

FLOOD AND FAMINE

DISASTERS COME THICK IN COLORADO. Mining Camps Out of Food and Inaccessible—Friends of the Dead Victims of the Flood Compelled to Shoulder the Corpses.

Famine Follows Flood. DENVER, Colo.: As a sequel to the series of cloudbursts there is a new and serious trouble confronting the people. Many of the most populous mining camps are so located that they cannot be reached by wagons...

No Formal Notification. ST. LOUIS: The affairs of the People's party are now in the hands of Senator Butler of North Carolina, the new chairman of the national executive committee.

Single Taxers in Jail. DOVER, Del.: Delaware has been the scene of a single tax propaganda for twelve months. The speakers had almost given up their campaign in Dover when it was learned that it was a violation of a city ordinance to hold public meetings on the streets without a license...

He Wants a Divorce. KANSAS CITY: Rev. Joshua S. Smith has filed a petition in the circuit court at Independence, a suburb, asking a divorce from his wife, Nannie Smith, whom the petition recites he married at Stillwater, O. T., and in which the plaintiff alleges his wife spread the report that she was his common-law wife.

Man Caught Hold Up. WICHITA, Kan.: In a lonely gulch several miles west of the village of Laezy, in the northern part of Oklahoma Territory, the regular mail stage was held up by a band of outlaws who rifled the express and mail sacks, taking all the valuables and letters and all the valuables carried by the two passengers in the coach.

Deed to a Gold Mine Found. NEW YORK: The widow and children of W. R. Newberger, who was a wholesale butter dealer of Baltimore, and who died in 1888, have, it is alleged, come into the possession of mining property near Gunnison, Colo., worth \$500,000.

Doubtful Kansas Tragedy. MARSHVILLE, Kan.: John Selvaige, a young farmer, shot and killed the 15-year-old daughter of David Hoffman, a farmer, and then killed himself, near the little town of Afton, ten miles southwest of here.

Young Woman Suicides. ATBURY, Minn.: A lady who registered at the depot hotel in Mrs. J. V. Bates of St. Paul committed suicide there. Several letters were found in her satchel addressed "Mrs. Lou Bates," Cedar Rapids, Burlington and Owatonna, Iowa.

San Francisco Mystery. SAN FRANCISCO: Capt. Leis and his detectives are at work on the mystery surrounding the supposed suicide of Albert L. son of James B. Stetson, the millionaire. The story of young Stetson's death can be told by only one living person, Miss Amy Head, who was with him when the shot was fired.

Heir to \$100,000. GALVESTON, Texas: Thomas E. Watts, aged 21 years, who had been working at a hay camp at Arcadia, has fallen, through the death of an uncle, an estate near the heart of the city of New York valued at \$100,000.

Populists Nominate Bryan. ST. LOUIS, Mo.: William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, who was nominated by the Democratic national convention at Chicago a fortnight ago, was Saturday made the standard bearer of the Populist party by a vote of 1,042 to 831.

Lost in the Forest Four Days. WASHINGTON, Pa.: Richard Kingdon, an aged man, went into the woods recently to pick berries and lost his way. The forest is alive with wildcats, and his only protection was to keep continually moving.

Excursionists Lost in a Cave. ENGLISH, Ind.: A party of excursionists has been lost two days in Sulphur Cave, near Ellettsville. Among those known to be missing are the Rev. J. S. Lewis, E. B. Role and sister Rose.

Wild Texas Steer on a Rampage. PITTSBURG: For two hours a wild Texas steer held the attention of the people of Allegheny. It broke away from a herd near Herr's Island stockyards, dashed down River Avenue and up Federal Street, the main thoroughfare of the north side.

Spain's New War Vessels. LONDON: The Times has a dispatch from Madrid which is as follows: "It is stated that the Government has paid the enormous price of \$700,000 pounds each for the two war vessels recently bought at Genoa, while a contract has just been given for two torpedo boat destroyers at \$200,000, which was clearer than the tender of a first-class English firm, on the ground that quicker delivery would be secured."

Storm in Michigan. HOMER, Mich.: A terrible windstorm struck this village Sunday evening. Roofs were lifted, houses partly blown away, the town was ripped and half the trees about the town were blown down.

Score of Lives Lost. MORRHISON, Colo.: A cloudburst in Bear Creek Canon, just above the town, brought down a solid wall of water ten feet high, which did great property damage and caused the loss of 15 to 20 lives.

Outbreak of Peruvian Indians. LIMA, Peru: News has been received that Indians are threatening the colony at Perene, where many Americans and English have settled. The telegraph offices there have been abandoned and detailed bands of the outbreak is anxiously awaited.

Drunken Man Kills His Family. ATLANTA, Ga.: A special to the Journal from Enterprise says: Dave Berryman killed his wife and three children and then committed suicide. No cause is assigned. It seems that he was crazed with drink and it is supposed he killed his family in a moment of frenzy.

Bradstreet's Review. NEW YORK: Bradstreet's sales Telegraphic and mail advices from commercial and industrial centers indicate a more unsatisfactory state of trade. Jobbers and retailers show still further caution in the matter of securing supplies, buying for use in New York to a degree not before reported.

Production is materially curtailed among manufacturers of woolen and cotton as heretofore and in locomotive, hardware, silver and jewelry and lumber industries. Eastern wool dealers report no demand, and some leading houses refuse to increase stocks, either by purchase or consignment.

Postoffice Coroner Buried Men. CHICAGO: Nicholas Smith was instantly killed and Elmer Stringer was so injured he will probably die by being buried under a mass of falling cornice at the old postoffice building. Smith and Stringer were on the cornice lowering material from a derrick some fifteen feet above them.

Available Supply of Grain. NEW YORK: Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's review the principal points of accumulation show the following changes in the world's available supply of grain Saturday, July 25, as compared with preceding Saturday:

Peculiar Death of a Prisoner. ELGIN, Ill.: Joseph Allen of Elgin, 21 years of age, committed to the county jail here on a charge of burglary, was shot and killed at various Manly storage points, 57,000 bushels in Milwaukee private elevators, and 20,000 bushels in Minneapolis elevators.

Convention of Jewish Women. NEW YORK: The programme for the first national convention of the Council of Jewish Women, which is to be held in this city, has been drawn up. The sessions will extend over four days, and the business will be carried on with the Jewesses who have been chosen as delegates.

Woman Killed at Des Plaines. DES PLAINES, Ill.: Miss Emma Seeger, 21 years of age, a daughter of John Seeger, was struck and killed on a private crossing on her father's farm by a Northwestern train. The girl was helping her father draw in grain, and while returning from the barn to the field for a load of oats and just as the horses had passed over the ties the engine struck the wagon and threw it against forty feet, killing her instantly.

Held for His Crime. FOSTORIA, Ohio: Molechord Stark, the farmer whose home was robbed of stocks and certificates of deposit amounting to \$7,000, has been arrested and charged with the murder of a man named Charles. The man under arrest with the crime of Stark, was charged with the murder of the man named Charles. The man under arrest with the crime of Stark, was charged with the murder of the man named Charles.

Insurance Agent in Trouble. PAXTON, Ill.: C. A. Sandstrom of this city was summoned to appear in Springfield on a charge of embezzlement while acting as agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. It is believed by his friends here who became his security that he will prove his innocence.

Hammond Store Marked by Thieves. HAMMOND, Ind.: For the third time in the past few months the Boston Store of this city has been robbed. The booty consisted of cash, clothing, furnishing goods, aggregating a value of about \$200.

OF A GREAT STATE

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF NEBRASKA.

Young Son of a Farmer Near Plattsmouth, Seriously Wounded by a Companion—Both Refuse to Explain the Details of the Affair.

Boy Mysteriously Shot. A very mysterious case of shooting occurred the other morning upon the farm of John Holschidt, near Plattsmouth. His son young Vogelman, a recently released inmate of the reform school, played the principal part. Vogelman and a young son of John Holschidt were in the cornfield and the other members of the family were at work elsewhere on the farm, when the report of a pistol shot was heard.

BOLD HOLD-UP ON A TRAIN. Passenger on Northwestern Limited Robbed at Omaha.

The Northwestern officials notified the Omaha police that one of their passengers on train No. 2, the Chicago Limited, had been held up and robbed while the train was leaving the city. The particulars furnished the police headquarters are rather meager. It is only known that the passenger in going from one coach to another encountered two men on the platform who covered him with their revolvers, getting his ticket, baggage checks and about all the money he had.

Boiler Exposition. As the Syracuse Journal was about to go to press the other afternoon a steam plug blew out of the boiler, on which there was a pressure of forty-five pounds to the square inch. The entire office was drenched with boiling water and steam. No one was injured except Tom Dunn, the engineer, who had a wrench on the plug when it blew out.

Skull Fractured in a Fight. Some time ago William Schroeder a farmer living four miles southeast of Fairmont, was appointed guardian of the estate of Alexander Frye, deceased, and since that time he has been having trouble with Samuel Davis, who married the widow Frye and has lived on the farm with a lease from year to year.

For Platte County's Poor. The Platte County Board of Commissioners have examined bids for the location of a poor farm, after having advertised the post two months. Many bids were filed, but the board has yet made no selection, and may personally view some of the offers.

Salvation Army Camp Meeting. Monday was a great day at the Salvation Army camp meeting at Fremont. From morning till night there was a steady stream of teams going to the Chautauqua grounds. The auditorium was well filled at the morning, afternoon and evening services. The services were characteristic of their work, a great deal of singing with a short sermon and "testimonies."

Bent Boy Injured. The 11-year-old son of C. B. Dempster fell from a turning pole at Beatrice and was quite seriously injured. The lad was hanging by his feet and when he fell struck squarely upon his head. For some time after his injury he had severe spasms rapidly succeeding each other, and it is feared his spine is badly affected.

Wants to Fight the Masons. A man giving his name as Carson was spotted up at Calhoun as being crazy. He paraded up and down the streets with a large club, asking the Masons and the Maccabees to meet him face to face.

Boy Badly Hurt. The young son of J. K. Griffin, living near Plattsmouth, was thrown from a horse and the animal stepped upon his body. His injuries are serious.

House Destroyed by Lightning. A farm house owned by William Horner of Lexington, was struck by lightning and burned during a recent storm. Loss, \$1,200, covered by insurance.

Fire at Alliance. The general merchandise store of W. D. Rumer at Alliance was discovered to be on fire and all of the dry goods stock was damaged or destroyed. The insurance is ample. The fire cannot be accounted for.

G. A. R. Reunion at Bordeaux. One of the most interesting reunions was held in the northwestern part of the state took place at Bordeaux. About 1,000 were in attendance. Captain J. H. Culver, department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, addressed the reunion.

Improving an Irrigation Ditch. The Sherman County irrigation ditch, which was damaged to the extent of \$100, will be repaired by August 1 and put in good operating condition through its entire length.

Shot by a Brothel Keeper.

John Ricker, a young man aged 22 and an employe of the packing house at Nebraska City, was shot and instantly killed at an early hour Sunday morning at a house of ill repute in the lower bottoms near that city. It seems that Ricker and some companions had been drinking and evening had found midnight called at the house conducted by Mrs. Anna Sophie, under the name of Anna Smith. One of Ricker's companions stated that they rang the bell, but were denied admittance by the Smith woman, who was at the window of an upper room.

