMPAIGN OEFER.

To clubs of four or more new subscribers the Weekly World-Herald will be sent from now until December 1, for 25 cents each.

The great campaign against trusts, imperialism and the gold standard is on and the world is convulsed with exciting wars. The Weekly World-Herald is published in two parts—Tuesday and Friday—so that you get the news twice a week.

We will accept and forward subscriptions to the World-Herald at above rates without extra charge, or they may be sent direct.

To Our Friends, The Farmers, Greetings !

Now is the time to secure the Hay and Harvest Machinery—and

REMEMBER THAT

we handle the best; they give entire satisfaction. To wit, the Jones Lever Binder, Mowers and Rakes.

We will not canvas, but will sell on a cash basis, at prices that will

DEFY COMPETITION

We have a few buggies to close out at a reduced price. Also the best wagons for the money on the market,

Give us a call.

Tower & Benshoof.

For 30 Days

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT our Wagons and Spring Wagon stock we will

Sell Wagons at Actual Cost

for the next thirty days.

Now is Your Chance

to get a spring wagon or a new, firstclass lumber wagon at a better price than ever before offered.

Remember this offer holds good for Thirty Days only.

We also have a fine new line of Top Buggies which we are selling at a very close price. Agents for Minneapolis Threshers.

ELI JONES & SON.

FRANK A. BERRY,
Attorney at Law.
CARROLL, NEBR.

ANSON A. WELCH,
Attorney at Law,
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

H. G. LEISENRING,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over State Bank.

GUY R. WILBUR,
Attorney at Law,
Bonded Abstractor.
Office over Wayne Nat. Bank Bldg.
WAYNE, NEB.

Dr. J. J. WILLIAMS,
Physician and Surgeon
WAYNE, NEB.

Thomas & Scobee,
Osteopaths.

Graduates of the A. S. O. Kirksville, F. M. Thomas in office at Wayne, except Tuesday and Friday's when in Winside.
I. E. Scobee in office at Norfolk.
No Knife! No Drugs!
Consultation and examination free.

J. C. HARMER'S CARPET FACTORY

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

J H GOLL
City Meat Market.

Fresh and Salt Meats always on hand. Oysters in season

HUGH O'CONNELL'S
Pool and Billiard Hall
In Boyd Annex

The Citizens' Bank,
(INCORPORATED)

A. L. TUCKER, President. E. D. MITCHELL, Vice Pres.
D. C. MAIN Cashier. G. E. FRENCH, Asst. Cashier.
Capital Stock and Surplus $100,000.

DIRECTORS
E. D. Mitchell. A. A. Welch. J. S. French. D. C. Main. A. L. Tucker. G. E. French. James Paul.

GENERAL - - BANKING

Anton Biegler,
SHOEMAKER

I have purchased the Swaerzel 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

What do you Expect to Find

In a first-class Bakery? The first thing is the class of bread kept on hand, whether it is nice, sweet and light, or heavy and sour and unfit to eat. Being satisfied on this point you begin to look around as to the cleanliness of the store, and we would be pleased to have you call and put us to this test. We pride ourselves on our cleanliness, and all our bread, pies, cakes, etc., and groceries will be found first class and the best on the market. Our prices are right, too.

CARL VOLPP, Wayne.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution, to me directed, issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Wayne County, Nebraska, upon a judgment rendered therein at the November term, 1899, thereof, in an action pending in said court wherein the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company was plaintiff and Pitts Manufacturing Works and George Hofeldt were defendants, I will, on the 11th day of August, 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the stock yards of plaintiff in Wayne, in said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described personal property to-wit: One Pitts threshing machine, to satisfy the aforesaid judgment, the amount due thereon being $140.70 with interest at 7 per cent from Nov. 20, 1899, and costs and accruing costs.

Dated at Wayne, Nebraska this 20th day of July, 1900.

8x3 J. M. CHERRY, Sheriff.

- Look! Look! -

At our elegant line of up-to-date

...FALL SUITINGS...

Since coming to Wayne we have acquireda big and fashionable trade, and make clothes for the most fastidious and best dressers in this and adjoining towns. This could not be done if we turned out ill-fitting and cheaply made garments.

Our samples of Fall and Winter clothing are the very best and latest patterns turned out by eastern and foreign manufacturers, and we can make you up a stylish and guaranteed firstclass suit for a mere trifle more than you must pay for store clothes.

Call early and get our prices,

TWEED & REED.
The Boss Tailors.

DO YOU WANT TO

"Kill a Chinaman?"

Then get your Hardware where it can be bought the cheapest. There are no "Pig Tails" on our prices—one price to all, and that the lowest consistent with good business principles. . . . . .

We Want Your Trade

In Stoves
Hardware
Tinware
Woodenware
Etc., Etc.

Chace & Neely.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

VOLPP BROS. PROPRIETORS

Fresh and Cured Meats

JOHN S. LEWIS, JR.,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in **HARNESS**

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

Agent for **Cooper Wagons.**

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

J. M. STRAHAN, President. FRANK E. STRAHAN, Vice President. H. F. WILSON, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $100,000

DIRECTORS.
J. M. Strahan. George Bogart. Robert E. K. Mellor. Frank Fuller. John T. Bressler. Frank E. Strahan. H. F. Wilson.

General Banking Business done. Accounts of Merchants and Farmers solicited

Is New and Elegant!

AND EVERY ROLL UP-TO-DATE

WALLPAPER

M. S. DAVIES'

BOOK AND MUSIC STORE

The Campaign is On

Harvest is over and it is now time to climb into the band-wagon. : : : : : : : :

TO FINISH WITH THE WINNERS

You must be sure to get on the winning side, and the only sure way to win all at stake is to trade at the store that does the business. : : : : :

Furchner, Duerig & Co.'s

See our big stock of Summer Dress Goods—Wash Goods, Prints, Calicos, Etc.—all of good quality and low prices. We are selling

ALL SUMMER HATS

At one-third off to close out.

Highest Market Price Paid for Farm Produce

We Guarantee Satisfaction!

If you are not perfectly satisfied with the make, fit and style of clothes we make for you we want you to come in and tell us. We consider a pleased patron our best advertisement. If we please him he will tell his friends, and then they will tell their friends.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES will soon be in. Come in and see what we will make you a suit for, before fall work begins.

HOLTZ, THE TAILOR.

SPRING MEDICINES:

Celery Tonic,

Malt Extract,

Celery Compound.

We keep all the Standard Patent Medicines in stock, but we have two spring medicines where the cost is all put inside the bottle, and not in the wrapper and advertising. We refer to our

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla with Iodide of Potash as a Blood Medicine of merit. The dose is one teaspoonful and not half an ounce.

The other one is our

Compound Extract of Celery,

A Nerve Medicine and Spring Tonic. Your money's worth inside the bottle. The cost of either is $1 per bottle, 6 for $5.

We conscientiously believe the two above medicines are superior to any patent preparation of like kind on the market. For sale only at

Raymond's Drug Store,

Wayne, Neb.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

EAST.	C., St. P., M. & O.	WEST.
7:30 A. M.	Sioux City Passenger	6:00 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	Black Hills Passenger	9:35 A. M.
7:25 A. M.	Way Freight	2:20 A. M.
ARRIVE.	BLOOMFIELD BRANCH.	LEAVE.
9:45 A. M.	Mixed	9:45 A. M.
1:40 P. M.	"	7:30 P. M.

T. W. MORGAN, Agent.

Corrected Apr., 15, 1900.

T. B. Heckert, Dentist, over Miller's.

You want some good clear ice—see Henry Goll.

Trimmed hats going at half price at Bayer Sisters.

Judge H. D. Kelley of Norfolk was the city Tuesday.

The best cigar—sold by all dealers—the Wayne Beauty.

Fresh Sioux City bread every day at Lou Jones' restaurant.

Carl T. Seely, deputy revenue collector, was in town Tuesday.

Jas. Ahern was in Norfolk Sunday night, returning from Omaha.

Bloomfield will hold its annual race meeting from Aug. 30 to Sept. 1.

You want the best paints, they are the cheapest—go to Otto Voget's.

For the best thing the market affords in fruits just call at Epler & Co's.

Mrs. Herman Henney spent the week with relatives at LeMars, Ia.

A good five-room house and barn for sale cheap. Enquire of Fred Volpp.

Dell. Blanchard severed his connection with the Smith Shoe Store last week.

For hot and cold lunches and ice cream go to the Jones parlors—Uhl's old stand.

Beeson Bros.' restaurant on the corner set up the best meal in town for the money.

JUST ARRIVED—Three new decorations of China Dinner Sets at P. L. Miller & Son's.

Patronize home industry, smoke the best cigars—Wayne Beauty or the Wayne Leader.

The masons and carpenters are rushing the additions to the high school building.

The cheapest and best flour in the market is "Success Patent," D. H. Sullivan, sole agent.

A bottle of wine to make you shine? Then see that fine stock of old wines at Herman Mildner's.

The New Delmonico is better than ever. Try it when you want a good lunch or square meal.

S. M. Sloan has gone into the livery and dray business at Inwood, Ia. His family will remain in Wayne for a short time.

Furniture prices have gone up all over the country but John Gaertner is still selling the best of the factories at old figures.

Elmer Lundburg goes to Laurel next week to preside over the Advocate while Editor Nevins joins the editorial excursion to Salt Lake City.

The "Skylight" members had their photo in the Bee last Sunday. The boys are as fine looking a lot of young men as any town in the state can scare up.

Dr. Wilkinson, the eye, ear, nose throat and catarrah specialist of Omaha, will be at the office of Drs. Williams and Wightman, at Wayne, on Wednesday, Aug. 1st.

Ladies cast your eyes on the hottest patterns of China Dinner Sets in P. L. Miller & Son's north window. Ask for prices, as they will surprise you—just as cheap as porcelain ware.

Quay is denied the toga, but you are not, if interested in a good class of buggies, denied the privilege to call and examine our new line.

ELI JONES & SON.

The Sunday schools of Wayne county will meet in convention Aug. 23 and 24 at the Harmony Hill school house and in Mr. Brugger's grove. Programs will be out in a few days.

E. B. YOUNG, Secretary.

Bloomfield Monitor: Dr. H. W. Gamble from Wayne, an Osteopath, as will be seen from his ad will locate here permanently. If there is anything in a name he will gamble on a sure thing.

Bert Oman was in town Tuesday. Bert has recently returned from Sunnyside, Washington, as has the rest of his brothers this week. After all, there seems to be no place equal to Wayne county, Neb.

If you want the best wines at a low figure, see Herman Mildner. Herman is sole agent and direct retailer for one of the biggest wine producing firms of California. He can save you the wholesaler's commission and give you a better article than usually procured.

Leonard Gildersleeve was an arrival in the city Monday from Waldeck, Minnesota. He says that his folks are very well satisfied with their new home and that their immediate locality has not been seriously affected by the drouth that has prevailed in that state.—Republican.

The Sioux City Journal of last Sunday says, in speaking of the street fair to be held there in October, that the Wayne band may consider itself engaged to play for the carnival without further notice. The members of the band are fixing up to give Sioux City some of the old "hot time" music.

B. F. Wood, who has published several papers in northern Nebraska, but recently engaged in the job rooms of the Fremont Tribune, arrived in Wayne Monday to take charge of the DEMOCRAT's job printing and advertising business. Mr. Wood is an expert printer; all work given him will receive prompt and satisfactory execution. Mrs. Wood will arrive later, being now on a visit to her mother and other relatives in Avoca, Iowa.

Ed. Calkin, the genial machine man of Winside, was in town Tuesday.

Everybody who is interested in local industry smokes the Wayne Leader.

$20.00 buys one of those fine China Dinner Sets at P. L. Miller & Son's.

For a nice dish of ice cream remember the best place in town—at W. L. Jones' parlors.

For spring fever there is nothing better than a case of beer from Franks sample rooms.

L. F. Holtz and family drove up to Hartington last Friday and spent Sunday with relatives.

'Rah for Bryan and 'Rah for McKinley, but if its groceries you are after just call at Epler & Co's.

Only one girl for me; only one life to live; why not enjoy it; order a case of beer from Oscar Franks.

Fred Largen was in Creighton Sunday to accompany his family home from a visit at that place.

E. B. Miller & Co. Coffee leads them all. They have no equal. Try them once, at P. L. Miller & Son's.

C. A. Chace visited relatives at Stanton this week. His family is at Lake Okobojii for the summer.

Judge Cones was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday settling up the Mack estate and Graves will case.

Call and see the hats we are offering at 50cts on the dollar.

BAYER SISTERS.

John Hufford, of the "Two Johns," entertained his brothers, Thos. and George, of Holdredge, the past week.

DOWN GOES SODA! Pint fruit jars full of the best brand of Soda at two for 25 cents at P. L. Miller & Son's.

What do you think! Six-year-old Claret at 50c quart, Port wine and Blackberry brandy the same. We have the best and cheapest wines ever sold in Wayne—HERMAN MILDNER.

It is said that about $250 was wagered on the ball game between Wayne and Emerson, played at the latter place last Friday, the score being 11 to 4 in favor of the Wayneites.

Thos. Farrand will, on Aug. 1st, take out an express license and run a red-white-and-blue delivery wagon. He will also make a business of carrying passengers to and from the depot.