Robbed by an Ex-Convict. One Melroy World, a former convict at Lincoln, who came to Snyder Thursday last Saturday morning is suspected of robbing E. T. Hodson of \$10 and Albert Jenkins of an unknown amount, but presumably a large one, as he displayed a large roll of bills around town and was known to have received about a \$1,000 loan upon land in Butler County.

Indians Midsummer Celebration. The Omaha Indian midsummer celebration, commonly called "Indian pow-wow," is now in full blast. While in former years they used to divide up in three or four camps, they are all congregated in one place this year.

Insurance Agents Cut Rates. The board of supervisors and the local insurance men are having quite a squabble at Beatrice over placing the court house insurance. The board decided upon the agents with whom it would place the business, whereupon another agent offers a better rate with the same companies and appeals to the district court to compel the board to accept his proposition.

Young Man's Neck Broken. Robert Spencer, son of R. J. Spencer, living near Plainview, was thrown from a buggy and killed. In company with Thomas Hawk he was out driving when the horse suddenly turned throwing them both out. Spencer was picked up and carried to the Commercial hotel and died in a few minutes. The doctor pronounced his neck broken.

\$4,300,000 Shortage. State Auditor Eugene Moore has completed the abstract of assessment of the state, and has given it out to the press. The number shows there is a decrease in the assessed valuation of \$4,300,000 for the past fiscal year.

Drugged and Robbed by a Tramp. D. Delebar, a German painter, residing at Tecumseh, is minus a horse and buggy, all on account of taking a tramp into a confidence. The tramp wanted to ride with him and he consented. On the trip the tramp gave him a drink of whiskey and Delebar remembers nothing after having taken it.

Narrow Escape from Death. County Clerk E. R. Haas and child of Nebraska City, had a narrow escape a few days since. While driving in an unfrequented road the buggy struck a post and was overturned, precipitating Haas to the ground. He was severely bruised while the child escaped unharmed.

Experience of a Fairbury Boy. Fred Linger, a young man, was seriously injured near Fairbury a day or two ago. His wagon was overturned a few miles from town, and falling on him crushed his right leg, breaking the bones badly. He lay on the prairie under a hot sun for four hours before he was found and removed to town.

Young Girl Suicides. Maud Eads died at Wymore from the effects of a dose of poison, supposed to be administered by her own hand. The unfortunate girl was about 22 years of age and lived with her parents in that city. Her father is a conductor on the B. & M.

Belt on a Separator Breaks. While threshing on the farm of J. M. Smith, near North Bend, the governor belt gave way, destroying a separator valued at \$300 and probably fatally injuring George Stork, who was feeling at the time. His face was badly cut.

Thieves Arrested with Their Booty. The burglars who robbed Wells' store at Palmer recently were arrested near the Union Pacific stock yards east of Central City. The stolen goods were found in gunny sacks near where the thieves were arrested.

Quarantining Against Diphtheria. The Columbus Board of Health placed a quarantine on the residence of James Nelson where a case of diphtheria had been reported. Every precaution is being taken to prevent a contagion of the malady.

Failed to Return a Team. A stranger hired a team of F. C. Bryant's heavy barn at Yutan, saying he would take the team to Cedar Bluffs and would be back Sunday morning. He had to leave the best team and buggy. A reward of \$25 is now offered for Mr. Bryant.

Valuable Team Stolen. A valuable team was stolen from the stables of Ed. Hughes, on Rock Creek, near Fairbury. The harness and nets were taken. There is no clue to the thief.

Drowned in a Watering Trough. The 2-year-old son of George McCullum, living seven miles east of Hastings, was drowned in a watering trough. The 11-year-old son tumbled in when he was looking and was not discovered until life was extinct.

TERRORS IN THE TOILS.

The Whole Gang of Chicago Robbers Now Under Arrest. After five months of terror, caused by a series of the most daring robberies ever perpetrated in any city, Chicago now rests easily, for the perpetrators are in custody. For some time the police have had out their drag net and have arrested every suspicious character they have found in the city limits.

REB SULLIVAN. The long and the short men, Thomas McGowan, Michael Monahan, James Dempsey, Barney Hunt, Alfred alias "Sleepy" Burke, Joseph Gordon, Jesse Thames and John McLane. The police are still looking for Jesse Thames. The others are under arrest.

All of the prisoners are under 22 years of age, but are old in crime. Some of them were waifs and blackthroats who never knew a home; others are the vicious children of respected parents. It was while confined in the Pontiac reformatory last year that a criminal organization was formed among them, at the instigation of Orme, who is 21 years old.

Each member of the society to the other by a pledge of death. Any one who betrayed another member of the society was to be put to death. If arrested and put on the witness stand he told the truth there, he was to be shot in the court room. If he was put in a police vest box and betrayed his comrades a bullet was to end his existence at the first opportunity.

CHIEF OF POLICE BADENOCH.

were to go into whatever court room their associate might be in with their pistols, stand off the bailiffs, shoot down the police who might resist them, and fly with the rescued one. In the event rescue every instance followed the robbery and the victims in some cases were found unconscious in the streets. The thugs transferred their operations to the large stores and the depredations have been alarming.

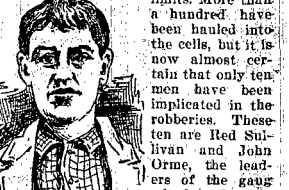
In February the gang who had finished their terms at the reformatory began their depredations. Critizes were held over on their way home at night. In almost every instance the scheme for rescue. That was to follow the train on which their convicted associate would be held up when it was in the country and take him off. That is the kind of young fellows the police department has been fighting against all spring and summer.

Chief Badnoch says that in his lifetime and with the knowledge which he has of once famous Chicago criminals, he has never met with a more bloodthirsty or better organized band of thieves than the one which Orme put together.

The activity displayed by the gang was something surprising and the detectives never knew where they were going to appear. One night they were at a job in the center of the city and a few hours later they would complete another ten miles away. This they kept up for weeks. Really about two weeks ago Red Sullivan was captured while drunk and from him was obtained information which led to the arrest of the others.

Orme, Dempsey and Monahan were the last to be arrested. They were captured in Detroit, where they had laid plans to slaughter work.

Orme, the leader, is a good dresser and would be taken for a student. There is nothing about him to suggest a criminal and on this account he succeeded so well.



BRYAN AND WATSON

These Are the Candidates of the People's Party.

WILD SCENE ENACTED

Nebraskan Carries the Convention with a Whoop.

"Boy Orator of the Platte" Is Nominated for President by More than Two Thirds Majority at the Populist National Convention—His Refusal to Run Without Sewall for a Mate Is Ignored—Great Confusion Attends the Calling of the Roll.

W. J. Bryan was nominated at St. Louis Saturday afternoon by the Populists as their candidate for President of the United States.

Only two other candidates were nominated to contest the field against Bryan. One was Seymour F. Norton, a lawyer from Chicago, and the other was Gen. Coxey. The general's name was with-



PERMANENT CHAIRMAN ALLEN.

drawn before the balloting was begun. Eugene V. Debs would have been a candidate had he not sent a message to the convention declining to accept the nomination.

The seating was all one way, and when the result was announced bedlam broke loose and pandemonium reigned for fifteen or twenty minutes.

The middle-of-the-road men finally massed about their standard on the left of the hall, about 300 in number, and made a counter demonstration.

The convention met for its evening session at 6:30 o'clock and speeches nominating candidates for Vice-President were declared to be in order.

Thomasa E. Watson of Georgia had the greatest number of friends. No fewer than two dozen speeches were made in his behalf.

Other candidates named were Sewall, Skinner of North Carolina, Burritt of Mississippi, Minns of Tennessee and Ven Page of Virginia. All the candi-

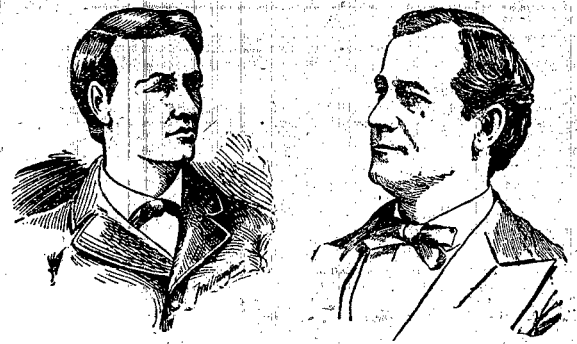


HERMAN K. TAUBENECK.

dates gave Sewall vote from the South, there being a fairly understanding that a straight-out Populist from that section should be placed upon the ticket.

When the roll was called Arkansas started off with twenty-five votes for Watson. Mr. Patterson of Colorado cast the forty-five votes of his State for Sewall.

Indiana gave her thirty votes to Watson. Kansas gave Sewall eighty-two of her ninety-five votes. Louisiana gave the bulk of her vote to Watson. Sewall and Watson. North Carolina cast her ninety-five votes for Skinner. Tennessee voted for Minns and Texas for Burritt. This split up the large delegations.



THOMAS E. WATSON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

The Georgian already had votes enough to nominate, but the vote of Tennessee was finally transferred to his column. Some one made the motion to make the nomination unanimous and it was carried with a whoop.

Senator Allen called the convention to order at 9:35 o'clock Saturday morning. After the invocation the chairman announced that the first thing in order was the selection of members of the national committee and the committee to notify the candidates for President and Vice-President. Several resolutions were presented and referred without reading or debate.

Gen. Weaver in his opening remarks asked the convention not to applaud, and the delegates listened to him without much demonstration. But when he concluded by naming "that splendid young statesman, William J. Bryan," the convention broke loose.

The delegates jumped to their chairs, and flags, handkerchiefs, coats, hats and State guidons were waved in wild confusion.

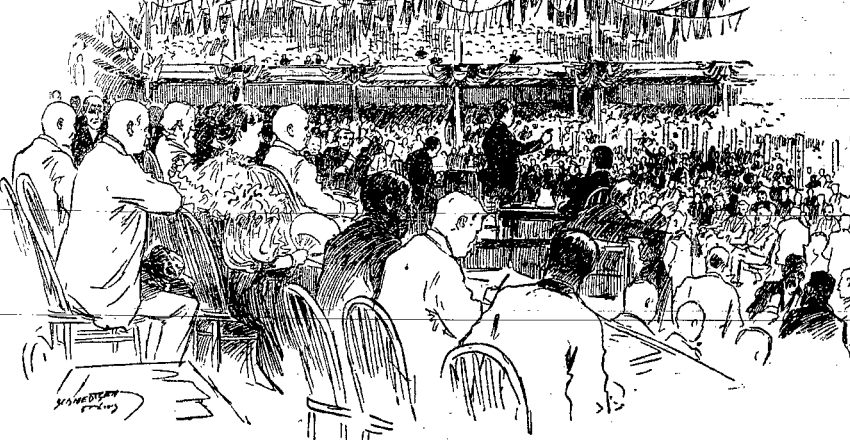
Gen. Weaver's speech was something terrific. Miss Minerva Roberts led the cheering in the Colorado delegation. While the demonstration was at its height thousands of copies of the "Bryan

Mississippi	12	9
Montana	0	32
Nebraska	11	.....
Nevada	57	.....
New Hampshire	4	.....
New Jersey	10	.....
New York	34-3	3-14
North Carolina	70	35
North Dakota	12	.....
Ohio	21	17
Oregon	9-9	7-9
Pennsylvania	55	.....
Rhode Island	.....	.....
South Carolina	.....	3
South Dakota	17	.....
Tennessee	67	10
Texas	.....	103



MRS. L. C. FALES, Delegate from New York City.

Utah	5	.....
Vermont	3	.....
Virginia	30	3
Washington	10	.....
Wisconsin	8-4-5	13-1-5
West Virginia	5-7-8	1-1-8
Wyoming	.....	.....
Arizona	6	.....
Indian Territory	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....
District of Columbia	.....	.....
Oklahoma	.....	.....



THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY IN SESSION.

Silver March" were flung high in air and fell in clouds on the frantic delegates.

When quiet was restored Gen. Field of Virginia, who was Gen. Weaver's running mate in 1892, a brief speech, moved to suspend the rules and make Bryan's nomination unanimous.

Gen. J. B. Weaver, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the platform as agreed to by the majority of the committee.

Marked applause was given to the proposition for free coinage of silver, against a protest from the Democrats.

The convention met for its evening session at 6:30 o'clock and speeches nominating candidates for Vice-President were declared to be in order.

Alaska	.....	6	.....
Totals	.....	1,047	381

WEDNESDAY.

The national convention of the People's party was called to order in St. Louis shortly after noon Wednesday by Chairman Taubeneck of the national committee.

The hall in which the Populists met was the same in which the national Republican convention was held last month. There were the same arrangements as to seats. The State delegations were located in the pit, each marked by a guidon.

The platform in front was flanked by the press benches. The decorations were not elaborate and were practically the same as those of the Republican convention. The delegates began to come in before 10 o'clock, but the spectators were slow in arriving.

At was just 12:37 when Chairman Taubeneck called the delegates to order. Rev. R. Hill Smith invoked the divine blessing, after which Gov. Stowe was introduced.



W. H. HARVEY.

who, as the chief executive of Missouri, and not as a member of the Democratic national committee, made an address welcoming the People's party to St. Louis. Gov. Stowe only hinted at the past differences of opinion between the Democrats and Populists, and hoped that in the future they would unite for the welfare of the country.

Ignatius Donnelly replied to the Governor's address in behalf of the convention. Mr. Donnelly made a "middle-of-the-road" speech, in which he mentioned the names of Lincoln, Jackson, Washington and Jefferson, thereby arousing enthusiasm.

Chairman Taubeneck announced that the national committee had named Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina by acclamation for temporary chairman.

The only routine business transacted by the convention was the formation of the usual committee, after which an adjournment was taken until 8 o'clock.

No Night Session. The attempt of the convention to hold a night session was a failure.

At 10:12 the convention was called to order and at 12:42 took a recess till 3 o'clock.

THURSDAY. At 10:12 the convention was called to order and at 12:42 took a recess till 3 o'clock.

White Metal Men Hold a Convention of Their Own in St. Louis. The delegates to the national silver convention in St. Louis were slow in assembling at the Grand Music Hall Wednesday.

The platform declares in favor of a distinctly American financial system, opposed by the South State, held forth from a rostrum composed of a chair. At 10:05 Senator Butler, the handsome temporary chairman, appeared on the platform.

When the call for the convention had been read, Congressman Francis C. Nevada, of Nevada, was introduced by Chairman Mott as temporary chairman of the convention, and the delegates gave him a vigorous reception.

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called for the report of the committee on permanent organization. Some of the delegates wanted to adjourn until 8 o'clock, but the anti-Bryan people objected.

Senator W. V. Allen of Nebraska was named for permanent chairman by the majority of the committee on permanent organization.

Senator Butler's speech was long and his voice was not capable of penetrating the vastness of the auditorium.

The attempt of the convention to hold a night session was a failure. Through somebody's omission no provision was made for lighting the hall.

At 10:12 the convention was called to order and at 12:42 took a recess till 3 o'clock.

The vote was announced as 738 for Allen and 504 for Campion, indicating a majority for Bryan.

Majority report was ordered. The call of States began in the midst of great confusion. Before it was finished darkness set in and after losing a quarter of an hour the electric lights were turned on.

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WEAVER FOR BRYAN

Eloquent Speech Nominating the Nebraskan.

Noted Populist Leader Delivers an Intensely Earnest Address in Which He Names "That Matchless Champion of the People."

Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, nominated W. J. Bryan in the Populist national convention at St. Louis. His speech was among the best that have been delivered before any of the national conventions.

For twenty years we have been pleading with the people to espouse the sacred cause which is at stake in this campaign.

Billions of honest men with old party habits were deceived, lured into ambush and betrayed. Not a single one of your pickets has ever been arrested.

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This country has recently witnessed a new pentecost and received another baptism of fire. The recent convention at Chicago sounded a bold call for union which can neither be misunderstood nor avoided.

The Populists have already shown their prowess in many engagements during two years of struggle.

We cannot be mistaken concerning the real issue involved in the struggle of the present year. It is between the gold standard and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other.

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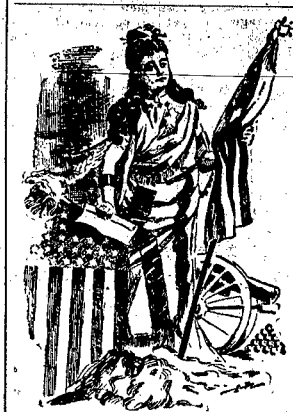
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MISS LILLIE B. PIERCE.

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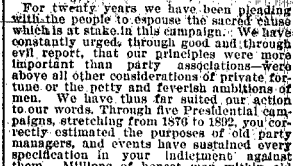
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PERMANENT CHAIRMAN W. P. ST. JOHN.

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A rather remarkable case occurred near Bond Springs, Mo., the other day. Ben Harris, 18 years old, was baling cotton in a field when he was heard to creak. He ran a few feet and sank to the ground. In ten minutes he was dead. He had been stung by a "bull" ant, which was found clinging to his ankle. The ankle and leg were swollen and purple. The bull ant is about an inch long and its stinger is half an inch in length.

THE CITIZENS' BANK.
INCORPORATED.
Capital and Undivided Profits, \$100,000
Tucker, President; E. D. Mitchell, Vice President; C. M. Main, Cashier; Gilbert French, Asst. Cashier.
Does on all Foreign Countries. Agents for Cunard Line Steamship Tickets.
General Banking Business Done

ELI JONES,
PALACE LIVERY STABLE
On Second Street one-half block east of Main.
WAYNE, NEBRASKA

I. W. ALTER,
BONDED ABSTRACTER.
Writes Insurance, Collections looked after.
Office over Citizens Bank, Wayne, Nebraska

G. L. GILBERT,
Merchant Tailor
One door south of Book Store.
Latest Styles in Spring and Summer Suitings.
Prices in accordance with the times and workmanship guaranteed.

NORTHROP & BURDICK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
WAYNE, NEBR.
Office over the First National Bank.

FRANK FULLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WAYNE, NEBR.
Office over the First National Bank.

GUY R. WILBUR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WAYNE, NEBR.
Office over Harrington & Robbin's General Merchandise Store.

A. A. WELCH
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WAYNE, NEBR.
Office over the Citizens' Bank.

M. H. DODGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Wayne, Nebraska.
Office over the General Merchandise Store of Frank Weible. Attention given to Collections

DR. G. NIEMAN
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.
TREATMENT OF
Galvanic and Faradic Electricity and Oxygen in Chronic Diseases a Speciality.

H. G. LEISENBERG, M. D.
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.
Office over Hughes & Locke's Store. Local surgeon for the C. St. P. M. & O. Railway, and the Union Pacific Railway.

J. J. WILLIAMS, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon,
WAYNE, NEBR.
Office over Wayne National Bank. Residence one block west of the Presbyterian church.

W. D. HAMMOND,
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist.
Honorary Member U. S. V. M. A.
Office at Eli Jones Livery Barn.
Wayne, Nebraska.

B. F. FEATHER,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Land Loans and Insurance.
Conveyancing a Speciality.
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

CHAS. M. CRAVEN,
Photographer,
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.
Cabinet Photos a Speciality.
Gallery over post office building.

HUGH O'CONNELL'S
POOL and BILLIARD HALL.
In Basement of Boyd Building.

A. SCHWAERZEL
PROPRIETOR OF THE
WAYNE SHOE SHOP
Boots and Shoes made to order. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Wayne, Nebraska.

Wayne Herald.
Entered at the Post Office at Wayne Nebraska as second class mail matter.
W. H. McNEAL, Editor.
Member of the Northeastern Nebraska Press Association.
Official Paper of Town and County.
Largest Circulation of any Paper in Wayne County.
Subscription, \$1.00 per Year.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

ADVERTISING RATES.
THE HERALD now has nearly 1000 circulation and over 4000 readers. Its subscribers reside mostly in Wayne county. As an advertising medium it is not excelled by any weekly paper in North Nebraska.
ADVERTISING RATES.
One column one month \$3.00
Four inches double column one month 4.00
Three " " " " " 3.00
Two " " " " " 2.00
One " " " " " 1.00
One column (1st page) one month 12.00
Professional cards, one month 5.00
Special rates on contracts for space to be taken longer than one month.
LOCALS: To regular advertisers 5 cents a line; to all others, 10 cents a line first insertion, 5 cents a line thereafter.
Legal advertising at legal rates. Extra notices (5 insertions), \$3.00.
Subscription Rates, \$1.00 a year in advance. For more particular information call on or address THE HERALD, WAYNE, NEB.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.
NATIONAL.
For President, Wm. McKinley.
For Vice-President, Garrett A. Hobart.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
At Large J. E. Hutz.
First District J. A. Sadellik.
Second District A. J. Brunham.
Third District J. C. Foster.
Fourth District G. A. Derry.
Fifth District J. L. McPhely.
Sixth District M. L. Fries.
STATE.
Governor J. H. MacColl.
Lieut. Governor Orlando Toft.
Secretary of State J. A. Piper.
Auditor P. O. Hedlund.
Treasurer Charles S. Casper.
Supt. Pub. Instruction H. B. Corbett.
Attorney General A. S. Christophel.
Land Commissioner H. C. Russell.
Judges Supreme Court Robt. Ryan.
M. P. Hinkaid.
Regent University W. G. Whitmore.

COUNTY.
County Attorney Anson A. Welch.
Over six hundred voters are already enrolled in the republican clubs of Wayne county.

In looking over the past, can you consistently refuse to vote the republican ticket if you were a republican?

The sound money democrats are grooming Secretary of Agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, for President.

If the "free coinage of silver" in Mexico is such a good thing, why don't our silver mine owners take their bullion to Mexico to have it coined?

Judging from the number of republican clubs that are being organized throughout the state, the campaign in Nebraska will be one long to be remembered.

Hon. Jack MacColl, the republican nominee for governor, is growing in popularity at every turn in the road, and when the home stretch is reached it will be found that he has distanced his competitor.