S. B. Russell is out after a week's siege with cholera morbus. A great many people have been thusly affected of late, probably from eating too many cucumbers or green corn. A traveling man says the best preventative in a corn diet is to eat the cob first.

You will note "that ad" in this issue of Wilson Bros. Isn't it a hummer? And yet it only partly explains what you gain by trading at this popular store. Just as a matter of friendship say, when taking advantage of this firm's bargains, that you "saw their advertisement in the DEMOCRAT."

The present prospects for a good big crop were never better in the history of our county; good warm rains, everything that is needed to bring a good crop, and so are the prospects for getting a new buggy or carriage. We never have had a better line than we have at the present time and at the right prices. ELI JONES & SON.

The Wayne ball team plays Winside at Winside next Tuesday for a purse of $50.00. The DEMOCRAT hopes that no ill-feeling will arise between the towns in the matter of base ball. Ball players who can't stand a defeat should be ruled out of a game. This cry of a "dirty deal" from the vanquished shows not only a lack of proficiency in the national sport, but a great want of common sense and manliness.

Owing to the disagreeableness of the weather, the demonstration or jubilee gotten up for last Monday evening in honor of Miss Chase's victory in the Bee contest, was a much tamer affair than it othewise would have been. A goodly number of banners were made by our local artist, Frank Gaertner, one of them bearing a picture of Sam Davies, the hustler who is undoubtedly responsible for the local victory. Twenty-five or thirty of the young men marched to the college where they were given a very warm greeting by the faculty and students. Miss Chase making a neat little speech in which she referred to the friendship of Mr. Davies as being equal to that of Mark Hanna.

"Hon. Mr." J. T. Mahoney.

Over at Sioux City there is a fellow named Mahoney who must be of great consequence, judging from the amount of space the Journal devotes to him during each year. An issue of that paper without anywhere from a line to a column and a half regarding the gentleman would cause its readers to view with alarm the omission, and to fear that something awful had befallen Mahoney. May Mahoney's days be long in the land of the living and Sioux City be his constant abiding place until the good angel shall summon him to the great beyond.—Republican.

'Hush! It's only a short time since the Sioux City Tribune said: "J. T. Mahoney has just arrived over the Illinois Central." "Mr. Mahoney has left the depot, enroute to his hotel," "Mr. Mahoney is now arrived at the corner of Fourth and Nebraska streets, preparatory to crossing Fourth," "The Hon. Mr. Mahoney is now alighting from his carriage at the Hotel Garretson," etc., etc. The Journal has been modest, very modest.

THE VERDICT

and the

Nebraska Democrat

for

$1.00 a year

The DEMOCRAT has made arrangements whereby it can offer the two papers for much less than the combined subscription price of both.

Just Telephone to

"Schlitz Place"

They'll do the rest.

Schlitz; Lemp; Blue Ribbon and Gettleman

..BOTTLED BEER..

OSCAR FRANKS, Proprietor.

Letter From Mr. Bibler.

Central City, Neb., July 23.

As we have arrived at this nice little town all right, I take pleasure in writing you a few lines. The family is enjoying the trip. Mrs. Bibler is improving in health; she is able to walk a half mile without stoping to rest. It has rained hard since we left Columbus but our wagon has proved to keep us dry. We will stop in Central City a few days to rest the team. It is a poor prospect for corn, ever since we left Madison. They have had no rain. A good many fields of oats were never harvested. The family say they would rather live in Wayne than any place they have seen yet. Tell the farmers to take care of their corn as there are no cattle or hogs to be seen since we struck the Platte river.

Will write you again at Kearney, Neb.

E. E. BIBLER.

Railroad Farm Lands For Sale.

In Northern Wisconsin the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway has for sale, at low rates and easy terms of payment, about 400,000 acres of choice farm lands. Early buyers will secure the advantage of locations on the many beautiful streams and lakes, which abound with fish and furnish a never ending and most excellant water supply, both for family use and for stock.

Land is generally well timberd, the soil fertile and easy of cultivation. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Ashland and numerous other thriving cities and towns on the line of the C. St. P. M. & O. Ry. and other railroads in the same territory furnish good markets for farm produce.

For further particulars address:

GEO. W. BELL,
Land Commissioner, Hudson, Wis., or
G. H. MCRAE,
A. G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

25 Cents to 1901.

That big state paper, The Semi-Weekly State Journal, will be mailed from now until January 1, 1901, for 25 cents. This is the biggest offer of reading matter ever made in the West and is done for the sole purpose of introducing the paper to thousands of new homes. Here's your chance to get an up to date, reliable state paper for a mere song. Send in your quarter and you'll get the paper all through the remainder of this year. Address The State Journal at Lincoln, Neb.

Threshing Machine Outfit For Sale.

One J. I. Case threshing machine and a fourteen horse power. Outfit complete and in excellent condition. Will sell, or trade for live stock. Address,

BAKER BROS.,
Wayne, Nebr.

Insurance! Insurance!

I represent the Farmer's Mutual of Lincoln, and will also write in Nebraska Mercantile and old line companies. I also write hail and tornado insurance. One block east of old court house. CHARLOTTE M. WHITE.

The German Barber.

Is again located in the DEMOCRAT headquarters. When you want a neat, clean shave or hair cut on the quiet, call and let me fix you up.

HENRY LUEDERS.

Superintendent's Notice.

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

E. A. LUNDBURG,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Cow Pasture.

I have pasture for ten cows, on a meadow of heavy alfalfa and clover. Rates, $2 per month in advance.

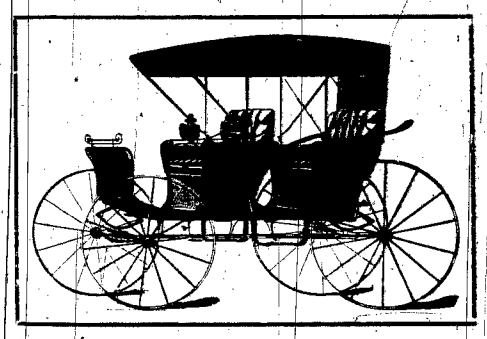
G. J. SAVIDGE.

Notice to Contractors

Due notice is hereby given that the school board of District No. 5, Wayne county, Nebraska, will receive sealed bids for the erection of a school house in said district, to be received up to the 15th day of August, 1900, the board reserving the right to reject any or all bids. Bonds for the faithful execution of contract, in double the amount of each and every bid filed must be given. For plans and specifications of building apply to undersigned board.

WM. BEHMER, Director,
T. E. BERNHARDT, Treasurer,
CARL AVE, Moderator.

MARSHALLTOWN -Buggies and Surreys-



Made of Second Growth Hickory; Thirteen Coats of Paint and it will not Peel off

LOOK AT THEM. THEY ARE AS NICE AS GOOD.

E. P. OLMSTED & CO,

Hardware, Seeds, Implements and Binders' Twine.

GRAND CLEARING SALE

Of Summer Merchandise for less than the cost to us. So as to make sure that we will get rid of all summer stock before fall goods arrive. . . . . .

You will find that we sell		In the Hat Line we offer	
6 cent to 20 cent Wash Goods at.....	4, 5, 8 and 9c	Men's and Children's straw hats worth 25 to 75c at.....	10c
15 to 20 cent Novelty Dress Goods.....	10c	Men's and Boy's crush hats worth 50 cents at.....	19c
50 cent to $2 Percale Shirt Waists at.....	20 to 99c	Men's and Boy's felt hats worth $1 to $3 at..	50c to $1.50

Clothing for Men and Boys at greatly reduced prices, also other goods too numerous to mention. Come in and see what we have to offer. Yours for business,

August Piepenstock.

East Side Main Street.

BICYCLES AND

WE HAVE WHEELS!

And are proud of them. There was a time when a Wheel was considered a luxury, but now, at co t

They are Cheaper than Shoes!

They save Time, Health and Shoe leather. Call and see our new Models for 1900.

Headquarters for

Sherman & Cyrus Wheels.

BUCK'S

OTTO VOGET

DEMOCRAT--Now Until Jan. 1st, 25 Cents.

THE :-: DEMOCRAT

W. S. GOLDIE, Publisher.

WAYNE NEBRASKA

The Russian government is experiencing difficulty in its efforts to restrict the almost universal use of liquor among the laboring classes. The minister of finance says the government is anxious "to save the population from the baneful influence of the innkeepers, who in order to make large profits adulterated their spirits with noxious and deleterious substances which were proving ruinous to the lower classes. The average peasant was not content with remaining in a public house until he had spent his last farthing, but often pawned his clothes, furniture and future crops."

The following curious advertisement recently appeared in a London paper:

"Olf False Teeth Bought—Many ladies and gentlemen have by them old or disused false teeth, which might as well be turned into money. Messrs. R. D. and J. B. ——— of ——— (established since 1833), buy old false teeth. If you send your teeth to them they will remit you by return of post the utmost value; or if preferred, they will make you the best offer and hold the teeth over for your reply. If reference is necessary, apply to Messrs. ———, bankers, Ipswich."

Although Massachusetts takes a leading place in matters educational, the school committee of Boston has come to the conclusion that many of the public schools there are in dangerously unsanitary condition. There are more than 100 of such school buildings, acording to the board of health, many of them in such a shocking condition that were they private property the board would order their immediate repair or condemnation. In dealing with public property the board can act only in an advisory capacity, and its advice has often been spurned by the school committee.

Recent experiments with torpedo boats off Portsmouth, Eng., have tended to confirm the general opinion in naval circles that vessels of this class would be of little practical use in a great naval engagement, whatever their value in scouting and skirmishing. It was found impossible to approach a fortified post hearer than two miles without discovery, even when speed was so reduced that no smoke escaped unconsumed from the funnels of the torpedo boats. At this range any unarmored craft would be speedily shot to pieces by an enemy posessing a rapid fire battery.

The regeneration of Siberia seems to be at hand. An imperial ukase has just been published in the Official Messenger at St. Petersburg abolishing the penalty of banishment to Siberia for the greater number of offenses hitherto punishable by that inhuman method. The ukase marks the completion of the transformation of Siberia from an aggregation of penal settlements into a true colony where in the surplus population of Russia proper, which is constantly threatening to autgrow its means of subsistence, will have room to expand and thrive.

Samuel Hill, who has the distinction of being the second man from the west to be chosen as overseer of Harvard university, is president of the Minnesota Harvard club. He is also a member of the following clubs: The University club and the Harvard club, of New York; the Cosmos club, of Washington, D. C.; the Minnesota club, of St. Paul; the Minneapolis club, of Minneapolis; the Silver Bow club, of Butte, Mont., and other local clubs. Mr. Hill married in 1888 Mary, daughter of James J. Hill, of St. Paul, the president of the Great Northern railway.

One of the most striking peculiarities of the attendance in the public schools of Manila is the great excess of boys over girls, this being true of the high schools as well as of those of lower grade. It is a manifestation of the local belief that, while education may be desirable for boys, it is of little use for the girls. All they need to know is their catechism. This disparity in the school attendance of the sexes may be lessened, however, before the next school term, as the authorities are planning for a system of compulsory attendance.

One of the leading mandarins in the disturbed city of Peking is a young man born and raised in this country, in the state of Tennessee, a fact that ought to work for the safety of the Americans in the Chinese capital. He is Frank Carl, who went to Europe to live with his mother in 1878, and continued on to China in the service of a relative, Sir Robert Hart, then and now inspector general of customs in China. Mr. Carl is now third in rank to Sir Robert.

To determine the height of clouds an observer at each of two stations a mile or two apart measures the angle and altitude of some point of a cloud, the identity of which is ascertained from conversation by telephone, while synchronism in the observation is secured by the beating of electric pendulums. This is the method used at the celebrated observatory at Upsala, in Sweden.

A rural letter carrier of Luton, England, now retiring on a pension after twenty-six years of service, is said to have walked in pursuance of his vocation a distance equal to three times around the world, and never to have missed a day from his rounds through illness.

The exact center of population in the United States, as disclosed by the recent enumeration, is a point at which there is absolutely no population at all. The center is an uninhabited spot in Jackson county, Indiana, eastward from Brownstown.

Some phases of the rivalry existing between Kansas towns are highly amusing. An Atchison paper explains that Topeka is holding her horse show only at night because the horses are engaged in hauling delivery wagons during the day.

The supreme court of New Jersey has decided that the law does not require the street railway companies to give audible warning of the approach of their cars to children playing on the sidewalk. It is enough if the motorman makes every effort to arrest the motion of the car when such children rush from the sidewalk and run directly in front of the car.

Father Leary, the Catholic priest at Chapman, Kan., has raised a fine point with respect to dox tax. He says his dog watches faithfully about the sanctuary and therefore is church property, exempt by state law.

THE GREEDY TRUSTS AND THE FARMERS

Combines Compel Americans to Pay Increased Prices for American Goods.

FARMERS THE GREATEST VICTIMS

All Kinds of Farming Utensils Are Controlled by Trusts and the Farmers Suffer the Consequences.