Nebraska is pretty well in the center of the Universe and especially the U. S. of A. Two candidates for president and the two permanent chairmen of the two other prominent national conventions. Most any Nebraskan ought to feel proud these days.

Now if the government can supply mints to grind out "free silver" dollars whereby the mine owners net a profit of forty-five per cent, why cant the government furnish a free flour mill at which anyone could have a grist of wheat ground free of charge.

While you are referring to "crimes" it will not come amiss to remember the one that occurred in the fall of 1892. Some of you did it with your little ballot. Will you do it again or will you discard those glittering fallacies with that luring adjective "free" for a handle.

At the free silver conference held at Norfolk Tuesday evening Hon. Sam'l Maxwell was recommended as the free silver candidate for congress from this district. The Judge is so old and feeble now he can hardly get around. He'll be many years older though before he occupies a seat in congress.

During progress of the populist convention, when the proposition to drop Sewall was made, Senator Jones wired Mr. Bryan "I favor your declination in that case." Bryan in an attempt at loyalty replied, "I entirely agree with you, withdraw my name if Sewall is not nominated." Allen Jones and others, according to pre-arranged plans, knew that this was simply a bluff and a part of the plans and nominated Mr. Bryan. If Bryan is a man with any force of character and sincerity why has he not declined the nomination? Does it not show indecision, to say nothing of a feebleness of will? If he was honest in his message to Senator Jones, why does he daily for a moment with such a temptation to dishonor?

Sixteen to One.
New York Sun: Many people ask us to explain what 16 to 1 means.
They are figures of weight. By the mint act of 1834, which, except as regards silver dollars, is still in force. Every owner of gold bullion and of silver bullion was permitted to take it to the mint in unlimited quantities and have it coined, free of expense, except for refining and for the alloy used, into silver dollars and gold eagles and fractions of an eagle, at the rate of sixteen times as many dollars for a given weight of gold as for an equal weight of silver. That is to say, while 23.22 grains of pure gold went to the dollar in gold, 371.24 grains of pure silver were required for a silver dollar. With the alloy added it took 25.8 grains of standard gold for the dollar in gold, and 412.2 grains of standard silver for the silver dollar. The provision of this law, as to silver, was repealed in 1873, and this provision the silverites now demand to have re-enacted.

As a matter of fact, an ounce of silver was worth in the markets of the world, from 1834 to 1873, more than one-sixteenth of an ounce of gold, the value in Europe being at the rate of 15 1/2 to 1. Consequently, our silver coin was exported as fast as it was coined, gold became the only coin in circulation, and in 1853, small change had become so scarce that congress authorized silver halves and quarters of a dollar to be coined, on government account exclusively, of less weight than the proportionate parts of a full dollar, so that two halves and four quarters contained only 884 grains of standard silver, instead of 412 1/2 grains.

At the present moment the market value of silver bullion relatively to that of gold bullion is about 31 to 1. That is to say, one ounce of gold is exchangeable in the market for 31 ounces of silver. Hence, if the law of 1834 relating to silver were re-enacted, the dollar would sink in value very nearly one-half, because under free and unlimited coinage, silver coin would be worth no more than silver bullion. The reason that the silver dollars now in circulation remain equal in value to dollars in gold is that the quantity of them is limited, and they are received by the government on the same footing as gold in payment of duties and taxes.

In the history of the silver dollar, which the United States ceased coining twenty-three years ago, the inflationist, the demagogue and the piratical debtor see their chance. Because the silver dollar enjoyed the privilege of coinage once upon a time, when the bullion in it was worth more than the bullion in a gold dollar, the inflationists attempt to give respectability to their highwayman demand that it shall be re-adopted as the standard, or it other words, that something worth 53 cents shall be pronounced a dollar.

According to their plan, every man who today owns a dollar, therefore, or who under agreement expects to receive a dollar, would have it cut in half. Debtors would pay half they owe, and the agitators would raise the mischief.

The Daddies and Their Theories.
One of the favorite humbugs of the free silver advocates is "going it alone," that is to say, that the United States should sever themselves from other nations and devise a monetary system independent of the rest of the world.

Another favorite humbug of the free silver advocates is to speak of the theories of the daddies in a blind way, so as to give the impression that the fathers of the republic were averse to recognizing commercial relations with other countries and would not, were they alive now, be in favor of the existing gold standard.

Two daddies who had a great deal to do with the founding of this government were Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. Hamilton conscientiously sought out the commercial ratio of the time between gold and silver and made that the legal ratio for coinage. He wrote: "The presumption in such case is that each metal finds its true level according to its intrinsic utility in a general system of money operations."

Jefferson, so far from being hostile or indifferent to the importance of commercial connections with other countries, was most assiduous in seeking to establish as speedily as possible the most intimate and friendly trade connections between the United States and all other countries with which it would be profitable for the young republic to deal.

Writing to Monroe in 1790 about American debts abroad he said: "These debts must be paid or our character be stained with infamy among all nations and to all times." As to gold and silver he wrote: "Just principles will lead us to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we should be principally connected in commerce and to take an average from them."

As to the daddies, it is a wholesome thing for Americans to read their writings, which free silver advocates habitually misinterpret or misquote. The daddies were honest men as to public and private debts. As to silver and gold they were also honest in taking the commercial ratio for the legal ratio. As to a double standard and free coinage, they gave both a complete trial

and both, as the history of the currency of the country incontestably shows, were complete failures.
If Hamilton and Jefferson were alive today they would be in favor of the existing gold standard and would never have consented to even a limited coinage of silver in these days of excessive production, except at the commercial ratio and only to the extent clearly required by domestic trade.—Times Herald.

Try the Sodas at R. W. Wilkins & Co's.
Try Red Roses Perfume, the popular odor. Wilkins & Co.

Ladies' and Childrens' Summer Underwear very cheap at Ahern's.

Corbit makes special prices on Dry Goods and Shoes every Saturday afternoon.

Pants made to order for \$4, \$5, and \$6. L. O. Mehus.

The cheapest place in the city to buy Carpets and Lace Curtains; Ahern's.

Bald Heads, see Danderine, the most wonderful discovery of modern times. For sale by R. W. Wilkins & Co.

You will not waste time making your Shirt Waists and Wrappers if you look through our line. Ahern.

Fresh vegetables, such as peas, beans, lettuce and cucumbers, also fresh strawberries and cherries at Brooking's opposite the post office.

Ballard's Snow Liment.

Mrs. Hamilton, Cambridge, Ills. says "I had rheumatism so bad I could not raise my hand to my head. Ballard's Snow Liment entirely cured me. I take pleasure in informing my friends and neighbors what it has done for me." Chas. Handley, clerk for Lay & Lyman Kewanee, Ill. advises us Snow Liment cured him of rheumatism. Why not try it? It will surely do you good. It cures all inflammation, wounds, sores, cuts, sprains, etc. Price 50 cents. Sold by Wilkins & Co.

Real Estate Transfers.

L R Thorpe to Catherine Chaffee, lots 4, 5, 6, blk 10, col hills 100 00
Ole Hogan to Wm Wollher, n e 36-25 3 4160 00
S W Blackwell to Jno Reinhardt w 1/2 n 1/2 30-25 4 4110 00

Thousands have been cured of baldness and other diseases of the scalp. It will cure you. Guaranteed. Sold by Wilkins & Co.

Semi Annual Press Meeting.

The Northeastern Nebraska Press Association meets at Wayne on Tuesday, August 4th. As this meeting is a very important one, every member, as well as those desiring to become members of the association, are earnestly requested to be present. Now boys, turn out on the 4th, drop your work for this day and do your duty as a member of the association. Let's have the largest attendance at Wayne ever known in the history of the association.

PROGRAM.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Address, Prof. G. W. Hunt
Paper—Best plans of collecting subscriptions.
H. W. McKeon, Randolph Reporter.
Discussion.

Address, Trade Advertising.
W. M. Wheeler, Wakefield Republican.
Discussion.

Address, Home print vs. ready print.
C. K. Ott, Tekamah Herald.
Discussion.

EVENING SESSION.

7:30 P. M.
ROUND TABLE

Conducted by A. P. Childs of the Wayne Democrat. All speeches limited to five minutes.

SUBJECTS:

"Should we make fixed charge for amusement ads, obituary notices, cards of thanks, or religious notices?"

"Why should we compete for legal printing?"

"Why do we out rate?"

Such other matters as may be brought up.

PUBLIC SESSION.

Music.

Address of Welcome: Hon. Frank Fuller.

Response: President G. W. Hunt.

Address: Newspaper men as a class.

Hon. Geo. W. Wilkes.

Address: Our sister profession, "the Law."

Robert Lynn, Wausa Enterprise-Herald.

Address: Influence of the local press.

A. L. Tucker.

J. H. LOHMANN, G. W. HUNT,
Secretary. President.

My hair kept falling out until I was nearly bald, and several remedies tried seemed to do no good. I commenced using Danderine six weeks ago and the result is a fine growth of new hair. Mrs. Belle Pickett, Guthrie, O. T. Sold by Wilkins & Co. 24-37.

A Sound Liver Makes a Well Man.

Are you bilious, constipated, or troubled with jaundice, sick headache, bad taste in mouth, foul breath, coated tongue, dyspepsia, indigestion, hot dry skin, pain in back and between the shoulders, chills, fever, &c? If you have any of these symptoms, your liver is out of order, and your blood is slowly being poisoned, because your liver does not act promptly. HENRINE will cure any disorder of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels. It has no equal as a liver medicine. Price 75 cents. Sold by Wilkins & Co.

New Goods!

Since the fire the interior of our store has been remodeled and we now have one of the finest store rooms in Wayne

Everything Fresh and New

Prices Low, Very Low.

We are prepared to wait on all our old customers and many new ones, with one of largest and best stocks of General Merchandise ever brought to the city. Come and see us.

Furchner, Duerig & Co.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

When in Wayne Don't forget to call at

THE CORNER RESTAURANT.

The Best of Meals at All Hours. Fruits of all kinds.

Come in and see us. J. R. Hoover, Proprietor

Smoke Commercial Club!

The Best 10 cent Cigar on the Market.

OUR CHOICE

A first-class Nickle Cigar. Every Cigar Warranted.

E. R. PANKRATZ, Manufacturer.

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

Good Fencing

is an important item about the farm. This week we have unloaded a car of OAK Fencing in two and four feet lengths, painted, which is the nicest car shipped into Wayne. Take a look at it.

Harvest

is coming on fast. You should use only the McCormick Binders and Twine. McCormick Twine is smoother, stronger and goes farther than other kinds.

Our Motto:

The best of everything at lowest reasonable prices.

PHILLEO & SON,

Agents for High Grade Avery Bicycles.

Central Meat Market

FRED VOLPP, Prop.

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, SMOKED BEEF,

Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides, Pelts and Furs, also Poultry

The First National Bank!

Wayne, Nebraska.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$90,000.00.

J. M. STRAHAN, President. FRANK M. NORTHROP, Vice President.
H. F. WILSON, Cashier. NATHAN CHACE, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS—J. M. Strahan, Frank E. Strahan, George Bogart, John T. Bressler, Frank M. Northrop, Frank Fuller and H. F. Wilson.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

SOME ARGUMENTS WHICH SHOW ITS BENEFITS.

Free Silver is Opposed to the Best Interests of the Debtor Classes—Increases Interest Rates on Monetary Contracts—What "Fiat" Means.

Free Silver a Curse.
A writer in a recent number of the Bond Record, discussing the financial question, brings out the following points as tending to show "that free silver is opposed to the best interests of the debtor class itself." Among other things he says:

It is a striking fact that during the last twenty years, that is, during the "appreciation of gold," the rate of interest has been exceedingly low in all the gold standard countries. Doubtless some of the decrease would have occurred if the standard had been silver instead of gold. But some of it would not.

This may be made perfectly clear by examining the two standards where they meet in the London money market. The Government bonds of India are of two kinds, one known as "rupee paper" is expressed and payable in silver or by draft on India, while the other—usually called "India stock," is expressed and payable in gold. The average yearly rates realized by investors in the two sorts of bonds have been computed from their prices as recorded in the Economist. Some of the results are given in the following table:

	Silver.	Gold.	Diff.	rupee.
1865.....	4.3	4.1	2	23.2
1870.....	4.3	4.0	3	23.6
1874.....	3.9	3.8	1	22.2
1875.....	4.0	3.6	4	21.9
1877.....	4.1	3.7	4	20.9
1879.....	4.4	3.7	7	19.7
1881.....	4.0	3.4	6	19.9
1883.....	4.1	3.4	7	19.5
1885.....	4.1	3.4	7	19.5
1887.....	4.1	3.4	7	19.5
1889.....	4.1	3.0	11	16.5
1891.....	3.8	3.1	7	17.1
1893.....	3.9	3.0	9	15.0
1895.....	3.4	2.8	6	13.4

It will be seen that the rates realized in the two standards differed but slightly until 1875, when the fall of exchange began. Before 1875 they differed on the average by 2 per cent. on the principal, while the average difference beginning in 1875 was 7 per cent. From 1883 the exchange fell more rapidly, and the difference in the two interest rates rose further, amounting in one year to 1.1 per cent. The two bonds are issued by the same government, possess the same degree of security, and are quoted side by side on the London market. The difference in the two rates means that investors will pay higher relative prices for gold bonds than for silver bonds, whose principal shows a tendency to depreciate. If we in America should adopt the silver standard our bonds held in London would be treated in precisely the same way.

In our own country special emphasis may be given to the period 1875-79, during which time resumption of specie payments was being accomplished and prices were falling with great rapidity. The rate of interest in New York was then lower, not only than before 1875, but even than after 1870 in spite of the steady inflow of foreign and growth of native capital.

In short, all the facts go to show that the rate of interest tends to adjust itself to the appreciation or depreciation of the monetary standard in such a manner as to correct in large measure those gains or losses to the contracting parties, which would otherwise arise from variations in the purchasing power of money.

To see the influence of changes in the purchasing power of money we suppose a one-year debt contracted and paid within the period of 1875-91. For every \$1,000 the borrower repaid at the end of the year \$1,052, but owing to the fall of prices during the year, if the \$1,000 at the beginning would buy 1,000 units of (wholesale) commodities, the \$1,052 at the end would buy 1,073 units. In 1849-57, for \$1,000 he returned a year later \$1,082, which, owing to the rise in prices, was as if for 1,000 units of commodities he had paid back 1,041 units. This would look as if the borrowers' lot were harder during recent years than before the war, in spite of the reduced interest. This would be the case if the cost of producing commodities had not changed. The borrower in the period '75-91, for a loan worth 1,000 days' labor, had to pay back a year later the equivalent of 1,048 days' labor, while a borrower in the period '49-57, for 1,000 days' labor paid back 1,070 days' labor; that is, the debtor during the period '75-91 repaid his loan with less of human effort than in the earlier period.

The main point, however, is yet to be mentioned. The full benefit of the gold standard in reducing interest is not enjoyed by the American debtor for the simple reason that he allows that standard to be in debate. The silver agitation has become a most powerful agent in raising the rate of interest against him. No one need be reminded that our government was recently offered a loan of 65 odd millions at 3 per cent. If gold were expressly stipulated, but at 3 1/2 per cent. If the repayment were promised "in coin," Congress refused to make the bonds payable in gold, and by so doing added 10 millions in interest to our national debt. This is but a sample of the manner in which the would-be champions of the oppressed debtor are doing everything in their power to add to his burdens. The city of Cincinnati more recently furnished a similar example in funding a loan. In fact, it was well known that municipal bonds not specifically payable in gold can be disposed of only on terms disadvantageous to the city. The very existence of the

gold clause is proof positive that investors are willing to pay something for it. If Congress should pass a law committing this nation to a gold standard they would at one stroke cut down the interest on new contracts of all kinds. No means of helping the debtor class could be surer or more speedy than this.

Silver and the Poor Man.
Every crank who ventures to proselyte for free silver seems to think that the poor man is his most promising game. The doctrine he presents is that more money is needed that the poor man may have plenty. He does not say how the poor man is to get any more money, which is the important thing, nor that a cheap money is the one thing the poor man can stand less ably than the rich man. The poor man, the workingman, or the farmer, are served only when they have the best money obtainable. Suppose for a moment that free silver should drive the gold dollar out of circulation. The first effect is on the poor man. When he receives his weekly wages it is paid in the cheap money. He is the first loser. He can buy less with it than with the higher priced money, of course. If he happens to be earning \$12 a week and the dollars are cut down from a gold basis to a silver basis he will get twelve dollars, worth possibly 70 cents each, or \$8.40, instead of the value that prevails while the gold standard is accepted. With cheap money prices will go up. What he buys he will have to pay more for. Manufacturers are not going to produce their wares and sell them for the same number of dollars when the dollars are worth less money. The poor man will catch it in both directions.

Cheap money disarranges all business relations. There is no such a thing as one standard for one class and another for another class. The talk of the debtor's money and the creditor's money is bunko. Every man is debtor and creditor all the time. The workingman is the creditor while he is earning his wages, until he is paid. He is a debtor for the few things he buys without paying for when he gets them. As he pays cash for much of what he buys, and allows all his wages to stand until the end of the week or month, he is a creditor more than he is a debtor. The cheap money, which is to benefit the debtor, would benefit the employer who owes him wages, and who pays the wages in the depreciated coin.

There is but one standard desirable, and that is the best dollar that can be made. The standard is now fixed at a trifle more than 22 grains of pure gold. The aim of the country is to keep all other dollars, gold, silver, or paper, up to that standard and not debase or cheapen any of them.—Pittsburg Times.

Some Safe Bets.
"Silver is now worth about 60 cents an ounce. The silver bullion in a dollar is worth about 54 cents. Free silver coinage would raise the price of silver to 120 cents an ounce, and the silver in an American dollar would be worth \$1 in gold the world over even without a government stamp on it."—Ex-Congressman R. P. Bland, in New York World of July 1, 1896.

If you have a neighbor who thinks Bland is a great statesman, and who is willing to back his opinion with money, and who would have anything to lose after going through the free coinage cyclone, here are some of the perfectly safe bets you can make him:

First—That free coinage would not in one year raise the price of silver to \$1 per ounce. (You can bet on any number of years, but would have to wait longer before the bet could be settled.)

Second—That the price of silver will be lower one year after than one year before the passage of a free coinage act.

Third—That the price of silver will be less than 80 cents per ounce when a free coinage act has been in effect six months or one year.

Fourth—That at no time within one year after free coinage at 16 to 1 has become a law will an American silver dollar be worth as much as 75 per cent. of the value of an American gold dollar. (If you cannot get even gets, give odds. The price of silver is determined mainly by the cost of production. All the silver the world can use can be produced at less than 75 and probably less than 70 cents per ounce. No legislation can raise, except for a short time, the price of silver. It is to be hoped that we will never be forced to make this foolish free coinage experiment, but if we do we should, if we can find takers, recoup some of our certain losses by betting on the inevitable.)

What "Fiat" Means.
"Why must we go to some other language for a word about our currency? Ask those 'flat' or 'flat money' men? What three students of the money question."

"Fiat lux"—"let there be light"—became familiar to the Christian world through the Latin vulgate version of the Old Testament.

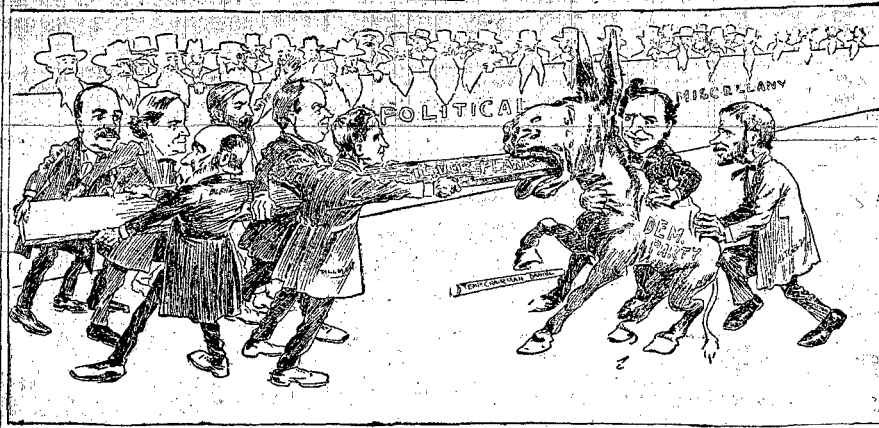
Omnipotence was able to make light out of darkness or out of nothing by a wish.

But where men take a substance which is not money and say "fiat pecunia"—"let there be money"—the miracle will not follow.

Anything not intrinsically money, like paper, but issued by government and made legal tender, is "fiat money," so called in satire.

Silver is "fiat money" in the proportion represented by the difference between its intrinsic value—the fluctuating price of the pure metal in the coin—and its legal tender value fixed by law. The true "fiat" would have paper money irredeemable and in unlimited quantity and silver coined without limit and irredeemable in gold. Mad as such a proposal is it has sometimes been tried, always with the same result—ruin.—Chicago Times-Herald.

"THE CRIME OF '88."



—Chicago Tribune.

ORDER AGAINST ANARCHY.

THEIR debauch is ended. The howling horde of fanatics, demagogues and anarchists at Chicago have looted the Democratic party, rioted in the spoil, raised their abhorrent platform, put their ridiculous candidates on it and gone home. They have made the issue clear for an astounded nation. It is order against anarchy, government against the mob. The great Republican principles of sound money and protection are in no way dimmed or set aside. They will dominate the coming fight, and the mighty hosts of Republicanism will go forth to fight for them under the leadership of McKinley and Hobart, enthusiastic and confident of victory as only a great, united army battling for the right can be.

But growing out of those principles, and made clear and distinct and vivid before the eyes of the whole country by the crazed assault of the Chicago rabble on the nation's integrity and on the very foundations of all law and order, there has come the supreme, crystallized issue on which all patriotic citizens can and must unite—order against anarchy.

Honorable Democrats and their newspapers see this and are rushing to the standard of McKinley and Hobart by the thousand. There is no other course for men who place country above party to take. They realize that the foe is a common one and must be crushed, annihilated absolutely, utterly. Democrats who are also patriots will vote for McKinley and Hobart by tens of thousands.