Rural Californian: There is a wide diversity of opinion among the people concerning the question of prevailing prosperity. It is claimed by many that our country is now experiencing a greater degree of prosperity than has been known in many years. That industrial and financial conditions are so nearly ideal that none but chronic pessimists and habitual faultfinders fail to recognize the remarkably widespread success in nearly all lines of business and the ease with which wealth in its countless forms is being produced. There are those, however, who view the situation from a different standpoint, and claim that only a few persons are really prospering, and that those few while climbing the ladder of success are keeping the many at the bottom of it by imposing needless burdens upon them.

It is true that there are now fewer idle men and more men steadily employed than was the case a few months ago. It is also true that in many instances the wages of employes have been increased. It is likewise true that the general volume of business has swelled to larger proportions than ever before, and that money circulated quite freely everywhere. But on the other hand it is a fact that in most cases the advance in wages means simply a restoration to the compensation rates that prevailed some months ago and before the recent revival of business. Wages are high or low relatively. The estimate should be based on the relative cost of living. If a man six or twelve months ago was receiving for his labor $2 a day and the cost of living to him was only $1.50 a day he, of course, gained and could lay aside half a dollar each day. If today his wages are $2.50 per day, and it costs him that amount to live, it is clear that he is not as well off as he was when his wages were 25 per cent lower.

Then, again, the increased volume of business benefits only those who have capital invested in business enterprises and unfortunately the masses, who are the workers, are compelled to sell their lubor too cheaply according to the cost of living, while capitalists of large means form powerful combinations and secure special privileges which enable them to establish gigantic trusts, and thus they monopolize not only the luxuries but the absolute necessities of human existence.

Farmers are getting fairly good prices for many products of the soil, but this benefit is more than balanced by the greatly advanced prices of numerous trust made and trust monopolized articles which every farmer must have. All classes of people are suffering from the oppressive power and inordinate greed of trust combinations, but perhaps none feel the oppression more keenly than the honest farmer who tills the soil for a livelihood and supplies a portion of his fellow men with indispensable products. The extent to which farmers are oppressed by the various combinations known as trusts, syndicates and under other names, would seem to indicate sufficient power on the part of that giant curse of modern times, monopoly, to crush out the most important and the fundamental industry, and the one on which all the people are to a great extent, directly or indirectly, dependent for subsistence.

About ten years ago Senator John Sherman, author of the famous anti-trust law, said: "There will soon be a trust for every production, and a master to fix the price for every necessity of life." That is practically the situation today. The anti-trust law passed by congress has had ample time in which to crush the trust evil, if it is to ever do it, and public officials and private citizens have had sufficient opportunity to see how the old thing works. But the truth is it doesn't work, to any considerable extent, for everywhere throughout this country the trusts continue to scoop in industry after industry, and product after product, till now there is little left worth mentioning outside of the net woven by trust manipulation. That a trust means monopoly and the consequent arbitrary control of prices, no sane man can doubt, though advocates of such a scheme usually deny it is intended to advance prices or in any manner make it more difficult for workers to procure the comforts and conveniences of life. The man who believes such a statement is foolish enough to fall into and be victimized by almost any kind of a confidence game.

As heretofore stated, the trust monster gets in its work on all classes of people—except its own beneficiaries—but farmers receive special attention. There are now in this country numerous trusts and similar oppressive organizations, whose aggregate capital runs up into billions of dollars, and notwithstanding the Sherman law the long list is increasing almost daily. They control the prices of more than 300 kinds of articles that are needed and used by all classes of people. Here are a few and only a few of those trust controlled articles generally used by working farmers:

Coal, both anthracite and bituminous, coke, gasoline, stoves, kerosene oil, barbed wire, nails, tinware, screws, pumps and chains, hardware, harness and saddlery goods, wagons, plows, harrows, harvesting machines, hay presses, hoes, brushes, mowers, pails, reapers and rakes, rubber goods of all kinds, knit goods, furs and gloves, calico and cotton goods, school books, furniture, woolen goods, carpets, coffee, flour, sugar, dentistry, drugs of all kinds, life insurance, cradles, coffins and tombstones.

Thus it appears that the modern farmer is compelled to pay trust monopoly prices for a very large percentage of what he has to buy, including cradles for babies, medicines for the sick and coffins and tombstones for the bodies of those who are released from further struggle against monopolistic oppression and have passed into the higher life where trusts can never enter. A striking proof of how trusts result in compelling American farmers and other citizens of this country to pay increased prices for American made goods is furnished in the fact that many kinds of such goods can be bought in Mexico much cheaper than in our own country. This, too, notwithstanding the enormous tariff duties that are collected on everything imported into that country. For example, such goods as Jaeger underwear, manufactured in New York, are shipped all the way to the City of Mexico, tariff charges are paid on them, and they are sold in the city and elsewhere in the Mexican republic at one-half the price charged for them in our own country. This is true also of American made silk underwear, cotton goods, men's clothing of all kinds, numerous articles for women's apparel, and hats, caps, boots and shoes.

Our best informed financiers and political economists who are familiar with the situation in Mexico attribute this wide difference in prices of American goods sold in Mexico chiefly to the trusts with which our people are burdened, though the protective tariff system prevailing here doubtless has considerable to do with it.

It should be borne in mind that the increased prices of products resulting from trust monopoly fall at last upon the consumer, or user, of the articles. This is the case whether he be a farmer, a lawyer, an editor of any other kind of a useful citizen. The trust cinch works just the same as any kind of a crooked tax levied by a civil government. Invariably the man at the farther end of the line stands the gouge. He cannot escape it.

One popular method used by powerful corporations with monopoly privileges to soothe the angered or discouraged purchasers of their goods is to occasionally announce, with a flourish of trumpets, that the wages of the corporation's employes have been raised. An instance of this kind occurred a few months ago when the American Steel and Wire company told the world that the wages of its workers had been advanced 7 1-2 per cent. Soon after that event the Detroit stove works mailed circulars to their numerous customers stating that owing to recent advances in the cost of steel and other articles entering into the manufacture of stoves, their terms to customers would have to be less favorable. The circular also contained a list of seven articles required in stove making, the prices of which had been increased on an average of 131 per cent. This is but a sample of unnumbered cases in which an apparent indication of prosperity in one spot really means a harder struggle for wealth producers, including farmers and wage-workers, in thousands of other spots.

In this connection it is well to consider the chief cause that has brought about the prevailing revival of business activity in certain lines and among a few favored individuals. The cause may be found in one short word—war. The experience of this nation, as well as that of every other, testifies to the fact that war conditions always make business lively while they continue, but they as surely bring depression when the reaction comes. There is nothing strange in this. War takes thousands of men away from productive occupations and uses them for destructive purposes, thus leaving jobs open for others. War is essentially destructive. It is the most expensive luxury a nation can possibly indulge in. But no sane man, if he is honest, desires a continuous state of war for the sake of making business lively.

There never was a time in the history of this country when wealth production was so rapidly accomplished, or when it extended into so many different channels. The improved facilities for producing everything needful for human wants are the marvel of the century. Nor was there ever before this a time when monopoly was so prevalent, commercial honor at so low a standard, and greed so insatiable. There is no trouble about wealth production; the problem to be solved is that of wealth distribution. No class of people are more deeply or directly concerned in the true solution of this problem than the agriculturists, the soil cultivators, the men who by persistent plowing and planting, sowing and reaping, watering and pruning, are enabled to produce from the lap of mother earth the many good things needful for the sustenance of the human family.

At the present time the republicans are telling the people how bitterly opposed their party is to trusts and they point to the weak and evasive trust plank of their platform in substantiation of their assertions.

There is a good old proverb here applicable:

"Actions speak louder than words."

John K. Griggs, of New Jersey, has been and is attorney general under the republican administration. As such it is his duty, when federal statutes are known to be violated, to bring action for their enforcement. There is on the United States statute books an anti-trust law. Ex-Senator Edmunds, probably the greatest of living constitutional lawyers, says it is sufficient, if rigidly enforced, to wipe every trust out of existence, yet in the last three years more trusts have been formed than in the whole previous history of our government. Why did not Mr. Griggs enforce the anti-trust law? Why did he not, at least, make an attempt to enforce it? Why did not President McKinley censure his cabinet officer for dereliction of duty? Surely no intense hostility to trusts has been shown here.

Who called the republican national convention to order, dominated its actions and was by it vested with plenary powers as party manager, dictator and boss?

Senator Marcus A. Hanna, trust magnate and millionaire.

Who was temporary chairman of the convention?

Senator Edward O. Wolcott, trust and corporation counsel, trust stock owner and millionaire.

Who was permanent chairman of the convention?

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, millionaire and trust representative.

Who read the platform?

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, corporation counsel and millionaire.

Who placed McKinley's name before the convention?

Senator Joseph B. Foraker, corporation counsel and millionaire.

Who were among those permitted to make seconding speeches?

Senator Chauncey Depew, trust and corporation magnate and millionaire, and Senator John M. Thurston, counsel for the most gigantic monopoly on the fact of the globe.

Who were the other leaders of the convention?

Senator Platt, of New York was one. Is he opposed to trusts? Ex-Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, was a second. Is he opposed to trusts?

When the facts are borne in mind and these questions answered; when it is remembered further that Senator Hanna was throughout the convention the guest of one Griscom, notorious as an agent of the ship subsidy steal and a Standard Oil official; when it is remembered that almost every leading member of the convention was wined and dined by the Union League club, whose membership comprises three-fourths of the trust magnates of the United States, and the rule that "actions speak louder than words" is applied, what, will some republican tell us, becomes of the Philadelphia anti-trust plank?

The German-Americans.

Some idea of the voting strength of citizens of German extraction may be gained from the following table of population of German parentage in this state in 1890:

Both parents born in Germany	972,603
Fathers born in Germany	100,671
Mothers born in Germany	28,992
Total	1,102,266

This would indicate a German American vote in this state of at least 200,000, and probably much more, since the population has greatly increased in the last decade, to say nothing of those of more remote degree of kinship to German ideas, principles and notions. This strength is more than sufficient to throw the election in New York state overwhelmingly to the political party which so large an element may principally support. All through the middle west, and in such states as Wisconsin, the German-American voters wield an even greater voting strength.

To our German-American fellow citizens, the issue of imperialism and militarism, which is rightly declared to be paramount by the democratic platform, has an especial significance. They know what it means. They can see, even plainer than the rest of us, whither we are drifting, for many of them left the fatherland in Germany to escape the very evils toward which President McKinley's policy is driving the United States. As the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung so justly remarks: "The recent developments of the republican party have antagonized the Germans more than ever. The development of the Spanish-American war into a conquering campaign, and the connection of this idea with the expansion scheme of the grasping capitalists, but above all, the ascendancy of militarism—these are the main factors which should make the Germans the followers of the democratic ticket this fall."

The level-headed German-Americans will not be misled or betrayed through irrelevant questions into voting for imperialism. They know what it is. No imperialism in theirs, thank you!—Albany Argus.

Promises Made to Be Broken.

Omaha World-Herald: Congress declared that as soon as Cuba was pacified the American troops should be withdrawn. Cuba has been "pacified" almost two years. Yet five full regiments and two batteries of American soldiers remain in Cuba. A promise made by the McKinley administration is subject to a heavy discount.

A Tale of Two Shirts.

The Argonaut: A discharged soldier, lately returned from the Philippines, tells a tale of a shirt which is too good to be lost. His company was returning from a long and tiresome scouting trip, in which most of the men had parted with the greater part of their wearing apparel, when he saw on a clothes line in the grounds of a residence adjoining a big stone church two very good shirts, hung out to dry. As he had at the time only half a shirt to his back, he proceeded to help himself to a whole one. Whereupon a woman came out of the house and said to him, in passable English: "You will pay for that on the judgment day." "Madam," he replied, "if you give such long credit, I will take both shirts," which he proceeded to do.

KANSAS CITY ACTION WORRIES REPUBLICANS

National Platform of the Democrats Doesn't Suit Hanna and His Minions.

DRIVEN TO DEFEND IMPERIALISM

McKinley Administration Would Like to Dodge the Issue, But the Democrats Will Hold Them to It.

Washington Special: The republicans seem to be very much worried because the democrats did not make 16 to 1 the most prominent and only issue in the platform adopted at Kansas City.

The making of imperialism the paramount issue puts it squarely up to the administration to defend its course since the Spanish-American war. The lack of inclination shown by the republicans to discuss or defend imperialism and militarism is apt to impress the voters unfavorably.

Today the war department is the most active one of the whole government. President McKinley has almost made up his mind to return to Washington and spend the summer at the white house in order to superintend his latest unauthorized war with China which seems to be materializing day by day.

The Chinese complication is simply another outgrowth of imperialism. Of course the actual plan is masked under an assumption of concern for our citizens in China and the allusions to trade interests and commercial rights are tactfully put.

But prominent democrats pointed out months ago that the gathering of munitions of war at Manila was not so much for the purpose of conquering the Filipinos as to be on hand in case developments in China warranted a violation of the Monroe doctrine and a participation in the international scramble for the partitioning of China. The fact that a campaign is on makes the administration extra cautious about publishing its plans in regard to China.

The administration has about made up its mind that the front porch at Canton is too far away from the actual scene of activity and that in any case the people will consider it in bad taste for the chief executive of the country to spend several months making an active campaign for re-election when he should be attending to the business of the people. So McKinley may return to the white house for the summer.

McKinley's acceptance of his renomination was as weak and vacuous as his whole policy has been. On the Chinese question—the one new and exciting issue, he practically admitted that he didn't know what he was going to do and begged to be excused from any announcement of policy.

It usually is true of the administration that it has no very clear idea of what it is going to do, but in the Chinese matter this is not wholly true.

Troops are daily being rushed to China. Army transports have been put on a purely war basis and carry only troops. The war department is trying to secure Nagasaki, Japan, as a base for handling troops and supplies because it is nearer the scene of trouble than Manila.

An American writing from China says: "It is impossible to realize at home that there has been more real war here than in Cuba or the Philippines." Probably the reason why this realization has not come home is that the news is all censored before it reaches the American people and it comes from British sources in the first place.

McKinley says nothing about "plain duty," but remarks that "we have given Porto Rico a beneficent government." Spain would have put that label on its rule of the island any time in the last two hundred years. Tyrants always tell their subjects that they are getting "beneficent rule."

The Philippines are rather a difficult subject for the administration. It dares not say the rebellion is over and that the Filipinos have accepted our rule, because General MacArthur has just reported that he cannot spare any of the 65,000 troops from the islands to mix in the Chinese trouble. So the administration says "that we have freed 10,000,000 people from imperialism." That is an unfortunate phrase, for it calls attention to the effort of this administration to replace Spanish rule by republican carpetbag imperialism.

When he talks about prosperity and high wages, McKinley forgets to say anything about the parched wheat fields of the northwest and the thousands of workmen made idle on account of factories closed down by trusts.

Roosevelt when officially notified of his nomination did not attempt to show gratitude. He answered in brief not to say sulky terms and then said to the committee: "Let's go and have our pictures taken."

One of the significant things about republican discouragement and dissension is that they are already conceding that the next house will be democratic and coldly refusing the promised campaign fund to their congressmen who voted for the Porto Rican bill and now find themselves threatened with punishment from their constituents. Edwards.

The administration is in an awkward position. It has to stand and be judged upon its actual record for the past three years and no amount of plausible excuse and evasion will avail to cover that record of mismanagement and wilful attempt to turn the government into the path of imperialism.

It almost looks as if the party leaders were not averse to letting the administration shoulder full responsibility for all that has been done.

Senator Lodge in notifying President McKinley, of his renomination used certain forms of speech so persistently that his speech might fairly have been entitled: "McKinley—Alone in the United States and What He Did." In every reference to war matters or a colonial policy, Senator Lodge emphasized the fact that the administration had carried out its policy "alone." This seems rather a cruel stab from those who should be supporting the administration, but the republican party is so torn with dissensions nowadays that its leaders have not always due regard for outward appearances.

Satrap Allen Travels in Style.

Philadelphia Record: Satrap Charles H. Allen of the carpet bag government of Porto Rico has returned to New York for his summer vacation in the magnificent yacht Mayflower. Descriptions have already been given of the luxurious outfit of this vessel for an American official. There has been nothing to compare with it for mere adornments since the galley of a Roman emperor floated on the Tiber.

Not an Imaginary Peril.

Dubuque Herald: Imperialism is not a myth. It is not a bugbear to frighten people. It is an actual peril which the nation must face courageously and fearlessly grapple with if free institutions are to be maintained and preserved. The fight on the democratic side is for the people and their republic; on the republican side it is for elevation of the dollar above character.

Must Defend Themselves.

Seattle Times: The burden of the republican managers in the campaign will be to defend the party against the charge of drifting toward imperialism. Hitherto they have sought to ridicule the suggestion into insignificance, but as the position of many prominent republicans becomes known it is quite evident that the issue is going to cut a more prominent figure, as the campaign progresses, than will be comfortable for the supporters of the McKinley administration.

The republicans seem to be very much puzzled as to what sort of a campaign they are going to make. Criticism of the democratic platform only rolls up votes for democratic success. The republican platform put forth at Philadelphia has practically been dropped on account of the quarrel which it precipitated in the party.

It was promised that McKinley's speech in acceptance of his nomination would be the real platform. The speech has been made and it is even weaker and more apologetic than the Philadelphia platform. McKinley, though not usually conscious of his own weaknesses, evidently feels that he failed to say the convincing thing, for he vaguely promises to write a formal letter later in the campaign, which will discuss in detail the party platform.

FRAUDS IN CUBA.

Newly Being Outdone by Officials of Higher Rank.

There is manifest a disposition on the part of the republican press to create the impression that the only Cuban frauds are those of Neely and his associates, and that these were ferreted out and are being prosecuted as vigorously as possible by the administration. As a matter of fact the Cuban frauds were brought to light by the efforts of newspaper correspondents, and a recent report on them lists the various scandals detected as follows:

1. The theft of $100,000 from the postal service by Defaulter Neely and his accomplices.

2. The expenditure of $242,000, with the prospect of an additional expenditure of $300,000, to construct and equip the Triscornia railway, ostensibly as a military expedient, but demonstrated to be absolutely worthless for any purpose.

3. The system of "allowances" amounting to $150,000, granted by Secretary of War Root for the personal expenses of officials sent here by the war department.

4. The reconstruction of Compostela barracks at a cost of $40,000, ostensibly for school purposes, but really without benefit to anybody except the contractors.

5. The payment of excessive rates of exchange, aggregating $250,000, to the North American Trust company (fiscal agent of the United States) for handling government money.

6. The retention of Ernest Lee Conant as legal adviser to Governor General Wood and the city government of Havana, while acting as agent and legal representative of a corporation dealing with both branches of the public service.

7. The use of United States naval transports as passenger boats by officials traveling between the United States and Cuba.

The first specification is pretty well understood throughout the country, but the alleged efforts of the administration are not so clear as the known scoundrelism. Rathbone avows openly that he did nothing while in charge of the postal service except under direct orders from Washington. He occupies a distinctly defiant attitude toward the authorities, and this is not surprising when his past political work is considered. When the investigation of the charges of bribery in the election of Mark Hanna as senator was made the committee reported conclusive proof of the effort to buy the vote of Representative Otis, that Henry H. Boyce was the principal agent in the attempted bribery, and that "Major E. G. Rathbone and Major Charles F. Dick were agents of Marcus A. Hanna, and procured, aided and abetted Henry H. Boyce to commit that crime." Rathbone knows too much to be greatly alarmed. The cases will probably be dragged along until after the election and then dropped.

The second scandal is that of the Triscornia railroad, which is six miles in length and connects Havana harbor with a junction of the United railways of Havana. It was designed to expedite the transfer of troops and supplies from Havana to the base of military operations through the island. The road was the inspiration of Colonel Frank J. Hecker. The original plans called for about $90,000. The cost to date has been $242,000. About $600,000 more will be required to pay for the rights of way. The contract for building was awarded to the American Indies company, the creation of R. A. C. Smith, the intimate friend of General Alger, Senator Hanna and Secretary of War Root. The railway was only one of the contracts that Smith got in on. The road has not earned a dollar since it was constructed. If sold tomorrow it would fetch about $60,000. The "allowances" to officials cover all sorts of grafts. Governor General Wood draws $5,000 to pay personal servants. Rathbone drew $1,825 for the same. Most of the officials in charge of bureaus maintain carriages at public expense and charge all sorts of household expense to the government. The Compostela barracks were rebuilt by General Ludlow as a school in which Cuban girls were to be taught cooking and sewing. There is a large force of teachers and very few pupils.

One of the worst scandals is the payment of exorbitant exchange to the North American Trust company, which is understood to be connected with the government's pet bank in New York, and which has a monopoly of government business in Havana. Up to a few weeks ago American transports were used to carry money to and from the subtreasury at New York for the trust company. For handling these funds the trust company charged the government just double the rates of other banking institutions doing business in Havana. These transports were also used for carrying favored official passengers. The Ingalls, which cost the government $600,000, recently made a trip to the United States solely for this purpose. Ernest Lee Conant, who appears to be the whole thing in the legal business of the American administration in Cuba, is a New York lawyer who came to Havana at the time of its investment by the United States. Conant soon became the legal adviser of Governor General Brooke and has continued in that capacity under Governor General Wood. He subsequently became the legal adviser of the city government of Havana. He also represents a fire-alarm company of New York which has introduced its system in Havana. He is also the legal representative of the Havana Electric Light company, which has a contract with the government. His services are in great demand by corporations which desire to do business with American officials. It is safe to say that thus far the government has only played around the outer edges of the corruption in Cuba, and will never go very deep into it.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

She Shocked Papa.

Washington Post: She was a dream of dainty girlhood, all in softest white, with a great rose-laden hat on her exquisitely poised head. She was with an elderly man, whose features were her own, dipped in several layers of masculine fat. They sat at a table within ear shot of me, and he beckoned to a waiter.

"What would you like to have to drink, Mazie?" he asked with an indulgent smile. "A claret lemonade?"

Mazie shook her head.

"What are you going to have?" she asked.

"I think I'll have a stein of beer," he made answer.

"That's all right," said Mazie, and, glancing at the waiter, she delivered her order.

"You may bring me a tub of suds, too," she said.

And papa's gasp was drowned in the music of the orcheatra.

The man who doesn't wish to get left must look out for his rights.

TERRIBLE FATE OF A NEBRASKA MILLER

W. L. Edwards, of Tecumseh, Caught in a Shaft and Whirled to Death.

BANK CASHIER UNDER ARREST

Syracuse Man Charged With Embezzling $4,700---Lyons Man Who Abused His Family Driven Out of Town.

Tecumseh, Neb., July 25.—W. L. Edwards, an employe of the Ramsey Milling company, met death in a frightful manner yesterday afternoon. He was engaged in working about the driving machinery of the mill in the basement. The main shaft with its attachments and running at the rate of 184 revolutions a minute, runs through this basement. In some unaccountable manner Mr. Edwards' left arm was caught in this rapidly revolving rod. In an instant his arm was wound around the shaft, his shoulder and his body was seen hurling through the air, pinioned to the same. With every revolution his feet and lower portions of his legs struck a ceiling joist and two other projections. His feet were pounded off and his limbs whipped into threads. He was whipped about in this manner for nearly three minutes before the machinery could be stopped. He was taken to his home, where he lived for nearly two hours, regaining consciousness for a moment only. The bones of his arm were broken in a dozen places and his body badly mutilated. He leaves a widow and two children and was a poor man.

DRIVEN OUT OF TOWN.

Lyons Man Punished for Abusing His Family.

Lyons, Neb., July 25.—Andrew Adams, a carpenter by trade, was taken from his home by a number of persons supposed to be his neighbors, and after tying him with ropes carried him bodily to the banks of Logan creek, some distance away. When the crowd arrived at the creek bank Adams was told of the many warnings sent him by the marshal and also other persons to stop misusing his family, and as he did not see fit to do so the citizens here decided to give him a dose of his own medicine. He was thrown into the creek with his clothes, but was fished out, whereupon he was released. Cotton has been investing money in Colorado mining property. A bank examiner recently found him short, and Cotton turned over his property to make the bank whole. The arrest is said to have been made in order to force settlement. The shortage is larger than the amount named.

BANK CASHIER ARRESTED.

Charles E. Cotton Charged With $4,700 Defalcation.

Omaha, Neb., July 25.—A deputy United States marshal left here yesterday for Syracuse, where he arrested Charles E. Cotton, cashier of the First National bank, of Syracuse, Neb., who is alleged to be short $4,700. Cotton was taken before United States Commissioner L. F. Jackson, and gave bonds for his appearance at trial, whereupon he was released. Cotton has been investing money in Colorado mining property. A bank examiner recently found him short, and Cotton turned over his property to make the bank whole. The arrest is said to have been made in order to force settlement. The shortage is larger than the amount named.

Grouse Eat Grasshoppers.

Chadron, Neb., July 25.—Rev. Clark, the minister in charge of the Methodist church in Chadron, has taken up the fight in behalf of the grouse and quail and song birds, as the friends of the western farmers and ranchers. He says that he has counted between 200 and 300 grasshoppers taken from the crop of a single grouse killed in the early morning, and that since entomologists have found that a grouse will eat from 700 to 800 hoppers daily, that if a covey of grouse is protected on a farm through winter and they in turn raise several small flocks a year they will be of incalculable benefit in protecting the crop from devastation from the hopper pest. He figures that a single grouse will eat 20,000 hoppers a month.

Carload of Cattle Stolen.

Fullerton, Neb., July 25.—F. B. Wages and W. W. Fitzgerald, of this county, have been arrested on the charge of stealing a carload of cattle from a pasture belonging to Walter Sovereign and attempting to ship them by rail from St. Paul. The men will be placed in jail at St. Paul to await trial.

Brown County Teachers.

Ainsworth, Neb., July 25.—The Brown County Teachers' institute has convened here for a two weeks' term, with the able county superintendent, Miss E. M. Daniels, at the head. Professor J. A. Rease, principal of the Hiawatha school, and Professor W. P. Gardner, superintendent of city schools at Auburn, Neb., with forty-eight teachers, all ladies but one, are enrolled.

Firebug at Work Again.