Republicans, confident before that their leaders, McKinley and Hobart, under the standards of sound money and protection, would go forth to a splendid, overwhining victory, will take new heart for the fight. Welcoming all patriotic allies who wish to join them in the battle against the common enemy, they will march forward restlessly to make the victory of order over anarchy certain and complete in this nation for all time. The lines are drawn, the issue is clear, and the fight should begin now.—New York Press.

Railroad Progress Checked.

The records of the new railroad building in the United States in 1896, according to the Railroad Gazette, show that 717 miles of road have been built in the first half of the year. The total is not very different from the amount of new railroad which has been constructed in the first half of any year since the Democratic administration in 1893 called a halt to progress and prosperity. Last year 622 miles of new road were built up to July 1, and the record in 1894, only 495 miles between Jan. 1 and July 1, showed how decisive extension work had been stopped. Figures as to the new track built in the first half of the year for seven years past make some interesting comparisons:

Year	Miles
1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890,	717, 620, 495, 1,025, 1,284, 1,704, 2,055

It will be seen how greatly railroad extension has been checked by the conditions of the past few years, and there are no substantial signs that any large relative increase is to be expected in the near future. Only with the restoration of protection and prosperity can we look for a return of the expansion of our railroad system such as occurred in the early years of the present decade.

True American Policy.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, partisan and one-sided, one disastrous to the Treasury and destructive of business enterprise, and we demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come in competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from the degradation and the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of time and production. The ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country wants a right settlement and then it wants rest.—Republican platform of 1896.

What Agriculturists Want.

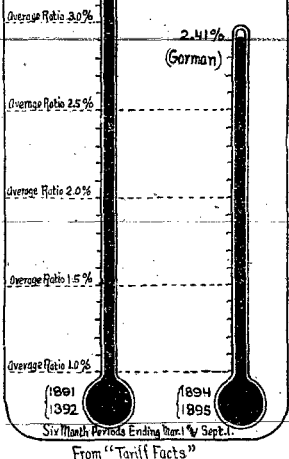
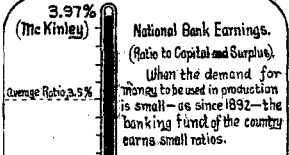
What the agriculturist of this country wants more than anything else, after he has gathered his crop, are consumers—consumers at home, men who do not produce what they eat, but must purchase all they consume; men who are engaged in manufacturing, in mining, in cotton spinning, in the potteries, and in the thousands of productive industries which command all their time and energy, and whose employments do not admit of their producing their

own food. The American agriculturist further wants these consumers near and convenient to his field of supply. Cheap inland transportation is, every mile saved is money made. Every manufacturing establishment in the United States, wherever situated, is of priceless value to the farmers of the country.—Hon. William McKinley.

Interest-Bearing Debt.

July 1, 1896.....	\$847,363,890
March 1, 1893.....	585,034,250
Increase under Democratic administration.....	262,329,640
Harrison decrease in four years, 1889-1893.....	244,819,730
Cleveland increase in three years, 1893-1896.....	262,329,640
Republican monthly decrease of debt, 1895-1896.....	5,701,114.77
Democratic monthly increase of debt, 1893-1896.....	6,558,240.75

Losses of Bankers.



'Twill Be a Day of Miracles.
"When William Jennings Bryan is elected President of this great agricultural country," says a Democratic exchange, "we shall see three blades of grass growing where one grew before." We shall. And we shall also see the sun rising in the West, rivers running up stream, and old maids telling their ages. The day of miracles will be with us again when Bryan is elected President.

McKinley vs. Cobden.

The name of McKinley means more in England than that of any other American. It is a name like that of Cobden. It sums up the economic experience and principles of America. It characterizes a national reaction against Clevelandism and a lower tariff, which have been fraught with disappointment and disaster.—London correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Only Cause for Dissatisfaction.

The only unsatisfactory feature of the Democratic defeat this fall is the

JOHN BULL COMBINES BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE.



Miss Democracy is so delighted with having been captured by a man, that she fails to watch the movement of his right hand.

THE POLO BROTHERS.

They Wandered Into the Unknown Lands of Cathay.
Many hundred years ago, in the year 1295, let us say, before Columbus discovered America, or the art of printing had been invented, a strange thing happened in Venice, Italy. Three men, dressed in outlandish garb, partly European and partly Asiatic, appeared in the streets of that city, making their way to the gates of a lofty and handsome house which was then occupied by members of the ancient family of Polo. The three strangers, whose speech had a foreign accent, claimed admittance to the mansion, saying that they were Maffeo and Nicolo Polo, brothers, and Marco, son of Nicolo, all of whom had been absent in the wild and barbarous countries of the far East for more than twenty-four years, and had long since been given up for lost.

In those days nobody in Europe knew much about the regions in which the three Polos had traveled; and what little they did know was from vague and few reports. Two friars, Plano Carpini and William Rubrugus, it is true, had reached the borders of Cathay, or Northern China, and had brought back accounts of the wonders of that mysterious land, of which they had heard from the subjects of the Great Khan, who reigned over a vast empire. But nobody among the learned and most traveled people of Europe knew exactly what manner of people lived, or what countries lay, beyond that western boundary of Cathay. None knew anything of the inhabitants (or if there were inhabitants) of the regions that we now know as India, Sumatra, Japan, Corea, and the eastern coasts of Asia and Africa. It was supposed that the farthest extreme, or eastern edge, of Cathay ran off into a region of continual darkness, a bog or marsh where all manner of strange beasts, hobgoblins, and monsters roamed and howled. And it was not surprising that when the three Polos, for these were they, came back from that desperately savage country and claimed their own, they were laughed to scorn. It seemed reasonable to believe that the three, having been gone so many years, had wandered off into the Sea of Darkness and had perished miserably or had been destroyed by the wild creatures of that terrible region.

How the three Polos so far convinced their relations, who were in possession of the Polo mansion in Venice, that they were willing to let in the newcomers, we do not know; but John Baptist Ramusio, who has written an entertaining history of the Polo family, sets forth what was done by the three Polos to prove that they were what they claimed to be, after they had taken possession of their house. They explained that they had been in the service of the Great Khan, or Emperor, of the Mongol Empire, and that they had amassed wealth while in the region variously known as Cathay, China, Mongolia, and the Far East.—St. Nicholas.

Two Boyish Warriors.

It was only a little shepherd boy, you will remember, who delivered the Israelites from the hands of the Philistines, and saved his nation in a time of serious peril. The youth David went out alone and almost empty handed, when all the warriors of the army were afraid, and he slew the great Goliath of Gath, whose height, the Bible tells us, was six cubits and a span. This boy was a born fighter, for, before he slew the giant, he had killed a bear and a lion, when they tried to steal his father's sheep.

But in later times, as well, there have been several young warriors who made great names for themselves, such, for instance, as Alexander, who won the battle of Ceranicus at 22 years of age. The great Napoleon was a Lieutenant of artillery before he was 18, and a young man when he commanded the armies of Italy. Think of it!—at the age when our West Point cadets are graduated, this young Corsican had held an important command in the French armies, winning victories and laying the foundation of the most famous military career the world has ever seen.—St. Nicholas.

A Sudden Lameness.

The man who is extremely learned, but who has no common sense, is no great rarity in Germany, and is occasionally satirized in the comic press. The Lustige Blatter represents a great professor saying to his doctor, whom he meets in the street:

"I don't know what is the matter with me, doctor. I am perpetually limping to-day. Do you think it is locomotor ataxia?"

"Why, professor," says the doctor, "you are walking with one foot on the curbstone and one in the gutter!"

Two Boston Ladies.

Mrs. Wilson tried to get Mrs. Jones' cook away from her (relates the Boston Traveler), and actually went to Mrs. Jones' house when she was out and offered the cook more money. The next time they met at a big dinner, Mrs. Jones did not notice her. "Some one who sat between them said," Mrs. Jones, you know Mrs. Wilson, do you not?" "No, I believe not," said Mrs. Jones; "she sometimes calls on my cook, I understand. Waiter, some ice."

Gold Ring in a Sturgeon's Nose.

Thaddeus Swizzle, an Eastern Shore fisherman, captured in his net, on Thursday night last a sturgeon with a gold ring in its nose. The fish weighs about 60 pounds and the ring, which is fully 18 pennyweights, has evidently been in the strange resting place for several years, as the flesh was grown around it. Mr. Swizzle removed the ring with his jackknife and let the sturgeon go.

Girls, there are few men worth the attention and hard work necessary to catch them.

HER POSITION PAYS.

Queen Victoria has found a very profitable calling.

Victoria has found queenhood a very profitable calling. Figures for fifty years of her reign show that the people have given her under the name of civil list expenditures \$1,300,000. In addition to this vast amount, \$70,765 has been expended for the maintenance of seventeen residences and the like. The total expenditure of the Queen alone is \$900,000 a year. There is at the present time an annual expenditure in addition to other members of the royal family of \$1,300,000. The thirty old lady who has this vast income at her disposal has taken care to "make hay while the sun shines." Of course, the money has been voted to enable her to keep up the ornamental state considered necessary for a royal position. But this is just this she does not do. Victoria besides valuable continental property, is the owner of three estates in the United Kingdom. They are Balmoral in Aberdeenshire, Scotland; Osborne House, Isle of Wight, Hampshire; and Charlton, Surrey. They comprise 5,561 acres, with a rental for the year of \$27,505. At twenty years of age she purchased that would be \$556,561. In fact, they are worth double that amount.

Queen Victoria, they say, has her little superstitions. She believes that articles made by blind persons bring good luck; that spilling salt brings bad luck; and she would probably not give a chance for her kingdom if by any unguarded chance thirteen persons happened to sit at the royal dining table. She has her pet dislikes, too, and among these is a hearty detestation of nicknames; another is an antipathy as to the smell of furs, particularly of seal skins.

The Sultan's Throne Room.

The gilding in the throne room of the Sultan at Constantinople is unequalled by any other building in Europe, and from the ceiling hangs a superb Venetian chandelier, the 200 lights of which make a gleam like that of a veritable sun. At each of the four corners of the room, tall candelabra in baccarat glass are placed, and the throne is a huge seat covered with red velvet, and having arms and back of pure gold.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 4594, Philadelphia.

Trust in the Lord and do your work well, remembering that all are workers together with Him, and that although one may plant and cultivate, 'tis God that giveth the increase.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be constipated or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle.

It is said that for the third year in succession Mr. Gilbert, of comic opera fame, drew the Derby winner in the sweep at his club.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to common Pimples.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water of bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

BICYCLISTS SHOULD

USE POND'S EXTRACT

CURES

Wounds, Bruises, Sunburn, Sprains, Lameness, Insect Bites, and ALL PAIN.

After hard WORK or EXERCISING rub with it to AVOID LAMENESS.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES—Weak, Watery, Worthless.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT CURES PILES.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 N. 7TH ST., NEW YORK.

PISO'S CURE FOR CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, AND ALL THE ILLS OF THE BOWELS. It is the best known remedy for cholera, dysentery, and all the ailments of the bowels. It is sold by all druggists.