West Point, Neb., July 25.—The incendiary, whose efforts to destroy the town have been so far fruitless, made another attempt yesterday to fire the rear of a frame dwelling house on South Main street, occupied by a widow and her family, who were sleeping in the building at the time. The fire was extinguished without much trouble. This is the first attempt to fire a building where human beings were placed in danger.

Horticultural Society Meeting.

Geneva, Neb., July 25.—A summer meeting of the Nebraska State Horticultural society will be held here, beginning Wednesday. George Marshall, of Arlington, is president of the society. Several very interesting papers have been prepared, among which are "Pruning the Orchard," by C. A. White, of Arlington; "Raspberries and Blackberries," by J. W. Stevenson, of North Bend; "On What Stock Shall We Propagate Our Plum and Cherry," by G. A. Marshall, of Arlington, and "Cherries," by C. C. Marshall, of Arlington.

APPEAL FROM THE "SON OF HEAVEN"

Emperor of China Asks McKinley to Act as Mediator Between Powers and China.

MUST PROVE LEGATIONERS ALIVE

Ministers Must Be Put in Communication With Their Governments and Imperial Officials Co-operate With Relief Force.

Washington, July 26.—The department of state today made public the Chinese appeal for mediation and the president's reply. Minister Wu brought to the department a copy of the identical telegram sent out by Sheng to the powers repeating the Chinese assurance of the safety of the legationers up to the 15th, and finally, Special Commissioner Rockhill has returned to Washington and begun to prepare for his journey to China. Such were the developments of this morning so far as China is concerned. The Chinese appeal unconditionally is an adroit production. The president's answer is equally clever and more sincere; that is the opinion of officials here who have carefully studied both. The president has succeeded in asking for conditions precedent to mediation quite as valuable as those laid down in Europe, yet he has so tempered his requirements as to make them unexceptionable to the Chinese government. At the same time there is nothing in the note to which the European chancelleries can object, at least. The president expressly states his mediation is subject to the approval of the powers. He will not attempt to force terms upon Europe. And the Chinese government must produce the ministers safely. Minister Wu declares his government will meet that obligation.

The Emperor's Appeal.

The following is the correspondence between the president and emperor of China, made public by the state department today:

"Emperor of China, to His Excellency, the president of the United States.—Greeting: China has long maintained friendly relations with the United States, and is deeply conscious of the aid of the United States in international commerce. Neither country entertains the least suspicion or distrust towards the other. Recent outbreaks of mutual antipathy between the people and Christian missions have caused the foreign powers to view with suspicion the position of the imperial government as favorable to the people and prejudicial to the missions, with the result that Taku fort was attacked and captured. Consequently there has been a clashing of forces with calamitous consequences. The situation becomes more critical and intense. We have just received a telegraphic memorial from our envoy, Wu Ting Fang, and it is highly gratifying to us to learn that the United States government, having a view the friendly relations between the two countries, has taken a great interest in the present situation. Now China, driven by the irresistible force of events, has unfortunately incurred well nigh universal indignation. For centuries the present dynasty has placed special reliance in the United States. We address a message to your excellency in all sincerity and candidness, with the hope that your excellency will devise measures and take the initiative in bringing about a concert of the powers for the restoration of order and peace. The favor of your kind reply is earnestly requested and awaited with the greatest anxiety.

McKinley's Reply.

The president's reply follows:

"The President of the United States to the Emperor of China—Greeting: I received your majesty's message of the 10th of July, and am glad to know your majesty recognizes the fact that the government and people of the United States desire of China nothing more than is just and equitable. The purpose for which we landed troops in China was the rescue of our legation from a grave danger, and the protection of the lives and property of Americans who are sojourning in China in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed them by treaty and international law. The same purpose was publicly declared by all the powers who have landed military forces in your majesty's empire. I am to infer from your majesty's letter that the outrageous acts which disturbed the peace of China, murdered the minister of Germany and a member of the Japanese legation, and who now hold besieged the Peking those foreign diplomats who still survive, have not only received no favor or encouragement from your majesty, but are actually in rebellion against the imperial authority. If this be so, I most earnestly urge upon your majesty's consideration the public assurance whether the ministers are alive, and if so, in what conditions, to put the diplomatic representatives of the powers immediately and free communication with them, respect to governments and remove all danger of their lives and liberty, place the imperial authorities of China in communication with a relief expedition so that cooperation may be secured between them for the liberation of the legationers, the protection of foreigners and the restoration of order. If these objects are accomplished, it is the belief of this government that no obstacle will be found to exist on the part of the powers to the settlement of all questions arising out of the recent troubles and the friendly good offices of this government will, with the assent of the other powers, be cheerfully placed at your majesty's disposition for that purpose.

William McKinley."

UNITED STATES WILL WAIT.

Chinese Answer to McKinley to Determine Next Move.

Washington, July 26.—The state department is dealing with a waiting attitude regarding China. It has frankly, simply and fully answered the Chinese emperor's appeal for mediation, and the correspondence given publicity makes it appear that the next move is for the Chinese government. It is to accept or reject our terms at once, and in either case the answer must convey tidings of the state of affairs in Peking and the welfare of the legationers.

The belief is not concealed that the chances for successful mediation are slight. Mediation cannot be forced upon a party to a cause; it must be acceptable to all the parties. If the United States is to mediate in China's interest she must first secure the assent of all the powers who have suffered in life and property at Peking. The difficulties in the way of such an undertaking are likely to be many and serious in view of the exhibition of feeling in Europe. But it is said here that the United States will cheerfully undertake the task, provided its conditions are met.

If it does not succeed in inducing the European powers to be lenient in their treatment of the imperial government of China, the United States government will not be drawn into further hostilities after we have taken care of our own affairs, but we will withdraw, taking care, however, to let it be understood that this government will not allow its proper interests in China to be injured by the action of any of the powers that may choose to remain obdurate.

At least one of the greatest powers is under strong suspicion here of acting cold bloodedly and without regard to sentiment or anything more than the most material of considerations. It is believed here that this power is quietly taking measures to drop out of the league at Tien Tsin and conduct a campaign on its own account against Peking, and it is even suspected that this power is already moving troops toward the Chinese capital.

One fact regarded as now beyond need of further demonstration, in view of the Chinese appeal, is that the Chinese officials at the coast ports are actually in communication with whatever remains of the imperial government at Peking, and the text of Hwang Hsi's appeal appears to establish the fact that the Chinese government itself is sanctioning the resistance to the international advance upon Peking.

The state department and the Chinese legation substantially agree in the estimate of six or eight days as the time necessary to get a reply to the president's answer to the appeal of the Chinese government. According to the best information here, urgent messages are being transmitted between Peking and Shanghai by the relying express," mentioned in Consul Fowler's cablegram a few days ago. This, according to the Chinese, is a relay system of mounted messengers similar to the old pony service across the plains, and is used when the wire communication is interrupted. The relay riders make about 200 miles a day. It is 400 miles from Shanghai to Peking, and this seems to agree very well with the speed made in forwarding and returning the Conger message.

Assuming from Sheng's dispatch that a movement was on foot on the 15th to get the foreign ministers started from Peking to Tien Tsin under escort of imperial troops, the state department would not be surprised to get definite news of them from the headquarters of the allied forces in a short time. The distance from Tien Tsin to Peking is seventy-five miles, and at this season the trip is usually made by road from Peking to Tongchou, a point on the Pei Ho twelve miles below the capital, and the remainder of the way by boat. This trip now would take four days, supposing the escort of imperial troops met with no resistance from the insurgents. If the move from Peking was made within two days after Sheng's information was received, it will be possible that the legationers and their escort are now in touch with the headquarters of the allies, always supposing that nothing serious happened to the party on the road.

TO BE SENT TO TIEN TSIN.

Sheng Declares Legationers Are All Unharmed.

Washington, July 26.—The Chinese minister received a dispatch this morning from Sheng, director of railroads and telegraphs, at Shanghai, stating the foreign ministers were to be sent from Peking to Tien Tsin under escort; also that the imperial government has not only been protecting them, but has supplied them with food.

The Sheng telegram was made public at the state department in the following statement:

"Minister Wu visited the state department this morning and handed to the acting secretary of state the following text of a cable message explaining it was a cablegram from Director General Sheng, at Shanghai, dated July 23, to the Chinese minister at London, by whom it has been retransmitted to Wu and received by the latter on the night of the same day:

"News from Peking on the 15th says Wen Jai, by direction of the tsung li yamen, went to see the various foreign ministers and found not one of them harmed. Jung Lu proposes to memorialize the imperial government to supply them with provisions at once and then devise a plan for a detail of troops to escort them to Tien Tsin."

Li Hung Chang's Statement.

A month today has elapsed since Sir Robert Hart, director of Chinese maritime customs, smuggled out of Peking the last piece of news that appeals authoritatively to Europe and apparently the only method by which the Chinese court can vindicate its veracity here is to transmit another autograph message from some equally authoritative source. Admittedly the Chinese foreign office possesses facilities to set all doubts at rest. Li Hung Chang is reported to have made a statement to the effect that while the foreigners are alive they will be killed immediately if the allied force neared Peking. This is regarded by those who credit the reported survival of the foreign ministers as an indication that the latter are held as hostages and that their lives will be made the subject of negotiations by the Chinese, hence Li Hung Chang's anxiety to keep the powers from Peking as long as possible.

CHAFFEE AT NAGASAKI.

The Transport Grant Expected There Tomorrow.

Washington, July 26.—The war department has a dispatch from Quartermaster Hyde, stating that the transport Grant, with General Chaffee, commanding the army in China, and the Sixth cavalry on board, has reached the Inland sea and is expected to arrive at Nagasaki tomorrow.

Three Persons Killed.

Maton, Ill., July 24.—A carriage containing Thomas Bartley, Wm. Bosley and Mrs. E. M. Waller, a nurse, were struck by an Illinois Central train at a crossing here this morning. All three were killed. The horses were killed and the carriage demolished.

Discovers New Comet.

Geneva, N. Y., July 24.—Dr. Wm. R. Brooks, director of Smith observatory, discovered a new comet this morning in the eastern heavens. The comet is in the constellation Aries and has a bright stellar nucleus and a broad tail. This is the twenty-second comet discovered by Brooks.

RUSSIA STIRRING UP MORE TROUBLE

Is Determined to Secure Possession of the Taku-Peking Railroad.

DETAILS OF TIEN TSIN FIGHTS

Ninth Infantry Had One-Fourth of Its Men Put Out of Action—Gallantry of the Japanese.

Tien Tsin, Saturday, July 21, via Shanghai, July 26.—(Copyright by the Associated Press.)—The Russians announce their intention to keep control of the entire railway line between Taku and Peking until the conclusion of hostilities, when they purpose, they say, to restore it to the Chinese.

Admiral Seymour strongly disapproves allowing them to repair the line beyond Tien Tsin. He considers that the British should insure the undertaking and conduct the repairs.

Meanwhile the French are endeavoring to obtain control of all the river tugs. It is believed that they intend to share the control with Russia.

Say Foreigners Are Alive.

Tien Tsin, 6 p. m., July 15, via Chefoo, July 1, and Shanghai, July 26.—(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—Chinese from the walled city report that the foreigners in Peking are living, having taken shelter in a bomb proof. About 7,000 Chinese were engaged in the battle here July 14. More are coming from Peking.

General Nieh was imprisoned because he opposed making war on the foreigners, but afterward was released on the condition that he fight them. To this he acceded with likewarmness. After the battle he committed suicide.

A large part of the walled city was burned last night, and today the Chinese held a perfect orgie, plundering, smashing houses and throwing like demons over stores of silks, furs and jewelry. Hundreds of dead Chinamen along the walls and women and children killed by shrapnel are lying among the smoking ruins.

It is reported that some correspondents have in their dispatches asserted that General Dorward thinks Colonel Liscum blundered in taking the Ninth regiment to the right instead of to the left, and the feeling is strained between the Americans and British. The fact is that the greatest harmony and co-operation exist.

Americans' Heavy Losses.

Tien Tsin, Saturday, July 14, via Chefoo, July 16, and Shanghai, July 26.—(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—The Ninth regiment, United States infantry, entered the fight at Tien Tsin with 430 men. An incomplete list of casualties shows 15 killed, 75 wounded and 2 missing. The marines had 4 killed and 14 wounded.

Major James Regan, Ninth infantry, was wounded in the leg. Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller, Ninth infantry, in the leg and groin; First Lieutenant Smedley, in the leg; Butler, of the United States marine corps, in the leg; Captain W. E. Lemly, of the United States marine corps, in the arm; Second Lieutenant Frank R. Lang, Ninth infantry, in the foot. First Lieutenant Henry Leonard, of the marine corps, carried Lieutenant Butler from the field under a fierce fire. He was shot in the upper left arm while returning, but ran and swam under fire in getting to the rear. His arm was amputated.

Captain Charles R. Hayes, who had been slightly wounded in the arm and leg, swam a mile with only his nose above water, with a request for reinforcements.

First Lieutenant Louis B. Lawton, of the Ninth infantry, made a dash for reinforcements under fire and received three slight wounds.

Colonel Liscum was shot in the abdomen, and died half an hour later. His last words were: "Keep up firing."

Marched Into a Trap.