THE VALENTINE SHORE.

CHAPTER IX.

That night he did not go to bed at all, but paced his room, and, in his deep chair, wondering what the morrow would bring forth and how he should best meet the questions that would be put to him.

Smerdon was gone again to Cecile Chase, so he could take no counsel from him; and, in a way, he was almost glad that he had gone, for he knew that that advice would be—that he should pretend utter ignorance as to the reasons Cundall might have had for making him the inheritor of all his vast wealth; and on no account to acknowledge the brotherhood between them.

But he told himself that, even had Smerdon been here to give such advice, it would not have been acceptable; that he would not have followed it.

He had wavered for many days now as to what course he should take, had had impulses to speak out and acknowledge the secret of his and his brother's life, but he was swayed by Smerdon's arguments and by the letter he had received at the hotel, but now there was to be no more wavering; all was to be told.

It was about midday that, as he was seated in his study writing a long letter to Smerdon, explaining exactly what he had now taken the determination of doing, the footman entered with two cards on which were the names of "Mr. Fordyce, Paper Buildings," and "Mr. A. Stuart."

They came in together, Mr. Fordyce introducing himself as the solicitor of the late Mr. Cundall, and Mr. Stuart bowing gravely.

Then Lord Penlyn motioned to them both to be seated.

"I received your letter last night," he said to the secretary, "and, although I may tell you at once that there were, perhaps, reasons why Mr. Cundall should have left me his property, I was still considerably astonished at hearing he had done so."

"Reasons, my lord?" Mr. Fordyce said, looking up from a bundle of papers which he had taken from his pocket, and was beginning to untie. "Reasons! What reasons, may I ask?"

"The reason," he answered, looking straight at both of them, "is that he and I were brothers."

"Brothers!" they both exclaimed together, while Stuart fixed his eyes upon him with an incredulous look, though in it there was something else besides incredulity, a look of suspicion and dislike.

"This is a strange story, Lord Penlyn," the lawyer said after a moment.

"Yes," the other answered. "And you will perhaps think it still more strange when I tell you that I myself did not know of it until a week ago."

Then he told them, very faithfully, everything that had passed between him and Walter Cundall, from the night on which he had come to Black's Club, and they had had their first interview in the park, down to the letter that had been written on the night of the murder.

Nor did he omit to tell them it was only a month previous to Cundall's disclosing himself, that he and Philip Smerdon had made the strange discovery at Le Vega that his father, to all appearances, had had a previous wife, and had, also, to all appearances, left an elder son behind him.

If there was anything he did not think it necessary to tell them it was the violence of his behavior to Cundall at the interview he had had in that very room, and the curse he had hurled after him when he was gone, and the wish that "he was dead."

was enveloped in the usual phraseology of lawyers, it might have been drawn up by his brother's own hand, so clear and simple was it.

And it was perfectly regular, both in the signature of the testator and the witnesses.

"The two men watched him as he bent over the will and read it, the lawyer looking at him from under his thick, bushy eyebrows, and Mr. Stuart with a fixed glance that he never took off his face; and they so watched him they noticed that his eyes were filled with tears he could not repress.

He passed his hand across them once to wipe the tears away, but they came again; and, when he folded up the document and gave it back to Mr. Fordyce, they were welling over from his eyelids.

"I saw him once after I knew he was my brother," he said; "and I had very little acquaintance with him before then; but now that I have learnt how whole-souled and unselfish he was, and how he resigned everything that was dear to him for my sake, I cannot but lament his sad life and dreadful end. You must forgive my weakness."

"It does you honor, my lord," the lawyer said, speaking in a softer tone than he had yet used; "and he well deserved that you should mourn him. He had a very noble nature."

"If you really feel his loss, if you feel it as much as I do, who owed much to him," Stuart said, "you will join me in trying to track his murderer. That will be the most sincere mourning you can give him," and he, too, spoke now in a less bitter tone.

"I promised yesterday the woman whom we both loved that I would leave no stone unturned to find the man I need take no fresh vows now. But what clue is there to show us who it was that killed him?"

For a moment neither of the others answered.

"Must everything be made public?" Penlyn asked.

"More or less," the lawyer answered. "One cannot suppress a will dealing with over two millions worth of property. Even though you were willing to destroy it and forfeit your inheritance it could not be done. If Mr. Stuart and I allowed such a thing as that we should become criminals."

"Well, so be it! The public must think what they like of me—at least until the murderer is discovered." Then he asked again: "But what clue is there to help us find him?"

"None that we know of, as yet," Stuart said.

"I suppose," Mr. Fordyce said, with a speculative air, "those Spanish letters will not furnish any, when translated."

"What Spanish letters?" Penlyn asked.

"If you have any, let me see them. I am acquainted with the language."

"Is Corot a man's or a woman's name?" Mr. Fordyce asked, as he again untied his bundle of papers.

"Neither that I know of," Penlyn answered. "It is more likely, I should think, to be a pet or nickname. Why do you ask?"

very careful not to say so; had really very little hope that they would ever succeed in tracing the assassin.

Meanwhile, Penlyn had mused himself, for another interview with Ida Raughton, an interview in which she was to tell her everything and he went down to Belmont to do so.

He found her alone in her pretty drawing room, Sir Paul having gone to Windsor on some business matter, and Miss Norris being out for a walk.

"She was still looking very pale, and her lover noticed that a paper was lying beside her in which was a column headed, 'The Murder of Mr. Cundall.'"

"And she had been reading that, he wondered, at the very time when he was on his way to tell her of the relationship that had existed between them and that other man, who had loved her so dearly?"

"When he had kissed her, wondering as he did so if it was the last kiss she would ever let him press upon her lips after she knew of what he had kept back from her at their last interview, she said to him: 'And now tell me what you have done towards finding Mr. Cundall's murderer? What steps have you taken, whom have you employed to search for that man?'"

"It is thought," he answered, "that there is some man, now in England, who may have done it. A man whose name is Corot, and who was continually obtaining money from him."

"By some letters that have been found amongst Cundall's papers. Letters asking for money, and, in one case, threatening him if some was not sent at once; and with notes in his handwriting saying that different sums had been sent when demanded."

"Corot," she said, repeating the name to herself in a whisper, "Corot." Then, after a pause, she said, "Not that man is not the assassin?"

"Not the assassin, Ida!" Penlyn said. "Why do you think he is not?"

"Because I have never known him, because the form of the man who stole him in my dream was familiar to me, and this man's form cannot be so."

"My darling," he said, "you place too much importance on this dream. Remember what fancies of the brain they are, and how few of them have ever any bearing on the actual events of life."

"This was no fantasy," she answered, "no fantasy. When the murderer is discovered—if he ever is—it will be seen that I have known him. I am as sure of it as that I am sitting here. But who was he? Who was he? I have gone over and over again every man whom I have ever known, and yet I cannot bring to my mind which of all these men it is that that shrouded figure resembles. She paused again, and then she asked, "Has it been discovered yet whether he had any relations?"

"Yes, Ida," he said, rising from his seat and standing before her, while he knew that the time had come now when everything must be told. "Yes, he had one relation."

"Who was he?" she asked, springing to her feet, while a strange luster shone in her eyes. "Who was he? Tell me that."

"Oh, Ida," he said, "there is so much to tell! Will you hear me patiently while I tell you all?"

"Tell me everything," she replied. "I will listen."

Then he told her, standing there face to face with her.

As he proceeded with his story, he could give no guess as to what effect it was having upon her, for she made no sign, but, from the seat into which she had sunk, gazed fixedly into his face.

Once she shuddered slightly, and drew her dress nearer to her when he confessed that he had refused to part from him in peace; and, when she had read the letter that he had written on the night of his death, she wept silently for a few moments.

Water Found in Solid Granite. A most interesting fact has been discovered by a Swedish scientist. It is that water can be found by boring into granite and other crystalline rocks to a depth of 100 to 700 feet. A well was sunk in the island of Akro, off the Swedish coast, not long ago, and at the depth of 110 feet fresh water was tapped, providing an apparently inexhaustible supply.

A Veil of Mist rising at morning or evening from some low-lying straits carries in its folds the seeds of malarial fever. It is not only a pest, but a protector. No one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protector and a remedy. No person who inhales or inhales in a malarial region or country should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

It is with diseases of the mind as with diseases of the body; we are half-dead before we understand our disorder, and half-cured when we do.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. Price 75 cents. Provide abundantly for intellectual as well as physical wants, for the soul is the real man or woman.

Queen Victoria will pay all the expenses of Li Hung-Chang's visit to England.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, '93.

The training of the child is an occupation where we must know how to lose time in order to gain it.

Buy \$1 worth Dobbin's Floating Bar Soap of your grocer, and wrappers to Dobbin's Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. You will send for a free copy of the finest known remedy for dyes, stains, etc. A Worcester Pocket Dictionary, 200 pages, cloth-bound; prettily illustrated. Offer good till Aug. 1st.

The less we have, the more we love; when we give as we should.

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

More Hood's Sarsaparilla

Medicinal value, more skill, care, expense, more wonderful cures, and more curative power in Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

Seaside and Country Gowns need Duxbak & M.

BIAS VELVETEEN BINDING

on their skirt edges. It is rain-proof, sheds water and never turns grey.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

UNIVERSITY NOTRE DAME The 103d Session Will Open TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1890. Full Courses in Classics, Letters, Science, Law, Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

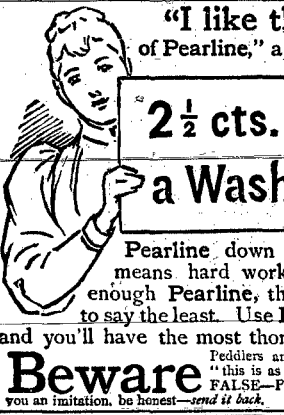
OLDEYES MADE NEW—Away with spectacles. Lightly Cured. Put in 1871. Thousands cured. Cheapest and best cure. Free Trial. All State cases. Dr. Marsh, Quiner, Mich.

"I like the small package of Pearline," a lady says; "it lasts two weeks and does two washings."

Then she admits that she has been using soap with her Pearline. Now this is all unnecessary. If you don't put in enough Pearline to do the work easily and alone, you bring Pearline down to the level of soap, which means hard work and rubbing. If you use enough Pearline, the soap is a needless expense, to say the least. Use Pearline alone, just as directed, and you'll have the most thoroughly economical washing.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

2 1/2 cts. a Wash



Battle Ax Plug

Why buy a newspaper unless you can profit by the expense? For 5 cents you can get almost as much "BATTLE AX" as you can of other high grade brands for 10 cents. Here's news that will repay you for the cost of your newspaper to-day.

WHEN YOU WANT TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS, USE SAPOLIO



McKINLEY

Is the Peoples' Choice!

So it is with the

SOLD ONLY BY



M. P. SAVIDGE,

Who is also Dealer in

Pumps and Wind Mills.

AND PLUMBING FIXTURES

The most successful Hydraulic Well Sinker in North Nebraska.

TURF EXCHANGE

KRUGER & MILDNER, Proprietors.

DEALER IN CIGARS

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

JUST THIS!