The Ninth was ordered to support the Japanese, who were receiving an enfilading fire. After crossing a mud wall half a mile from the city wall the Ninth shifted, advancing against the flanking fire, and reached a marsh beside the river at the southeast corner of the city. A body of Chinese in a deserted village under the wall just across the river, where they were strongly barricaded, poured in a fire, and whenever an American raised a hand he was shot. A Nordenfelt gun and two small cannon were also trained upon them. They lay in the mud all day without a surgeon to attend their wounded, who were without food and drinking the canal water. They had exhausted their ammunition except a few rounds, which were retained in order to repel a charge if it should be made. None expected to escape. A few reaching the fort reported that half of the command had been killed or wounded, including heat prostration in the estimate.

After the Americans had retired under cover of the darkness they straggled back in squads all night, pitifully exhausted and carrying their wounded. The American hospital was crowded and short of surgeons, there having been no expectation of such losses.

Allies Lost 800.

Yesterday squads searched the fields, collecting the dead and wounded. Colonel Liscum's body was escorted to a boat last evening by two battalions of English troops with a colonel at their head. Colonel Coolidge, who is now commanding the regiment, and Major Lee were among the pallbearers. The captain of the marine corps read the service at the canal lock. The body will be shipped to San Francisco. The total losses of the allies were about 800. The British lost 50; the Japanese estimated their killed at 50 and their wounded at 150. The Russians estimate their casualties at 150. All day long the work of bringing in the dead and wounded was continued.

The Japanese were the heroes of the battle, their fighting was remarkably brave and was praised by all their colleagues. When some of the foreign officers counseled retreat the Japanese general said: "When my men move it will be forward."

They filled the breaches in the wall made by the artillery and fought hand to hand in the streets. Their conduct after the fight was equally good, as they refrained from looting, while some of the European soldiers were having an orgie. Dead Chinamen covered the walls and the streets of Tien Tsin. Fifty guns were captured. The place was full of munitions of war.

Many fires have been started, and most of the city will probably be burned. The Chinese are retreating toward Peking.

General Dorward has asked the names of Americans to report them for gallantry. The doctors decided not to amputate Lieutenant Leonard's arm. All the wounded are doing well.

PRAISES THE JAPANESE.

Mikado's Consul at Tien Tsin Reports Reports on Their Conduct.

Washington, July 26.—The following telegram has been received from the Japanese minister for foreign affairs, under date of the 22d, and is a report of the Japanese consul at Tien Tsin:

"The Japanese troops behaved admirably and maintained strict discipline after the fall of Tien Tsin city. The Chinese who remained in the city and those who lived outside came to the Japanese quarters with a large flag bearing an inscription expressing submission to Japan and showed appreciation of the unexceptionable behavior of our troops. They also brought our sentry some fruit and tea in token of friendly feeling. Our troops are thus daily gaining the confidence and respect of the native population.

"Tien Tsin city was occupied by the troops of the four powers in the following sections, namely from the north gate to the east gate, by the Japanese; from the east gate to the south, by the Americans; from the south to the west, by the English; from the west to the north, by the French; while the Russians are in possession of towns and villages on the left bank of the Pei Ho canal.

"A conference was held by the generals and commanding officers of the allied forces with a view of organizing a military government in the city and decided after a long discussion to appoint three administrators with equal powers from among the officers of three powers, Japan, England and Russia. The following officers were chosen: Lieutenant Colonel Aoki, Japan; Lieutenant Colonel Bower, England, and Colonel Wogack, Russia. Upon the departure of Admiral Seymour from Taku Admiral Alexieff has seniority among the commanding officers here.

"It is admitted by all foreigners here, by the military and civilians, that the fall of the city was mainly due to the gallantry of the Japanese troops."

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Tell of Situation at Tien Tsin Two Weeks Ago.

Shanghai, July 24.—(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—The following delayed dispatch from the Associated Press correspondent at Tien Tsin reached here today:

"Tien Tsin, July 14.—Famine and pestilence are sure to strike the region of Tien Tsin soon. Hundreds of thousands of Chinese are leaving homes in the district where fighting is going on, without means of support.

"Lieutenant Colonel John S. Mallory, Forty-first United States infantry, arrived here to act as a military observer. American and British commanders have established a censorship of the correspondents of those nationalities to prevent the transmission of news that might tend to kindle international animosities. The anti-Russian prejudices of certain English correspondents caused this action."

Paris, July 24.—Four dispatches from the French consul at Tien Tsin, dated July 13, 14, 17 and 18, forwarded from Chefoo, have been received by the minister of foreign affairs. The dispatch of the 13th says a courier from Peking relates that since June 20 the foreign ministers have been besieged in the British legation, and the marines have been making a vigorous defense. The supply of ammunition is low and the peril of those in the legation great. Up to the time the courier left Peking the loss of the marines had been sixteen killed and seventeen wounded. The dispatch dated the 14th announces the taking of Tien Tsin. The message of the 17th says the city of Tien Tsin is quiet. A courier has been dispatched to Peking and his return is expected in seven days. The dispatch of the 18th says the military chiefs of the allied forces were at that time deliberating as to the form of government that should be given Tien Tsin. The consul had received no dispatches forwarded from Paris since June 20th.

BOUND FOR CHINA.

United States Reinforcements Moving Toward San Francisco.

West Point, N. Y., July 26.—Company E, battalion of engineers, left here this morning for duty in China. They will leave San Francisco August 1.

Atlanta, Ga., July 26.—Company M, Fifteenth infantry, left Fort McPherson this morning for San Francisco. Their destination is China.

Washington, July 26.—Four troops of the Third cavalry, all that remained at Fort Meyer, left today for the far east via San Francisco, with instructions to stop at Nagasaki for orders.

New York, July 26.—Three companies of the Third battalion, Fifteenth infantry, left Governor's island this morning for the far east, via San Francisco.

Bond Issue Ratified.

Chicago, July 24.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railroad held here today the issuance of $12,000,000 fifty-year 5 per cent bonds was ratified. The money will be put out for improvement and purchase.

WRECK ON THE CENTRAL.

One Man Thought to Be Fatally Injured Near Dubuque.

Dubuque, Ia., July 26.—Two trains were running close together on the Illinois Central near Scales Mound this morning. The forward train broke in two and was run into by the one following. Three men were injured. Frank Shevalzer, of this city, is thought fatally. Six cars were ditched.

Contemplates matrimony—the guest at a wedding.

SPANISH WAR SOLDIER KILLED

Victor E. Hahn Falls Under Train and Meets Instant Death.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., July 26.—Victor E. Hahn, of Mt. Vernon, a private in Company C, Forty-ninth Iowa, and who served during the Spanish war with Company F, of Tipton, was struck by a train at Mt. Vernon last night and instantly killed. He had been attending a drill in this city. In alighting from the train he slipped and fell under the wheels.

The Fittest Survives

BY J. H. CONNELLY.

"He did not himself know when he last wrote, but said he might start at any minute. That was in the letter I received the day before yesterday. I ought to have another today."

"You had better send a note, which he will get immediately upon his return, saying that I would like to have him call. Meanwhile I suppose we must put an advertisement in the paper. Sit down and write it as I tell you."

Addie procured writing materials and seated herself at the table, Mrs. Hall commenced dictating.

"Mr. McCaffery—Sir: I do not wonder that your conscience has eventually prompted you to an endeavor to make amends for the evil done long ago through your connivance if not your actual complicity."

"Good gracious, mamma! Do you kno wthat they charge 50 cents a line for advertisements and only eight words go into a line?"

"How do you know all that?"

"Found it out when I advertised for art work."

"You wrote that advertisement yourself, didn't you?"

"Yes, mamma."

"Then write this one. But I don't think they ought to charge anything in a case like this."

"They will, though."

"They didn't charge anything for printing the most shameful lies about your poor father."

"Things which can only do harm to anybody are news and go free. Things which can possibly do anybody any good are business and must be paid for. It is a very easily understood rule."

"I see. Go ahead and write the advertisement. But let me see it when it is done."

After a little study, drafting and rewriting, Addie produced the following:

"Mc.—Yes. Will arrange terms at interview. Mrs. A. G. H."

"It's surprising. I don't see how you can do it. Why, it's just as if a man had written it. But, my child, how do we know he will accord an interview, or that we can come to an arrangement if he does?"

"Perhaps neither, but it may enable us to gain time until Jack gets back, which is the main thing."

Addie next wrote a note to her lover, informing him of McCaffrey's manifestation and asking him to call as soon as possible after his return to the city. This she put in her pocket as she was starting to go down town, intending to leave it at the door of his house in order to make surer of it reaching him quickly than she could be if she mailed it. She knew where he lived, and even the particular windows that were his, for she had once walked past the place with him, and he had pointed them out. And the evening that he did so he had pleaded with her not to let her mother's obstinacy stand any longer in the way of their happiness, but to marry him at once and go to live with him until the old lady came to terms. Dear John, how good he was, and how much he loved her! But she was glad now that she had not consented then. Poor mamma would have been broken hearted in her loneliness, and she had become so kind, evidently taking a liking to John. Perhaps John had already returned, and this errand might bring her to an accidental meeting with him hours sooner than otherwise. How fortunate that she had the good idea of bringing the letter herself instead of sending it. The thought of seeing him exhilarated her and made her impatient of the long journey, even though these happy memories and pleasing reflections occupied her mind.

Her ring at the lodging house door was answered by a fat, stolid, but good natured looking German girl, who in lieu of comprehension of the English language offered constantly an ample, amiable smile.

"Does Mr. John Latham live here?" asked Addie.

"Yah. Up stairs," answered the grinning girl.

"If I leave a letter for him, will he be certain to receive it the moment he returns home?"

"Yah. Up stairs."

"Do you mean that he has returned home?"

"Yah. Up stairs."

"He is up stairs now?"

"Yah. Up stairs."

Addie hesitated, but for a moment only. She fully appreciated that visiting a young man's room even if he were her affianced husband, was quite improper, but easily persuaded herself that under existing circumstances the importance of her errand would justify her in "running up just for a moment."

"Pshaw!" she said to herself. "What difference does it make? John will understand it and nobody else need know anything about it."

So she tripped up stairs following the direction pointed by the servant to his door and tapped upon it.

"Come in!" responded a feminine voice within, loud and clear.

Addie opened the door and stood staring in amazement.

Lottie Bellen sat in a comfortable big easy chair with her feet upon a "rocker," a workbasket on a stool beside her and a great tangled heap of brilliantly colored scarfs piled on her lap and falling over to the carpet like a cataract of fragmentary rainbows. She was sewing and nobody anywhere could look more thoroughly at home than she did.

"Excuse me," said Addie hesitatingly. "I have made a mistake. I was looking for Mr. Latham's room."

"No mistake at all," replied the yellow-headed girl, pretending to thread a needle, but with one eye taking stock of Miss Hall very keenly. "This is Mr. Latham's room, but he doesn't happen to be in just at present."

Addie unconsciously bridled up, with a look of cold and sharp suspicion, which Lottie felt and resented in spirit, though she was too proud to recognize it by words that would have had to carry the sense of an explanation of her presence. The little necktie maker knew her own innocence and was indignant that it should seem to be instinctively questioned by a stranger who could not possibly be acquainted with her circumstances.

"I purposed leaving a note that I was desirous of Mr. Latham receiving as soon as possible," said Addie, still standing in the door.

"If you leave it, I will see that he gets it as soon as he comes home," answered the seamstress nonchalantly.

"You will?"

"Yes, I will."

"No matter what time he returns?"

Lottie failed to exactly catch the full significance of the words at once. Before she did so Addie, with reddened cheeks and flashing eyes exclaimed:

"I do not think I will trouble you." And turning she left the door with a slam and descended down stairs at the same moment the "impudent" compared in those half dozen minutes long enough, upon Lottie's mind. With an impatient, half-hysterical gasp she sprang to her feet, overturned the workbasket and dumping the scarfs like an avalanche of colors, rushed to the door. But by the time she reached the stairs the hall door below her closed with a bang—the insolent intruder was gone. Turning back into the room, poor little Lottie threw herself into the armchair and burst into tears.

"I don't care so much for himself, but what will she think of Mr. Latham?" she sobbed aloud, the stress of her feelings demanding vocal utterance, even though she was alone.

"The wretch!" thought Miss Hall, lowering her veil to hide the tears in her eyes as she rushed away. "To pretend that he loved me, and all the while— He need never speak to me again."

And her little heels pounded the flagstones with unusual energy as she hurried away from the now abhorrent neighborhood.

CHAPTER XIII.

"The idea of that impudent creature coming here bullying me!" exclaimed Lottie, with indignant tears. And she was still so angry about it when Chester Sewall came in half an hour later that she gave him a detailed version of the interview, doubtless meaning to be truthful, but so colored by her resentment that he was no less astonished than she at the model John Latham having had such a caller.

His interest in the matter, however, was but slight and transitory. Necessity had been steadily exercising a compressive force upon him, centering his thoughts in himself, until he had become morose and indifferent to everything outside his own concerns. Day after day he tramped about the town seeking employment, and even went hungry at times to pay postage upon the handfuls of letters with which he replied to advertisements for "Help Wanted"—all without avail. Everywhere he was met, when making application for work such as he deemed suited to his culture and capacity, by the question, "What experience have you had in this line?" Of course he had had none in that or any other sort of bread winning. Then he would not suit at all. He had even condescended to argue upon several occasions that the particular work proposed was so simple he could master its requirements within an hour, but the result was the same. He "had no experience," and that settled it. But the cruelest thing, as it seemed to him, was that when he sought employment at coarse, manual labor his decent clothing, gentlemanly manners and educated speech, all caused him to be viewed with suspicion and rejected.