The City Bakery

Is the place to get

Fresh Bread, Cookies, Cakes and Pies

Here you will also find at all times a line of

Fresh Groceries, Canned Goods, etc., at prices corresponding with the times. Cigars and Tobaccos at very low prices.

AUGUST PIEPENSTOCK.

L. O. MEHUS,

Successor to Olof Stone.

New Suitings

Constantly Arriving

Merchant Tailor!

Workmanship First-class and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WM. PIEPENSTOCK

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Harness

AND

Saddlery.

I use the best Oak Stock only, and guarantee all stock and work in the manufacture of my goods.

Fine Carriage Trimming a Specialty.



Bartlett & Heister,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

Mouldings, Curtains, Etc.

WAYNE.

NEBRASKA

L. F. HOLTZ,

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Merchant Tailor!

An Elegant line of Seasonable Goods to Select from.

Shop First Door West of the State Bank.

The Wayne Meat Market!

ROE & FORTNER, Prop's,

New brick west of the State Bank of Wayne on Second Street.

First-Class Meats Kept Constantly on Hand.

Fish and Poultry in Season. Also Dealers in Hides and Furs.

Wayne Opera House

Seating Capacity, 800.

JAS. BRITTON, MANAGER.

Population of City, 2,500.

Rail Road Time Table

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA.

Trains Going East.	
Sioux City Passenger	7:55 a. m.
Black Hills Passenger	8:25 a. m.
Way Freight	8:10 a. m.
Trains Going West.	
Overland Passenger	9:25 a. m.
Black Hills Passenger	4:40 p. m.
Way Freight	3:15 a. m.

BLOOMFIELD LINE.

ARRIVES.	LEAVES.
Accommodation & Pass	7:50 a. m. | 9:30 a. m.
	2:25 p. m. | 4:45 p. m.

Sioux City accommodation connects at Emerson with Omaha passenger arriving at Omaha at 11:50 a. m.; connects at Sioux City with all east bound trains. Black Hills train east connects at Emerson with Omaha accommodation arriving at Omaha at 8:50 p. m.; connects at Sioux City with all trains east, west, north and south. Black Hills west connects at Norfolk with U. P. and trains south and west. Overland passenger west connects at Norfolk with U. P. accommodation for all points south and west. T. W. McClain, Agt., Wayne, Neb.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor..... Mark Stringer.
Treasurer..... Lemmert Koop.
Clerk..... Chas. S. Beebe.
Police Judge..... A. T. Witter.
Councilmen: 1st Ward, Sim Richards and Fred Volp.
2nd Ward: E. P. Olmsted, Aug. Piepenstock.
3rd Ward: D. O. Main, C. O. Fisher.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Phil Kohl, County Treasurer, Wayne.
S. B. Russell, County Clerk.
E. Martin, County Judge.
Ed. Reynolds, Sheriff.
Mrs. Myra Fletcher, County Supt.
A. A. Welch, County Attorney.
J. P. Gaertner, Coroner.
Ludwig Glemer, County Surveyor.
Mark Jeffrey, County Com.
Geo. Harrigfeldt, " "
A. M. Jacobs, " "

CHURCHES.

Y. M. C. A. Meets at Mellor's Hall every Sunday at 3:30 p. m. S. H. Alexander, Corresponding Secretary.

CATHOLIC.—Services every Sabbath at 8:30 a. m. and every alternate Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Vespers at 4:30 p. m. each Sunday. J. P. McGrath, Pastor.

DEUTSCHE LUTHERAN KIRCHE.—Services each alternate Sunday at 8:00 a. m. Sunday School at 10:00 p. m. Services are in German. Rev. Emil Lebrand.

EPISCOPAL.—Services at the Episcopal Mission of the Holy Comforter will be as follows: Sundays Mattins and Sermon, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School 12:30 p. m.; Evensong and Sermon 7:00 p. m. Rev. de Learsy, Pastor.

LUTHERAN.—Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10:15 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. W. O. Eckhart, Pastor.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Sunday School at 12:00 p. m. W. P. S. C. E. 7:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8:00 p. m. Rev. E. VanDyke Wight, Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 11:45 a. m. B. Y. P. meeting at 8:30 p. m. Rev. W. Theobald, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Preaching Sundays at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12:00 p. m. Epworth League, Friday at 7:30 p. m. and Sunday at 8:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. First Millard, P. C.

SOCIETIES.

K. of P.—Lotus Lodge No. 65, meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at 7:30 p. m. T. B. Heesert, C. C.

I. O. O. F.—Wayne Lodge No. 118, meets Monday of each week at 7:30 p. m. M. O. Cunningham, N. G.

G. A. R.—Casey Post No. 5, meets the first Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m. M. Stringer, C. C.

A. F. & A. M.—Wayne Lodge, meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month. Wm. Beckenbauer, W. M. E. Hunter, Secretary.

M. W. A.—Logan Valley Camp No. 2078, meets the 1st Tuesday of every month. W. H. Hoguewood, V. C. Phil H. Kohl, Clerk.

A. O. U. W.—Wayne Lodge, No. 103, meets the 1st and third Thursdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Masonic hall. L. C. Gildersleeve, M. W. I. W. Alter, Recorder.

Two daily trains

to Kansas City

from Omaha and Council Bluffs via the Burlington Route.

The best there are—the fastest there are—the only trains there are between Omaha and Kansas City that carry diners as well as sleeping and free chair cars.

If you want the most for your money, if you appreciate courtesy, freedom from dust, a good road-bed and fast time you will, when you go south, ask for—AND SEE THAT YOU GET—tickets via the Burlington Route to Kansas City and beyond.

J. FRANCIS, Gen'l Pass' Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup.

We guarantee this to be the best cough syrup manufactured in the whole wide world. This is saying a great deal, but it is true. For consumption, coughs, colds, sore throat, sore chest, asthma, pneumonia, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, we positively guarantee Ballard's Horehound Syrup to be without an equal on the whole face of the globe. In support of this statement we refer to every individual who has ever used it and to every druggist who has ever sold it. Such evidence is indisputable. Price 25 and 50 cts. Wilkins & Co.

Take Notice.

T. J. Steele & Co. will buy and sell cattle and hogs. Stock cattle a specialty. 11-Cmo. Kan Frazier, Agent.

I had a very severe case of dandruff all my life. Have been permanently cured with Danderine. I recommend it in all diseases of the scalp. Dr. Bronson, Guthrie, O. T. Wilkins & Co.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Just received a line of all wool Serges: 35 cents up. John Harrington.

Dauderine, danderine, danderine, bald heads, dandruff, danderine. For sale by Wilkins & Co.

Fine Dimities, Lawns, Challies and Novelty Dress goods at greatly reduced prices at Corbit's.

Attorney Geo. A. Latimer of Norfolk was the guest of attorney Fuller yesterday.

Perry & Porterfield shipped two car loads of cattle and one of hogs to Omaha Tuesday.

Arrangements have been made for conveying sixty or more of the McKinley club to the meeting at Carroll Saturday evening.

CARROLL NEWS.

Born:—To August Wendt and wife, a daughter.

The copious rains are sure to spoil all of the little potatoes.

The rains of Sunday and Tuesday destroyed considerable grain.

A. J. Honey is harvesting with two binders and will start the third soon.

The news rustler is busy harvesting which makes the items short and few.

Don't forget the meeting Saturday night for the organization of the McKinley club.

McAffie, the express agent, has taken a vacation for a week and Mr. Coyle is filling his place.

Mrs. Andrew Kebbs received the sad news Tuesday of the death of her sister living in Utica, N. Y.

R. D. Merrill, who sells Deering machinery, is doing a good business, both in binders and twine.

Lester Wimmer took his first lesson in Woodcraft Tuesday. Anyone wishing information just call on him.

The arrivals in Carroll this week are: Mrs. G. C. Merrill, Miss Conklin, Rev. Berkley, S. Hurlburt, and Ed Swaney.

The Sixth Annual Sunday School Convention.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order by Pres. H. E. Mason. It had been thought best that the evening division be also rendered in the afternoon.

Despite the small attendance on Saturday a great deal of interest and spirit was shown throughout the meeting. The convention was opened by a devotional meeting conducted by Chas. Hostetter, led in prayer by Rev. Eckhart. A short talk on "Why We Organize Sunday Schools," was given by Lloyd Cunningham. The subject was discussed by a number. An able address was given by Rev. W. D. Raough upon the subject, "How to Make County Organizations More Efficient." He emphasized the thought of unity and oneness in Christ. He showed the importance of selecting the best man for the head of the organization. He spoke of the importance of educating men and women, especially along the lines of Sunday school work.

H. J. Theobald being absent, his subject was not taken up. "Child Conversion, Its Importance and Our Duty," was the subject of Mrs. Neihart's excellent paper. She laid emphasis upon the thought of surrounding the little ones with such influences so that they would not need conversion. This subject was discussed with considerable interest.

Prof. U. S. Conn was not present to give his paper.

The convention met in the opera house on Sunday morning with a full attendance. A spirited "Promise Meeting," conducted by H. E. Mason, after which a "Chalk Talk," by W. E. Howard, which was made very interesting and instructive, especially adapted to the little ones.

T. L. Matthews of Fremont, chairman of the board, gave the principal address of the day. His subject was, "The School and the Book," an address which no one could well afford to miss. He said, "the future success of the church depends upon the success of the Sunday school."

The afternoon meeting was in charge of the Y. M. C. A., led by Dr. W. A. Ivory, who wondered what the world looked like to God after sin entered it.

"Why do the Boys From 16 to 18 Leave the Sunday School," brought out much discussion. It was, however, well stated that many boys who do leave the schools are brought into the Y. M. C. A.

President Mason announced that 12 schools in the county had made written reports. Personal reports by delegates from Winside, Carroll, LaPort, Pleasant Valley, Welch, Grace Church and the Wayne schools were made together, with "What I Like and What I Don't Like About Our Sunday Schools."

The nominating committee reported the following names: President, W. E. Howard; vice president, W. A. Ivory; secretary, W. W. Theobald; treas. Mrs. Walker. Dr. Ivory declined to serve and the name of G. W. Crossland was substituted and the report adopted. On account of the storm no evening session was held.

Ladies, wonderfully soft, luxuriant, beautiful hair is produced by Danderine. Try it. Sold by Wilkins & Co.

L. J. HANSON.

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R. W. WILKINS & CO.,

THE **Wayne** Druggists,

Carry the finest and most complete assortment and the latest and handsomest designs in

WALL PAPER

that you have ever gazed upon. We also handle a choice line of

Stationery and Perfumes.

Prices low. Come and see us before you buy. Prompt and careful attention given to filling prescriptions.

THE NORFOLK

FOUNDRY AND MANFG. CO.,

Agents for

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

Engines and Separators for Sale and Trade.

Engines Repaired and all kinds of Threshing Supplies Constantly on hand.

Second-hand Engines and Separators for Sale.

O. H. BURSON,

Dealer in WHISKEY.

Wines and Schlitz Beer.

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

J. C. PAWELSKI,

DEALER IN

Hay, Straw and Cobs.

Any one desiring either of the above articles will please leave their order at my residence or at the HERALD office.

Special Attention Given to Covering Lawns.