The title of the translated Russian novel upon a news stand caught his eye, "The Superfluous Man." It clung to his mind waking and sleeping. He recognized it as himself. Yes, he was "the superfluous man," and there was no place in the world for him because he had "never had experience" in anything. The only thing left for him apparently, he thought, was death, for one needs no experience to die. While he was maintaining this seemingly hopeless struggle for existence the trinkets in the little box that had been his mother's, were becoming fewer and fewer, and those now left were of insignificant value. Parting with each little object he drew from the diminishing pile was a new pain, for these, left until the last, were the ones his mother used to wear most. But he had to eat and have shelter. They were his only remaining resource, and one by one they went to the pawnshop, whence he did not hope ever to reclaim them. So one evil day chased another in monotonous succession, each with its weight of care and gloom and woe.

Thinking over these and more things that were all his own, Chester speedily grew weary of the chatter of the sewing girl, became monosyllabic in his replies and finally seated himself by the window in sullen silence, hearing her voice as he would have heard the twitter of a canary had one been in the room, but no more.

He was waiting for her to go away.

The past twenty-four hours had been very eventful ones for him. Yielding at last to the pressure of adversity he had the morning before put his pride in his empty pocket and gone to ask from the "boss" the appointment Irma had solicited for him.

Mr. Pratt received him with courtesy, though, however, as he fancied, with offensive condescension, remembered him quite well and more extraordinary yet in a politician, remembered his promise. Those who knew Mr. Pratt best averred that the power anchors of his boss-ship were his strange faculty for remembering his promises and his no less wonderful talent in seeming to keep them without doing so. Incidentally he stirred Chester's bile, without intent thereto, however, by inquiring:

"What experience have you had in practical politics, Mr. Sewall?"

Controlling himself as well as he could, the young man replied politely, but with emphasis:

"None whatever, Mr. Pratt. The only experience of any kind that I have had has been in the attainment of the knowledge that I have had no experience whatever in anything. Education, I learn, does not count as experience. I doubt if I have had experience enough to enable me to drive a horse car."

The politician opened his eyes wide in surprise at the applicant's enigmatical disavowal of experience, but confined his speech to replying imperturbably:

"Oh, well, experience is very necessary to enable one to drive a horse car well."

That literal acceptance of his words effectually silenced the young man, and Mr. Pratt went on:

"With your education, natural talent and social advantages, it stands to reason you would no doubt be of great service to the party and attain for yourself distinction and proportionate fortune—when you had experience. You see for yourself that the party would not be justified in conferring any very prominent position upon a wholly inexperienced man, however superlative his genius might be. Doing so would awaken too many jealousies and involve too much risk of grave interests. Besides, until you have had some experience, there is no telling how your talents could best be utilized. Your excellent education is a good foundation for success."

"I believe I may claim to have a pretty thorough acquaintance with the political history of Greece and Rome."

"Ah, indeed. Well that is a great deal. You can hardly appreciate the immense importance of that knowledge until you come to apply it in American practical politics."

There was not a twinkle in the

"[illegible]" [illegible] ce, "there is no [illegible] there will be [illegible] gubernatorial [illegible] [illegible] district [illegible] [illegible] you had better get a foothold in the Eleventh assembly district. If you don't live in it already you will, do well to remove there soon. I will give you a note to a man you ought to know. Cultivate him a little, and he will post you and introduce you around to the boys, and between us I guess we can find something temporarily for you as a start. When we know you better, Mr. Sewall, I have no doubt we will be able to do better for you, but the main thing at present is to get a local foothold. Drop in and see me again in a few days."

While speaking Mr. Pratt had been rapidly scrawling a note of introduction which he handed to Chester as he said "in a few days," a phrase which the young man rightly accepted as a dismissal.

"You will find Mr. Cofferty a diamond, but rather in the rough," remarked the boss smilingly as he stood up to take leave of his visitor. "You are too much of a man of the world to take exception to him merely on account of his business and I do not doubt you and he will like each other upon acquaintance. Go right up stairs and show your note at the wicket, and it will gain you admittance at once. Good day, Mr. Sewall, good day."

Chester went away from the presence somewhat dazed by those final instructions, and when he reached the street looked with no little curiosity at the superscription upon the note that had been given him. It was addressed to "Mr. Daniel Cofferty" at a certain number on Thirty-first street, not far from Broadway. He went to deliver it at once and readily found the indicated number over a narrow stairway at the side of a saloon.

A burly man, with a keen, hawklike face, stood in the doorway, with his hands in his pockets, but moved aside sufficiently for Chester to pass, and then turning eyed him sharply as he ascended the steps. At the top of the flight was a door, with a bell pull beside it and a wicket in one of the upper panels. He gave a tug at the bell pull and could hear a little "click" beyond the door in response to which the wicket opened and a black face peered out at him. Upon the exposition of the note the door swung open noiselessly, and he entered. As he did so he observed, with a little surprise, that the door was nearly three inches thick, plated inside with a sheet of iron and secured by a formidable system of bolts, chains and a huge wooden bar. A half dozen steps along a narrow hall brought him to another door, the entrance to a large and elegantly furnished suit of parlors, where there were already some twenty-five or thirty men, a few of whom were gathered about a roulette wheel, but by far the greatest number clustered at a faro table.

(Continued Next Week.)

STOLE CHERRIES, AND THEN—?

The Innocent Suffered, but He's the Hero of the Hour.

Indianapolis News: The residents of one neighborhood in this city probably never experienced a more exciting time in their neighborhood than that of one afternoon, early this week, when Herbert Sullivan, an 11-year-old boy, was kidnaped, carried into a house, bound hand and foot and kept a prisoner for nearly three hours. Several hundred school children surrounded the house and demanded the release of the boy, but all efforts in this direction were futile until the arrival of the district patrolman. Even grown persons, including the boy's mother, took a hand in the matter, but they were unsuccessful.

Herbert Sullivan attends the public school. When school was dismissed he and two other boys spied a cherry tree laden down with ripe and luscious fruit. The house appeared to the boys to be vacant, and two of the youths entered the yard and filled their pockets with red cherries. Herbert Sullivan remained on the outside of the lot and made no attempt to seize any of the forbidden fruit.

Everything seemed quiet and serene and the two boys in the cherry tree were congratulating themselves on their good fortune, when they heard frightful noises in the direction of the house. There was a lively rustle of branches, followed by dull thuds when the boys struck the ground, but they scampered out of harm's way and soon disappeared down the street. Herbert Sullivan stood on the sidewalk all of this time, not dreaming that he would be molested.

The noises which frightened the other boys were caused by Mrs. M. Gollibart, the occupant of the house, and she ran into the yard after the youthful foragers. Seeing that the thieves had escaped she made a lunge in the direction of Herbert Sullivan and captured him. He was dragged into the house, bound hand and foot with a clothes line and thrown into the recesses of a pantry. The crying and wailing of the frightened boy attracted the attention of the neighborhood.

The cause of the trouble was soon made known to everyone and the house was bombarded with showers of sticks and rocks by the hundreds of school children who had gathered around the house.

A little girl sitting in a buggy finally volunteered to go after the prisoner's mother, and drove hurriedly away. When Mrs. Sullivan arrived she demanded that her boy be released. She was admitted to the house, but in spite of her entreaties Herbert did not get his liberty.

Word reached the police headquarters that there was some kind of trouble in Park avenue and Patrolman Montgomery was told to investigate. He heard both sides of the story, but as neither woman would agree to make out an affidavit, he said he could not do otherwise than demand the release of the boy. Herbert was taken from the pantry, and, when the ropes were removed, welts and bruises could be seen about his wrists.

When he appeared outside of the house, about 5 o'clock, a great shout went up from the hundreds of school children, and he was dragged from the grasp of his mother. Some of the larger boys wished to carry him on their shoulders, but the cooler heads interfered and he was allowed to go home.

Herbert Sullivan is the hero of the hour among the school children. Lessons are forgotten and it will be some time before affairs are quieted down among the children.

10 DAYS SALE

WILSON BROS.

10 DAYS SALE

SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY SALE

The First Half of the Year's Busy Selling is Over

We find we have some Short Ends in Wash Goods, Percales, Dimities, Lawns, Challies, Organdies, Etc., that MUST BE CLOSED OUT REGARDLESS OF COST, as we will not carry one yard over. In order to do this and do it quickly we will sell for the NEXT 10 DAYS

25 cent Organdies for 14c
20 cent Organdies for 12c

15 cent Lawns for 10c
10 cent Lawns for 6c

8⅓ cent Lawns for 5c
5 cent Lawns for 3c

Hosiery

We have some especially good things in Hosiery---prices from 8 1-3c to 50c a pair. We carry the only complete Hosiery Stock in the city.

Laces and Embroidery

In Laces and Embroidery is where we excel. We have them in all widths and at all prices---1c to 50c per yard.

Shirt Waists

Did we hear you say you were in need of Shirt Waists? We are closing them out at almost your own price.

$3.50	Shirt	Waist	at $2.67
2.50	"	"	1.87
2.00	"	"	1.49
1.50	"	"	1.27
1.25	"	"	.89
1.00	"	"	.69
.75	"	"	.52
.50	"	"	.25

Millinery

In our Millinery we stop our ears to Profit and close our eyes to Cost.

$5.00	Trimmed	Hats	at $2.79
4.00	"	"	2.19
3.50	"	"	1.98
3.00	"	"	1.76
2.50	"	"	1.37
2.00	"	"	1.19
1.50	"	"	.98
1.25	"	"	.69
1.00	"	"	.49
.75	"	"	.37

AGENTS FOR New Idea Patterns.

Wayne, Neb.

BY DAD.

"Are all these pictures of the "starving in India" taken from real life?" asked a friend of mine, the other day. "I expect they are," I answered, "but it isn't necessary to go to India to take the photographs. If you want to see a "starvier" looking pair of limbs than those from India just apply to by dad." All donations thankfully received.

I see President McKinley says the United States will not declare war against China unless, etc, etc. Now, what's the use of going to all the trouble of getting congress together? McKinley is the "whole cheese"—with the exception of the swarm of Mark Hanna worms in it.

B. Temple, that great apostle of free trade, free whisky, and "drop a nickel in the slot" for free cigars, has joined the local McKinley club. Since this act of Mr. Temple's appeared rather peculiar for a son of Old Kentucky, I interviewed him on the subject and received the following explanation: "Yes, ——, I signed their paper; it stated that the object of the signers was to offer some enlightenment and instruction to McKinley and Roosevelt, and ——, it will take a democrat to enlighten 'em."

A Wayne lady rushed into one of our stores, the other day, and hurriedly asked permission to call up her home over the telephone. "Yes, certainly," replied the busy proprietor, as he pointed to the other side of the storeroom where the talking machine was located. The lady thereupon rushed over to a nickle in the slot machine, and while vainly endeavoring to work the lever, explained that, that 'phone was quite different from her's. Then when the courteous clerk informed her of her mistake and directed her to the right box, she was so rattled she couldn't even remember the number of the 'phone at her house, and thereupon beat a hasty retreat from the scene of her discomfiture.

"Mind your own business," is a very good maxim, as a certain inquisitive citizen found the other day when he asked August Danburg how he lost his nose, and received the reply: "Sticking it into other people's business."

You have all heard the story of "The Old Armchair?" Well, I am going to tell you a new version of it. It is all about an old arm chair belonging to Grandpa Philleo. It seems grandpap wanted to do somebody a good turn, so he had a drayman haul the old relic down to a street auction, last Saturday, to be "knocked down" with a lot of other cheap truck. The drayman was instructed to "run up" the chair to a $5 limit, and then let it fall with a dull sickly thud. While the auctioneer was disposing of other nick-nacks the Philleo chair and its "by bid" price was bandied about the crowd. When it was "put up" there was a good many "I am on" faces, and when the drayman raised the bid to $5 and the crier fanned the air in a hopeless effort to "sell" the resting piece, there were numerous audible grins grating through the atmosphere.

Moral: The drayman got the job of hauling the affair back to grandpap's.

It beats the bats how some people shout "dirty deal" and a "rotten reception" when they get beaten in a ball game. The Randolph boys came down here and were fairly beaten, their own umpire so deciding. At once they began to yowl about the "dirt" Wayne did them. Then Manager Gues's braves were here from Winside. I watched this game, myself, and by dad, I'd like to know where the "rottenness" came in unless it was the whole drayload of costly errors made by the visitors. Of course there was lots of noise, but did you ever see a live ball game attended solely by funeral attendants? A Winside man umpired the game, and his decisions must have been fair—to the visitors—since they neglected to do any kicking. If the public wants a baby show it will demand to be shown the real thing, and not a lot of big brawny fellows who pretend to be ball players. Wayne has been beaten on the diamond a number of times this season and they ascribe their losses to errors or general bad luck. When they begin to "roast" this town or that town as having done them a "dirty deal" I hope they'll lose in every condemned contest on the diamond.

CARROLL NEWS.

Dr. Phillips spent Wednesday and Thursday in Sioux City.

The hog cholera, in a very bad form, is devastating the hogs in and around Carroll.

Joe Jones met his many friends Thursday morning with a broad smile and a cigar, to remind them that he had a new boy at his house.

Miss Ella Williams was crowded out of the ham mock Sunday evening and sustained severe in juries, but under the able care of Dr. Phillips is rapidly recovering.

Attorney Skeen has put a new roof on his hotel and otherwise repaired it so that it is now in fine shape and we believe the parties who are running it are doing a nice business.

The school board has accepted plans and specifications for the new school building and will proceed at once to advertise for bids for its erection.

B. W. Wineland has moved into his new shoe building; he has been contemplating a new building of his own for several years and his ideals are now realized. We understand that he expects to commence the manufacture of shoes on a large scale as soon as he can secure the material and help.

Davis Sisters, our milliners, expect to commence the erection of a large building on the lots which they recently purchased, very soon. They started in here with a small stock last spring and their business has increased to such an extent that they must carry a larger stock and thus must have a good large building.

Politics is not receiving much attention here yet, the republicans not even talking ing about confidence. Wonder what they will use in its place this yea?

Our Can Rubbers will seal your jars air tight. The best made.

Epler & Co.

BRENNA AND PLUM CREEK.

Chas. Welch's young folks Sundayed with Chas. Maden.

C. Worth, John Johnson and Clarence Liveringhouse from near Altona were at the county seat on business last Saturday.

Harvest will be over with this week and then will be heard the merry hum of the cylinder and the toot of the steam whistle.

Campers and movers are too numerous to mention. It must be a new way of tramping these days.

Sam Liveringhouse and a couple of his friends were sight-seeing in the north part of Brenna and Plum Creek last Sunday.

Dennis Kelleher and his mules had a misunderstanding last week. The long eared quadrupeds took a run through the wheat field, breaking the binder up considerable.

Herman Broshied and sister visited with their brother in Wayne last Sunday.

Pete Jacobson and Andrew Jensen were at the county seat on business Monday.

Dennis Kelleher went to Bloomfield Monday.

H. M. Damme, Henry Lutt and Geo. Peters were at the county seat Tuesday.

There will be a ball game between the Winside nine and the Plum Creekers at Altona Sunday afternoon.

A brother of Albert Fox paid him a visit last Sunday.

Henry Lutt was at old La Port Wednesday.

Chas. Gildersleeve was shelling corn Wednesday.

A young man working for E. Bonawitz left one day unbeknown to the folks. Search was instituted for him and he was found working for Phil. Sullivan.

We are one ahead of Landlord Love; we have got a wild gray Turtle Dove. Over in the Phillipines she last was seen, and now she is the Plum Creek queen.

Henry Albers from near Wisner was at the county seat Wednesday.

HOSKINS.

Ho! ho! Mr. Postmaster, 'twas you caught it this time. You ought not to venture away from the office without a broom. You're too fat to run, yer no!

Three suspicious looking fellows were hanging around town Wednesday trying to sell clothing and one thing or another. One of them relieved Bert Templin of a watch which was in the pocket of a vest hanging up in the building where Mr. Templin was at work, and also took a revolver from the hardware store, but he was caught and the watch recovered while Mr. Lightfingers was given a rest in the lockup. In the afternoon he was brought before Justice Green for preliminary hearing and bound over to district court, Sheriff Cherry taking him to Wayne Thursday.

The lumber company is building new sheds and yards.

Josephine Ferris came home from Norfolk Tuesday.

Peter and George Kaütz got home from their trip to Cherry county, Monday.

A. W. Waddell and family returned to Sidney Thursday.

Rev. Mueller of Winside will preach at the Hoskins church this, Friday, evening.

H. C. Heckt and wife went to Wayne on Monday to meet Mr. Heckt's mother and sister from St. Helena, who with their children and a niece of Mr. Heckt's are visiting here.

M. Benedict of Melvin shipped hogs from here last week.

Knute Erickson's white horse took him to Norfolk last Saturday night and then lost him. The horse looked all over Norfolk for Knute and at last found him down by the sugar factory. It is presumed the horse will not take him anywhere again unless he is driven to it.

C. W. Anderson's brother and sister from Chicago arrived Thursday on a visit.

We are pleased to inform all interested that Gus Whitnebel has found his brother Will. It seems a good looking girl, a few miles south of Norfolk, had kidnapped him and was holding him for ransom. But Will got away from her and came home the first of the week.

Winside News.

Ed. Morin was visiting his parents here last week.

Mrs. John Elliott came home from Colorado last Friday.

The Peavy elevator has had a gang of men here the past week engaged in sorting up the lumber left from the wreck of the corncribs which were blown down in the recent storm.

Mrs. H. C. Parsons of Hoskins was in town Saturday.

Miss Carrie Smith of Sioux City is visiting school friends here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Miller of Sioux City spent Sunday with the former's father here.

Mrs. Helen Hamilton and company gave a good concert here Monday evening. The attendance was not very large owing to the bad weather.

Doc Lucas had business in Wayne Monday

Wayne's 2 nine played the 2 nine here Sunday, winning the game 15 to 12.

Born, July 22, a daughter to Wm. McMullan and wife.

P. W. Oman and family who went to Washington last spring are expected back Saturday. They did not find that country what they expected.

Wm. Heyer sr. is very sick at his home in the east part of town.

Wm. Hart and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bowels were called to Iowa Wednesday morning by the serious illness of their mother.

Perry Boram returned from Colorado last Tuesday where he had been to attend the funeral of his motherr

Mrs. Robt Templin returned from Albion last Monday.

Bills are out for a ball game between Wayne and Winside on the 21st. The boys will play for $25 a side.

The Sundahl boys received a new steam threshing outfit complete last Monday.

Mrs. A. H. Carter and John Crosby were called to Bloomfield last Thursday by the death of one of the twin babies of Lou Crosby of that place.

W. H. Lucas commenced the erection of a cottage in the east part of town this week.

Mrs. Dr. Muirhead and son returned from their Missouri visit Monday.

A traveling magician gave a performance on the street Wednesday, the most noticable feature of which was "passing the hat."

Dr. Baker's Condition Powder.

Are now sold in bulk. So when you want to use stock foods try them, as they are now sold for about the same price as the stock foods and it doesn't take more than half the amount. They have been before the public for over 30 years and have always been found satisfactory. When in Wayne see C. B. Owens for prices, or write to A. J. Ecklund at Wayne.

Are also on hand at the first door north of the Corner restaurant.

UNIVERSITY GOLF CAPS

NEW

Harrington & Robbins,

The Leading Clothiers.

"Sour Grapes."

West Point Advertiser: Miss Clara Mohl lost but her defeat is nearly equivalent to a victory considering the price Wayne paid to win the vacation trip for its representative and taking the size of that city into comparison with that of ours and also keeping in mind that despite being forced into second place she received a delightful trip and transportation for a companion as in the case of those finishing in first rank in recognition of the special efforts exerted for her. * * * It may be interesting to state that $565 were paid by Wayne emissionaries for votes and $3,000 for cash in advance subscriptions to the Bee. Miss Mohl's showing is especially good in regard to the above figures as not near so much was expended in West Point.

This is a great "puff" for Wayne, and will be interesting news for the boys who did manage to pick up some $25.00 to pay for cash subscriptions.

See Here.

There are some four or five hundred fusion voters in Wayne county who are not subscribers to the DEMOCRAT, although a great many of them read the paper. Now, we want to put a copy of this paper into every home in Wayne county, and we are going to so arrange it that the price for the balance of 1900 will be no object.

25 Cents to Jan. 1, 1901.

This is just a trifle over 50 cents per year, ordinarily a ruinous price for a good newspaper. In fact, the DEMOCRAT is worth $1.50 per year to any one wanting a local periodical.

Call at once and get your name on the list, and deposit your quarter with the doorkeeper.

Attempted Suicide.

A 'phone message from Sioux City last Sunday stated that Mrs. John Riley, of Dakota City had committed suicide by taking poison. Later a message came saying she was still alive and might recover, and by Monday the World-Herald said that it was probable the lady took an over-dose of laudnum. Mr. Riley came up to Wayne yesterday and is fixing up to start out with his steam thresher. He says his wife was simply taken seriously ill and that he was unable to leave her until yesterday, when she was much better. The World-Herald account is as follows:

Dakota City, Neb., July 21.—Mrs. John Riley, living south of this city city attempted suicide this morning by drinking an ounce of laudnum and taking a quantity of blue vitriol. A physician was called and the woman is still alive, but in a critical condition. Family troubles are alleged to be the cause. The Rileys came to this county from Wayne county.

Twenty-two year-old whisky at Oscan Franks sample room. Order by drink, pint, quart or gallon.

For a City Reservoir.

Mayor Ley and Councilmen C. A. Chace and Wm. Piepenstock are in Sioux City today for the purpose of investigating the reservoirs of that place with a view to putting one in here. It is for the purpose of allowing the city water to settle all sediment before it is pumped into the standpipe and mains, and will be a boon to the households that use city water. The probable cost will be about $1,500.

A Hobo in Hock.

Sheriff Cherry brought in a hobo from Hoskins yesterday morning, who had gotten into serious difficulties at that burg. Three of these "Weary Willies" arrived in Hoskins Wednesday morning and endeavored to sell a couple pairs of new pants. A little later two of them left town, leaving the one now in the county jail behind. Along about noon he was seen leaving the Edwards & Bradford office, and upon looking for a watch that had been left in a vest, hanging in the office it was found missing. The hobo was at once hustled up and was found lying on the ground in the shade of the elevator. The watch was found on a sill under the building. The fellow gave his name to the sheriff as Frank O. Ross. He put up a hard fight when arrested by the Hoskins authorities. He was bound over to the district court by Justice of the Peace Charley Green.

Fables of the Rail.

A bashful young Married couple were Riding in an Ordinary Sleeping Car one night, and when he thought No One was listening he called her Birdie and asked her whose Duckie she was, whereat a wicked Traveling man yelled Rubber and the Bashful bride and groom were Covered with confusion, etc.

Moral—They might have called each other duckie and dearie all night without interruption if they had occupied one of the elegant private drawing rooms or Compartments on the Sleeping Cars of the North-Western Limited via the North-Western Line.

Reduced price on Summer Goods.
THE RACKET.

Robt. Mellor was a passenger for Omaha yesterday.

A number of Wayne sports will go to Emerson Sunday to see the ball game between Winside and Emerson.

Mrs. Jas. Harker of Randolph and Miss Blanche Briggs of LeMars, Ia., are guests of Mrs. F. F. Wheeler this week.

Wallie Tucker, who played ball with Emerson yesterday against Pender, reports that they won the game easily on a score of 10 to 20.

A gentleman up from Wakefield says an agent of the state republican machine was in Wakefield this week trying to work up a "middle-of-the-road" movement, and that the "agent" spent his time in that town "figuring" with H. P. Shumway and Postmaster Hunter on the deal. Further, that H. P. appeared to be the only "mid-road-pop" in the city of Wakefield.

Threshing Gloves—50c to $1.00.
THE RACKET.

Mrs. C. L. Martin is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Geo. McCabe from Iowa.

Dr. Williams reports a son born to J. E. Abbott and wife last Wednesday, and also a son to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Jones of Carrol, on Thursday.

Geo. D. Perkins of the Sioux City Journal stands a good show of being appointed U. S. senator by Gov. Shaw to fill vacancy caused by death of Senator Gear.

E. W. Sorneberger was down from Winside Tuesday. He is going to move to a ranch in Pierce county in the fall and will go up there to make hay, this month.

A letter received from S. A. Brunner says: "Tell the readers of the DEMOCRAT that Charles Mix county, S. D., is right in the lead for good crops. Corn in splendid condition."

Ben Welbaum and Homer Skeen was the battery for the Emerson ball team in a game with Ponca Wednesday loosing the game by 23 to 3. Yesterday they assisted Emerson against Pender, today against Bancroft and Sunday they play with the same team against Winside at Emerson.

Sheriff Cherry is in receipt of a letter from Governor Poynter which reads: "My attention has been called to frequent violations of the game laws of the state, in the killing of young chickens before the opening of the season. The law makes it your duty, under severe penalties, to prosecute all such violations These prosecutions are made binding upon yourself, your deputy or deputies, the county attorney or any constable or peace officer in your county. I would refer you to the game laws, section 86, chapter 12, Compiled Statutes of 1899, and direct that you enforce its provisions within your jurisdiction."

Horace Gregory and a young son of R. W. Osborn created considerable excitement on the street Wednesday evening. Gregory's story was that he caught the boy stealing apples from his trees on 2nd street, and that he ran after him for the purpose of holding him until he could turn him over to the marshal. The undignified feature of the affair was Gregory's chasing the boy around on Main street, and then falling over into the mud when he caught him in front of Rundell's store. Another kid took Osborn's part and Gregory released his hold on him. Then a bridgeman, belonging to the railroad gang, began to make fun of Gregory for fighting a boy, and they exchanged compliments of a slanderous nature. Mr. Gregory said he would have the boys arrested for taking his apples, but evidently changed his mind.